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RAF Retaliates on Bremen; Postponement for Curley; British Push Libyan Drive

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 2, 1941

Air and Sea: British Bomb Bremen

British "retaliation" bombers subjected the major German port of Bremen to 3½ hours of incendiary and high explosive bombing in return for the Nazi incendiary bomb attack on the City of London last Sunday.

The German High Command acknowledged that three factories and numerous houses were damaged and five persons were killed as a result of the British raid. Germany claimed that it had dropped 25 pounds of bombs on England to every pound dropped by RAF planes on Germany. [Details: Page 5.]

Bombs dropped near Dublin, Eire, by planes officially unidentified but presumably German, killed three persons. [Details: Page 5.]

British seapower is "slowly sapping the strength of Germany, according to a year-end review of the war at sea published by the British Ministry of Information. [Details: Page 6.]

German raiders in the Pacific were confirmed by survivors of seven merchant vessels sunk by the German craft. [Details: Page 6.]

New England: Curley Gets Postponement

James M. Curley, former Governor, and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso obtained postponement until Jan. 13 of execution of the court order to pay $50,000 to Boston. [Details: Page 15.]

Brig. Gen. Leslie J. McNair, Chief of Staff of General Headquarters of the United States Army, is expected in Boston tomorrow to confer with First Corps Area officials. [Details: Page 13.]

Answers to New England defense bottlenecks are to be found in Washington, a survey disclosed. ["Defense and You": Page 13.]

Sumner Sewall, taking office as forty-third Governor of Maine, asked appointive power over four key State offices. [Details and picture: Page 13.]

Dr. Robert O. Blood, inaugurated as eightieth Governor of New Hampshire, assailed Federal encroachment of local responsibilities. [Details and picture: Page 15.]

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies arranged for English refugee children to radiocast from Winchester, Mass., to Winchester, England, this afternoon. [Details: Page 13.]

In North Africa: British Push On in Libya

Libyan campaign is being pushed on by Britain, whose advance guards were reported to be operating in the vicinity of Tobruz, a port 70 miles beyond the besieged Bardia. [Details: Page 4.]

Bardia's situation, being entirely cut off from any help from the rest of Marshal Graziani's forces, was believed to be precarious. British troops were reported to have received copies of Il Telegrafo of Leghorn preparing the Italian people for the fall of Bardia.

Egypt's concern over Prime Minister Churchill's reference to the nation as "under British protection" has been eased by the British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson and Foreign Secretary Eden, who have assured Cairo that no change in Egypt's status is contemplated. [Details: Page 4.]

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Advance in Albania

Greek gains in Albania were reported as troops forced their way through the snow toward Valona on the coast and Klisoura, a strategic point in the interior. [Details: Page 5.]

Italian line between Valona and Elbasan was described as the main line for Italy to hold if it is to reform its lines and organize a counter-attack early in the year.

British air raids were operated against Palerma, Torre del Annunziata and a chemical factory at Crontone in Southern Italy.

In the Americas: Wallaces Leave Mexico

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Vice-President-Elect and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace left by plane today for Brownsville, Texas, ending a five-week visit in which they attended the inauguration of Mexican President Camacho Dec. 1.

Santiago, Chile (AP)—The eleventh general Chilean census gives Chile a population of 5,000,782, compared with the 1930 figure of 4,287,445.

In Washington: Senate Continues 76th Session

The House of the record-smashing 76th Congress adjourned its last session this afternoon, but the Senate leadership called for a final meeting of that branch tomorrow morning.

The Treasury reported that the public debt on Dec. 30 had passed by $1,757,537.38 the former statutory limit of $45,000,000,000 which was raised a few months ago to $49,000,000,000, and which Secretary Morgenthau is desirous of raising to $65,000,000,000.

The Army's draft schedule calls for induction of approximately 100,000 selective service trainees in January instead of the original 168,000 because of recruiting of volunteers and other factors.

John Nance Garner, the retiring Vice-President, returned to the capital today and immediately spent half an hour with the President.

A minimum wage order boosting the pay of 70,000 railroad workers more than $7,000,000 a year will be put into effect on March 1, Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, announced.

The War Department said that 46 new Army camps and posts were being equipped with modern cold storage facilities, each camp installation capable of holding enough perishable food to supply 16,500 men for three days.

The Wage-Hour Administration issued an order establishing a minimum wage of 37½ cents an hour for workers employed in making embroidery to take effect Jan. 27.

In Europe: Ireland Must Get Navicerts

Ireland must obtain navicerts for its export shipments to a number of foreign countries, beginning Jan. 22, Britain has decided. The United States is not included.

Food restrictions in Britain cancelled previous concessions which permitted purchase of two weeks' supply of meat at one time.

Russia's Communist Party adopted a New Year's slogan from a coalition three years ago by Joseph Stalin: "Keep the state constantly mobilized as preparedness in the face of danger from military attack so no 'accident' to peace, no tricks of our foreign enemies can catch us unaware."

Far East: Soviet-Japan Fishing Pact Ends

Japan's fisheries treaty with Soviet Russia expired Dec. 31 without renewal—apparently a part of Soviet strategy to keep its relations with Nippon provocative.

United States demands for an apology, preventive measures and punishment of the offenders followed alleged mistreatment of five marines by Japanese gendarmes in Peiping.

United States and British officials joined the Chinese in characteristically symbolic ceremonies at Chungking, China.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a year-end radiocast said that "1941 will be the final, decisive year in which China will fulfill her destiny in the present struggle against Japanese aggression."

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Nazi Airmen Moved to Italy, Rome Admits

Official statement says Germans will aid in fight getting under way in Mediterranean.

ROME, Jan. 2 (AP)—German planes and pilots have been sent into Italy, an official announcement said today, "to help in the bitter aero-naval fight now developing in the Mediterranean Basin."

A published statement by Gen. Francisco Pricolo, chief of the Italian Air Force, said the German Air Corps should be considered "as a great Italian unit" and given every facility in Italy.

The Rome radio also disclosed that some Italian air units which had been aiding the Germans in the aerial siege of England had returned home.

A published statement of General Pricolo and Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, commander of German aviation in the area opposite Britain, said some Italian pursuit planes had remained on the English Channel front.

Channel Stormy Now

The Rome radio said a German Air Corps had been formed with fliers stationed at several Italian bases to take part in Mediterranean sector fighting.

The transfer of Nazi fliers to the Mediterranean front was interpreted in foreign circles as indicating Axis air activity would be intensified and concentrated in this area during January, which usually is stormy over the English Channel.

[In London well-informed circles reiterated today that certain units of the French Fleet had left ports in France for Casablanca and Dakar in Africa, despite continued official statements that the British Government had no knowledge of such movements.

These informants pointed out that such movements probably were well known to the Germans, since any shift of French warships without Nazi permission would break terms of the French-German armistice. Furthermore, the German Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden has agents at every French port.]

Played Active Role

The Italian Air Corps took part in German attacks on Britain from bases on the French side of the English Channel for two months,

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Danish King Hopes For Better Future

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Jan. 2

In an emotional New Year radio address, King Christian X paid tribute to those few who fell when Germany occupied Denmark last April and expressed the hope for a better future.

"Only the confidence demonstrated in me by my people empowers me to uphold my tasks for the common benefit.

"Prominent in my mind are the populations of the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland with whom we presently are disconnected. May God bless Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland."

New Congress Eve Finds Aid Plan in Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—There is every indication as the new Congress prepares to meet tomorrow that President Roosevelt has the votes to put through his "lease-lend plan," or some modification of it, to aid Great Britain.

The President today had his first full-dress White House conference with his five major legislative leaders, Senators Barkley, Harrison and Byrnes, and Representatives Rayburn and McCormack who will guide the course of the Administration program. The forthcoming drive was outlined in detail. Earlier in the morning he had a 40-minute personal chat with out-going Vice President Garner.

The 76th Congress, which set an all-time record for peacetime spending and for its own duration, wound up its business today. The 77th Congress holds a perfunctory organization meeting tomorrow. Then on Monday Mr. Roosevelt goes before Congress in person, probably about 1 o'clock, in a speech that will be nationally broadcast, to give the formal "follow-up" talk to his Fireside Chat of Sunday in which he asked all-out aid to the beleaguered democracy.

This will precipitate the vital contest over new aid to Britain. The vocal minority group of isolationists have already offered what amounts to an alternative program. In one form or another they urge the President to seek the peace terms of belligerents and attempt a negotiated armistice. Contrary to the assumption that lies at the heart of the administra-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

President May Help Clip His Money Power

Reported sympathetic to plan to avert inflation which includes ban on further dollar cuts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—High administration sources indicated today they would give sympathetic study and consideration to the far-reaching program of the Federal Reserve System to clear the Nation's fiscal decks for action in the gigantic national preparedness drive.

This information was the more dramatic since some of the proposals put forward in the Board of Governor's five major recommendations yesterday struck at President Roosevelt's own hitherto jealously held powers, notably his authority to devalue the dollar. Administration forces narrowly sustained this power in the present Congress. Other proposals would take away certain monetary powers from the Treasury and center them in the Reserve System.

At the White House, Presidential Secretary Early said there would be "no fight" over the proposals so far as the Administration is concerned. Like Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, he said the Board's program to increase its power over the Nation's monetary setup at the expense of the Treasury and the White House is being studied. He said the proposals were made with the "full knowledge" of Mr. Roosevelt. This is understood to refer to the fact that Lauchlin Currie, one of the President's administrative assistants and close friend of Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Board of Governors, discussed the whole program in advance.

Even Helped by White House

Mr. Early said the White House had assisted Mr. Eccles in timing and releasing his statement, which threatens a struggle over silver issues in Congress as well as with the Treasury. Asked if this meant that the President approved the program, Mr. Early said, "before he'll give it his approval he'll study it."

In recommending that the President yield his power to devalue the dollar, the Board cited the "completely changed international situation during the past year." Roosevelt opponents found it hard to be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Text of Reserve's monetary plan: Financial Page.

British Artillery Tests In Quabbin Watershed Proposed by Saltonstall

By a Staff Photographer

Governor Saltonstall **Senator Goodwin**

The Governor and Senator Angier L. Goodwin, President of the State Senate, stage a preview of Mr. Saltonstall taking the oath of office before going to the House Chamber for the actual ceremony. The scene is in the Governor's office.

Governor's suggestion is made to General Court in inaugural address; U.S. approval needed.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Authorized British use of the Quabbin Reservoir watershed as a proving ground for artillery and ammunition was recommended today to the Massachusetts Legislature by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his inaugural address, in which he pledged complete co-operation with the national defense program.

Addressing Massachusetts' 280 legislators in the historic House of Representatives, Governor Saltonstall repeatedly stressed national and home defense problems, as he proposed an immediate $350,000 appropriation to equip the new State Guard, improvement of the Bay State's aviation facilities and leasing of the Shawme State Forest to the Federal Government to extend Camp Edwards on Cape Cod.

To the accompaniment of the official 19-gun salute proclaiming the Governor's inaugural and sharply emphasizing the grim war situation in other nations, the Chief Executive told his audience that efficient and economical service is the role State and local governments must play in the national defense emergency.

This statement gave added hope to those persons who trust that the Governor plans to continue through his second term the economy policies of his first two gubernatorial years.

Range of Address

His inaugural address was a combined account of his stewardship thus far, a program regarding domestic issues, and a discussion of the national defense situation arising from the fact that "the Axis of tragedy is attempting to drag the whole world into partnership."

The Governor's recommendation that the British Government be allowed to use the 18-mile long Quabbin Reservoir watershed to test the range and accuracy of its American-made artillery and the destructive effect of ammunition was predicated upon War Department approval and "no real objection" from the Metropolitan District Commission. However, it is understood the M. D. C. has already opposed such authorization.

Some sources in Washington asserted, even as the address was being delivered, that the War Department also looked askance at the British proposal. The land under consideration will be overflowed in a few years and, in addition, is not near the center of the munitions industry, according to Army officials, the Associated Press declared. As a result, the British are now considering sites elsewhere, the news agency added.

On the other hand, other officials of the War Department, reached by The Christian Science Monitor in Washington, said there was no automatic objection to the recommendation from a military standpoint and that no formal opinion has been issued. These officers also emphasized that the Department's view only would be advisory, since the final decision would rest with the President.

Any preliminary negotiations to determine whether the project is practicable or even desired by the British would be undertaken by the State Department whose immediate concern would be to determine whether such act would be compatible with the Neutrality Act as it now stands.

Even in the present emergency the Governor adhered to the strict New England States' rights position as he said he believed in a "national government strong enough to protect us in this or any other emergency. But we must insist upon the independence of our local and of our State governments. Our country is too big and our interests too diversified to be run from one central spot."

Airport Program

The Chief Executive linked to national defense the development of Massachusetts airport facilities, recommending that the State take over from Boston, operate and improve the East Boston airport, provide $10,000 to purchase land in Bedford for a second major airport in the Boston Metropolitan area as an alternate air terminal during periods of coastal fog and to reduce the East Boston Airport traffic problem. The Federal Government, he disclosed, will improve the site. He also proposed State development, maintenance and operation of an airport near Springfield. A bond issue would be used to finance such a program.

This bond issue, plus another proposed for the building of a new institution to house those classed as criminally insane, indicated the Chief Executive is ready to aban-

Continued on Page 15, Column 2

Other details and pictures of the Saltonstall inauguration: Pages 13 and 15. Text of the Governor's address: Page 16.

Massachusetts Program

Governor Saltonstall made numerous recommendations to the 152nd Legislature in his second inaugural message. They include:

1. Leasing of Shawme State Forest to the Federal Government to extend Camp Edwards, military training center.

2. Leasing to the British Government of property adjacent to Quabbin Reservoir for proving ground, if War Department and the Metropolitan District Commission approve.

3. Immediate appropriation of $350,000 to provide uniforms and equipment for a State Guard of 7,000 officers and men.

4. Adequate provision for the normal continuation, after service, of the lives of men who volunteer or are called into the armed forces. Employment protection for employees in the public service called by the armed forces.

5. Full legislative co-operation in programs to train in vocational schools skilled workers needed in defense industries.

Development of Airports

6. State operation and improvement of the East Boston Airport, now under Boston operation. Development of a second major airport in the Boston Metropolitan area at Bedford. The Governor asked for a $10,000 appropriation to buy the land which will be improved by the Federal Government. State aid in further development, maintenance and operation of an airport in the vicinity of Springfield.

7. Continuation of the special commission which studied the Old Colony Railroad problem as long as the Old Colony and New Haven Railroad problem exists.

8. Careful legislative study of plans to improve Port of Boston pier facilities to retain and increase its shipping business.

9. Establishment of a special commission to study the possibility of greater use by Boston metropolitan communities of metropolitan water supplies.

Projects in Aid of Youths

10. Establishment of a youth planning board, a state educational loan plan, and other proposals to aid youth, as recommended by a special commission.

11. Erection of an institution to house separately those persons classed as criminally insane.

12. Improvement and clarification of unemployment compensation and civil service laws.

13. Support of all measures designed to bring about economic stabilization of Massachusetts industry after the urgent call for armaments ceases.

14. Simplification of the law regulating motor truck carriers of property for hire.

15. Continuation for two more years of the division of closed banks, the organization liquidating the affairs of closed banks.

16. Study of methods to supervise efficiently conditional sales contracts, small loans, and insurance premium financing.

Insurance Company Safeguards

17. Legislation authorizing the State Commissioner of Insurance to pass upon the qualifications and reputations of the officers or directors of insurance companies, particularly mutual liability insurance concerns.

18. A special commission to draft a penal code in harmony with modern conceptions of crime, punishment, and correction.

19. Legislation enabling the courts to make their own rules of practice and procedure.

20. Continued stream clearance work for flood control.

21. Consolidation of the Metropolitan Planning Board and the State Planning Board.

22. Provisions for the State to examine local expenditures for public welfare, education, and other service before State reimbursements to the cities and towns are approved.

23. Shift of beginning of the State's fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1 for better budgetary control.

24. Establishment of an allotment system in the budget under which quarterly allotments would be made to the State Departments.

Intimate Message from Washington

Senator Austin Is Like His Native Vermont Hills, Solid and Refreshing and He Puts National Welfare Above Party Pettiness

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Warren Robinson Austin is the Senior Senator from mountainous little Vermont. He is likewise Assistant Republican Floor Leader. And he is also one of the most respected and ablest men in today's Senate.

In the big fight opening on President Roosevelt's proposal to give all-out aid to Great Britain, Senator Austin will support the President. His support will be important. He is one of those men who, in any legislature, although they are strong party leaders, are capable of rising above partisanship when national crises arise. Senator Austin went along with the President when he originally urged that the neutrality act be revised to aid Great Britain and for other purposes. Again and again in 1938 and 1939 he supported defense measures which Republican colleagues made party issues.

If they had followed him it would have lifted one of the heaviest loads from the shoulders of Wendell L. Willkie in the past election. It seemed sometimes as though Mr. Willkie didn't have the support of his own party in Congress. Democratic critics made much of those Republican votes. But they found little to attack in Senator Austin's nonpartisan record on foreign affairs.

Senator Austin is a Vermonter through and through. Take the question of baked beans. He is sound on that subject. Sometimes Senators ask him how he manages to get through the work he does. Senator Austin properly points out that if they had downed as many baked beans in childhood, particularly before the tender age of two and a half, they would be capable of impossible tasks, too. Senator Austin's mother every so often still sends him a pot of baked beans home-cooked, from St. Albans, Vermont.

Not Much on Showy Side

Senator Austin had judicial experience but never legislative experience before he came to the Senate in 1931. He was mayor of the little town of St. Albans at 32. He was a member of the United States Court for China. He was also formerly President of the Vermont Bar Association.

Mr. Austin is not, perhaps, a showy man. He achieves his effects by hard work and force of character rather than brilliance. A good many liberals attack him. They call him conservative. But "conservative" is an epithet only in the United States.

In Great Britain, it is the name of a great, and frequently dominant, political party, and the people who deal with red-cheeked, firm-jawed, affable Senator Austin, whether they agree with him or not, respect him. He is something solid and substantial in the Senate. People know where he stands. They trust him. They feel that there is a definite, fixed code that he lives up to. "At least," they are apt to say, in contrasting him with certain whirligig members, "we know where we are at with Austin."

There is something which Americans romantically like to believe is the peculiar savor of Vermont about some of its sons. Something of the Ethan Allen quality of independence and solidity. Senator Austin has it. Take his hobby of running an orchard. The "sweetest apples in the world" are distilled from that grudging, beautiful, Vermont hill country where it is frost-free only about three months of the year. Senator Austin is a "conservative" here, too. He is conserving the native strains of American apples—strains which the commercial sellers won't carry. The very names of these apples are a poem: golden russet, Spitzenburg, Tolman sweet, Jewett red, Baldwin, northern spy, fameuse (which Vermonters call fam-i-o) red and white astrachan, McIntosh red, Quebec sweet, Rhode Island greening.

Any Blue Pearmains?

Senator Austin has about 60 varieties of these in the "awfullest collection," as he puts it, "in New England," which commercial orchardists regard with disgust. They are hardy breeds that our ancestors loved. His greatest tragedy came when he grafted a crabapple on a white astrachan and produced a new type, a small-sized "ladies apple," only to have a storm that very spring uproot the whole tree with its interesting experiment.

In this new Senate fight just opening, the Republican Assistant Floor Leader backs aid to Great Britain to the limit. Though he supports President Roosevelt, he emphasizes that he is a party man. In this fight the Vermonter is not "following" the President, he insists, he is "co-operating" with him.

"The foreign policy Mr. Roosevelt offers," Senator Austin says, "is not his policy, it is not mine or any other person's; it is the traditional American policy of aiding and upholding democracy."

Senator Austin believes Mr. Roosevelt got reelected because voters "knew from experience that he was executing their foreign policy, and a majority of them favored his election against anyone else, no matter how strong his position or earnest his pledges to do exactly the same thing."

Senator Austin believes America is not up against a war, but a world revolution. Though he thinks the President is handling foreign policy in an "able and effective fashion," he deplores defense delays. It would have been far better he says "if the truth had been told about production bottlenecks six months ago."

Excepting for the "necessities of the democratic process," he thinks, which called for a presidential election last fall, "we might have been miles ahead." But now we are under way, we should make things hum. He wants six days a week in factories and would pay workers time-and-a-half overtime to get it; he says he is "willing to pay the cost" of faster rearmament both to capital and labor, knowing full well that it will come out of the treasury and the taxpayer ultimately.

That, in essence, is Senator Austin's viewpoint. And that, in essence, is Senator Austin. The traditional Vermont Republican is "co-operating" with the Democratic White House in time of national peril.

Richard L. Strout

Navy Building Up Reservoir of Pilots

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Striving to build up a reservoir of pilots sufficient to meet any demands of the expanding fleet, the Navy Air Service is planning another expansion of its pilot training program even before the current one has been completed.

Goal of the present program is entry of student fliers into naval air training centers at the rate of 800 a month by late next summer.

Now it is proposed to push the training rate on up to 1,000 a month by the end of 1941.

Officials estimate that about 75 per cent of the men who enter the training centers will pass their tests at the end of the seven-month course and become Navy fliers.

Navy authorities say that the inflow of students at one of the air training stations has quadrupled since October, 1939.

Mexico Police Guard 'The Great Dictator'

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 2 (AP)—While 14 uniformed police and an undisclosed number of plain-clothesmen stood guard inside and outside the theater last night, thousands of Mexicans crowded into the premiere of Charlie Chaplin's picture, "The Great Dictator."

Pasted on buildings along streets leading to the theater were numerous unsigned notices characterizing the picture as the "greatest anti-German propaganda in the world."

Bund 'Absolutely Militarized,' Dies Group's Evidence Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — Evidence to prove that the Bund is an "absolutely militarized organization" working to bring about an American "Germania" in the United States was made public today by the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities.

The committee released a translation of an official confidential manual describing the discipline and requirements demanded of its members and emphasizing that it will tolerate no "society soldiers" but wants the real thing.

The manual declares that "blind obedience is absolutely imperative," that the Nazi concept of international relations must be completely accepted and that every member must be a "fanatic crusader."

These disclosures follow in broad outline the findings of an independent investigation of activities and purposes of the German-American Bund by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and add further corroboration to the detailed reports recently set forth in these columns.

Blind Obedience

The document now obtained and translated by the Dies Committee concerns the "Ordnung Dienst," or the "Orderly Service" of the Bund. The translation describes the "Ordnung Dienst" as "the defensive force of our (the Bund's) movement" and adds that "no oath of any kind is required of any Führer in our ranks, but within the limits of the law every O. D. man is required to render absolute obedience and unreserved loyalty to his Führers.

"The O. D. man guarantees the assurance, at the risk of his life if necessary, that our movement will continue to remain the relentless opponent of Jewish Marxism and the uncompromising champion of everything that constitutes American-Germania, even though such a course might be regarded as improper by any group within the Bund.

"Whoever is not possessed of this unshakable faith and whoever cannot go along as a fanatic crusader has no place in O. D., for to have accepted the National Socialist concept of international relations means to have abandoned absolutely all associations with liberalistic half-measures. . . .

"Therefore, no O. D. man in our ranks should expect to be indulged. We do not want men to join us for their personal advantage or for the purpose of becoming society soldiers. We want men who would exterminate with all their power the sinking poison of Red Jewish infection in America."

Army Regulations Used

The manual sets forth in detail the organization set-up of the O. D., the powers and duties of its officers, the qualifications and obligations of its members and provides drill regulations closely paralleling those of the United States Army. It says, according to the Dies Committee:

"The practical O. D. work of the precinct or column is carried on by the O. D. Division führer through his subordinate führers (the squad führers, group führers and column führers).

"It is his duty to inspire his subordinate führers and his men on all occasions by his exemplary service and 'kameradly' preparedness, as well as by an absolutely impersonal and correct conduct, and to develop the strictly disciplined defense and propaganda troop that our movement must have. . . .

"That blind obedience absolutely imperative under all circumstances can be assured only if the division displays a real spirit of 'kameradliness' that will confer respect and esteem upon its führer. . . ."

The "most important" duties of the division führer, according to the translation, include "the constant search for available führer material and its development and advancement" and the "perennial enlistment of the hearts and hands of our youth."

It is avowed in the Bund manual that "the O. D. is not a military order; its development does not proceed along lines of a purely military formula, but along lines, rather, of universal political concepts."

Arming Is Prohibited

It also stipulates that "the arming of the O. D. is prohibited," and that "O. D. führers are held strictly accountable for the rigid enforcement of this regulation."

The Dies Committee in releasing its translation of the Bund O. D. manual made the following statement:

"While the committee has had the Bund under investigation for almost three years, and has, as a result of its investigation, clearly established the fact of the Bund's tieup with Nazi Germany, this is the first time that the completely military character of the organization has been exposed.

"This document proves conclusively that the Bund is an absolutely militarized organization, patterned after the ruthlessly efficient military setup which characterizes Hitler's machine in Germany.

"The document also shows that absolute loyalty which is demanded of the Storm Troopers in the German-American Bund—a loyalty which comes beefore everything else and extends to the minutest details of the Storm Trooper's life.

"The committee is releasing the text of this manual to the public in order that the American people might be apprised of the fresh proof of the un-American character of the German-American Bund."

Wonders of Research: Costly Loss

Whereabouts unknown of world's total supply of rarest of isotopes, Uranium 235.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

All the world's known supply of Uranium 235, the isotope that comes closest at the present time to a realization of the dreams for harnessing atomic energy, has temporarily become lost. Dr. K. H. Kingdon and Dr. H. C. Pollock who isolated it using a mass spectrometer of their own construction, shipped it to the University of Rochester to a faculty member who passed on shortly after receiving it, and at the present moment no one apparently knows what became of it.

From the standpoint of quantity, the loss isn't very large for the sample weighed only a hundred-millionth of a gram or about one thirty-billionth of a pound. But from the standpoint of rarity, even radium is believed to be "abundant" by comparison.

But before U-235 can ever be of much practical value, pounds of it are needed for lengthy experimentation. Though it may have five million times the energy of coal considered pound for pound, it is many times more than 5,000,000 times as hard to get hold of (unless secret experiments abroad have been more successful than American researchers think). Because of its obvious tieup with National Defense possibilities, researchers talk about such things with much more reserve than even three months ago. The most common answer to your editor's questions these days is, "Sorry, but we'll have to skip that one—Government authorities have asked us not to discuss it except among ourselves."

According to the Bureau of Standards a committee of experts investigating complaints covering damage to water systems in houses and pollution of water by the flow of alternating current over pipes or mains, has so far found such complaints erroneous. Twenty-one different complaints were investigated without finding any conclusive evidence. "However, the necessity for prompt investigation of all complaints would still exist," says the committee, "so as to gain field experience and correlate the factors involved."

Glass for Lenses

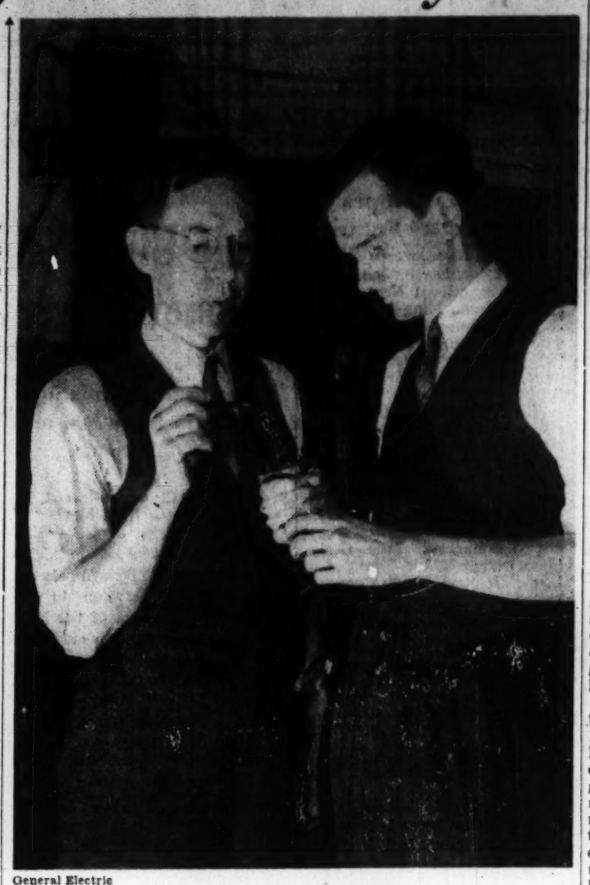
Glass parts for the first of two lenses for a tremendous telescopic camera for Lick Observatory, have been delivered and assembled according to Dr. William H. Wright, director of the Observatory. The camera is to be used for a 75-year program of sky mapping. The glass was made at the Schott plant in Germany and was ground by the Fecker Company in Pennsylvania. Arrival of the second lens has been delayed indefinitely because of the war.

'Glaswik' Kindler

One of the sensational new products of the glass industry today is the "Glaswik" kindler made to fit all oil burning wickless stoves, claimed to eliminate carbon, or soot, and outlast several of any of the old-style types of kindler.

Engineers for Defense

Employment of engineers in National Defense program activities through (1) direct employment, (2) on a consulting basis, and (3) as an employee of a contractor having a government contract, is to be handled by the Construction Advisory Board Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.



General Electric

Pioneers in Use of New Isotope

Left to right: Dr. K. H. Kingdon and Dr. H. C. Pollock of the General Electric Research Laboratory, who have isolated a small quantity of Uranium 235, which may some day turn out to be the key to the problem of atomic energy.

Union Chiefs See Dispersal Of Army of Unemployed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP) — American labor stands on the threshold of the new year facing the prospect of employment for millions in an industrial machine geared up for national defense, and with union leaders declaring their support of the defense program.

The absorption of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 workers by industries producing war materials and the ordinary commodities for domestic consumption has been predicted by Government statisticians for 1941.

About 4,000,000 workers, these statisticians say, will be needed to product the aircraft, fighting ships, guns, powder, buildings, food and clothing contemplated for national defense and aid to Britain.

Help for Nondefense Fields

At the same time, the expanding pay rolls in these industries are expected to stimulate employment in the nondefense field to such an extent that jobs will be provided for another 2,000,000 workers.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, predicted in a New Year statement that the impact of armament building on industry would make 6,000,000 jobs and the army of unemployed, he added, "will have practically disappeared."

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, saw 1941 as the year of "great expansion of organization activity on behalf of labor and of the nation."

Ready for Full Contribution

"The millions of workers who make up the C. I. O. come from the basic mass production industries," he said. "Upon their labor and their loyalty depends the production of all that is most essential to industrial stability and national defense.

"As patriotic Americans, the workers in these basic industries desire to make their full contribution to the welfare of their country and the defense of its institutions."

Mr. Murray said the C. I. O.'s collective agreements had "preserved substantial industrial peace" by providing orderly democratic means for the adjustment of differences.

On the same question, Mr. Green said not a single strike by an A. F. of L. union "impeded the defense program" and added:

"We are pressing for wider and even more effective self-discipline among our organizations, we are preparing to assume new burdens and sacrifices whenever necessary, but we also insist on our democratic rights."

La Guardia: New York City Is 'Democracy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Proof that democracy is real and vital is to be found in New York City, in the opinion of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

"This city is an example to the entire country: New York City is democracy," he declared in a New Year's Day radio address over Station WNYC.

"How good it was to see 7,500,000 people all centering on rejoicing, being happy in a land of peace," the Mayor continued. "We have so much to be thankful for.

"We enjoy peace and we live under a government devoted to peace. We cannot be entirely happy while misery and suffering exists in other parts of the world, but our government is a permanent success. Democracy is not a failure, and I hope we can make its spirit contagious to the people of the entire world."

The Mayor said he was proud that New Yorkers were not fighting the wars of other lands on the streets. Instead, they have demonstrated that peoples of different races and groups can live together and be peaceful and happy, he declared.

"In the early days of this country," he continued, "colonists from Holland, England, Spain and France did not take long to know each other and to live happily together. In 1840, fine types of immigrants came here from Germany and contributed so much to the country. We love them because they represent the real German people. The same thing can be said about people of other races. Each brought something which became a part of our great country.

"We have demonstrated the possibility of creating a people from all the peoples of the world, and every race has brought something that has made our success possible. It is not unusual in New York to see an Italian barber chatting in friendly fashion with a Greek grocer, or to see persons of English ancestry behaving sociably with those of German descent. These people have no quarrel with each other. It is because they are so improperly led, without their own consent, into fighting each other, through hatreds artificially engendered in other parts of the world."

Contract for Oil Tankers Ready to Be Signed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP) — Naval officials said yesterday that formalities of signing papers was all that remained to award a contract to the Lake Superior Shipbuilding Company, Superior, Wis., for construction of two 10,000-barrel oil tankers.

Pending completion of the award, officials withheld details of the contract.

Italians in Ethiopia Isolated by Revolt

The following account of the critical condition of Italians in Italy's African empire—particularly in Ethiopia where operations of Haile Selassie and the British have helped to cause a general insurrection against the Italian conquerors—comes from a correspondent recently resident in Ethiopia and who has remained in contact with direct sources of information.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The meaning of Britain's initial victory over the Italian forces in North Africa can be grasped fully only by examining the plight of the 200,000 or so Italian soldiers and as many civilians who have been bottled up in Ethopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland, with a revolt of the natives in Ethiopia already getting out of control.

Italians in East Africa are separated from their Mother Country, being surrounded by British possessions and cut off by sea by the British fleet which patrols the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.

Aside from the radio, the only existing communication between these colonies and Italy is a weekly airplane, which flies, when possible, from Asmara in Eritrea to Cufra (Tripoli) and from there to Rome.

At the outbreak of the present conflict, natives in Ethiopia had been appeased to a certain extent, by means of force and gifts of money to leaders who had survived and still were within the country.

Troublesome regions always have been Amhara and Scioa.

Since that time, however, friends and followers of Haile Selassie have been working to encourage rebellion in Ethiopia, with the aid of British authorities and native tribes friendly to Great Britain.

From the Kenyan frontier envoys of Haile Selassie have found easy entrance into Ethiopia, through dense tropical forests which are difficult for the Italians to patrol. These envoys have brought into Ethiopia news of the war and of the return of the Negus to Africa, which they have spread throughout the tribes.

First Rebellion

The first sign of rebellion was on Sept. 12. In the village of Cuollu, in the Province of Gimma, the native population had been gathered to witness the hanging of three of the Negus' envoys, captured as they crossed the frontier. The Italian garrison was composed of one company of Fascist blackshirts and two battalions of native troops. As the Resident of the village, an Italian officer, read the sentence, shots were heard in the near-by forest thus giving the signal of revolt.

The two native battalions, recently enrolled, deserted and joined the rebels. In a short time, the blackshirts were practically wiped out, their captain being taken prisoner and transferred across the frontier to the British in Kenya.

When the Italian military command heard of this incident, Eritrean troops were sent to punish the rebellion. These found the village deserted and had to be content with burning it.

In the meantime, Abebe Regai escaped from the Italians and joined the Negus. During the Italian campaign in Ethiopia, Abebe Regai was commander of the Ethiopian garrison in Addis Ababa. After the Italian conquest he led successful spurts of rebellion. He had surrendered to the Italian Government only last spring.

With the news of the flight of Obebe Regai, a flame of rebellion spread throughout the tribes in Ethiopia and the situation became more serious, for the chief has the reputation of being the most able and successful leader among the Ethiopians.

Followers Organized

Abebe Regai has organized a group of followers in Scioa. In November he nearly destroyed several squadrons of native cavalry commanded by Colonel Morigi. Abebe Regai surprised them as they patrolled mountainous country in the Scioan region. After a day's fight, Colonel Morigi was obliged to retreat to Addis Ababa, having lost 320 Ascarri and six officers.

These two incidents together with news of the return of Haile Selassie, have resulted in continual desertions of native troops organized by the Italians. Eritrean and Somali troops have remained faithful to the Italians and it is especially among the Amharic, Scioan, and Galla soldiers, more recently enrolled, that deserations have occurred. Deserters have found refuge in the forests from which have spread the word of rebellion. The few battalions of these tribes that have not deserted have been disarmed by the Italians, who cannot trust them any longer.

Large trenches and barbed-wire enclosings have been built around the principal cities of Ethiopia: Addis Ababa, Dessye, Diredawa, Harar, and Gondar. Behind these constructions the garrisons and colonizers have enclosed themselves. Travel between cities is done mostly by air and by caravans of armed trucks, escorted by speed tanks.

Troops Recalled

From Ethiopia's frontiers many troops, sent to attempt an offensive thrust at Great Britain's colonies, have been sent back to reinforce city garrisons.

After nightfall in the cities, even in Addis Ababa, no one is allowed to go out in the streets. Distrust reigns between the native population and the whites. Ras Ailu, considered faithful and friendly toward the Italians, is being watched.

Bad conditions of living are increased by a lack of provisions. Supplies of grain already have been exhausted, for many of the farms have been abandoned.

U. S. Planes Lead in Operation, Report Says, But Lag in Output

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Criticism of American airplanes which has cropped up in the last few weeks, linked with public announcement that the rearmament program is behind schedule, has covered their lack of "fire power" (guns), cockpit armor to protect the pilot, power turrets to ease the work of gunners and improve their accuracy, and self-sealing gasoline tanks. But one qualifying factor has not been taken into account:

Few late-type American warplanes have been delivered abroad. None actually has been put into service by the British.

The point on which criticism is justified is our critically low production. We have performance in our planes. But production has been behind schedule, and it may continue to be behind for as much as two years to come.

Today, we are talking in terms of 40,000 warplanes by mid-1942. That can be achieved only by the most spectacular expansion. As late as January, 1939, the single-shift capacity of American warplane factories was 350 airplanes and 540 engines a month.

Figures on Production

Just a year ago we were producing 200 military planes and 500 engines a month. For comparison, the current paper schedule is 1,000 planes and a minimum of 2,000 engines, rising to 3,300 planes and 8,300 engines a month in the next 18 months. Our present actual production each 30 days is about 700 planes and 1,500 engines of 1,000 horsepower or better—the type used in combat planes.

The Defense Commission puts the production of warplane engines of all horsepowers at 2,400 a month.

An average of slightly more than two engines is allotted to each warplane. That covers "spares" and the multi-engine types—two-engine pursuits and bombers and four-engine bombers.

The engine "bottleneck" mentioned by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau last winter contains critical aspects because it is much easier to increase airplane production than it is to boost the production of the engines which power them.

That we are far behind in our commitments to England is shown by Department of Commerce figures on exports. In November, we shipped Canada and England 204 planes, including 68 trainers useless for combat work.

Ahead on Performance

It is on performance that American aircraft and aircraft engine designers refuse to concede any superiority of warplanes made abroad. Instead of trailing foreign designers and manufacturers, in a good many respects we are actually ahead. We have better long-range bombers. We have the highest production-type engine horsepowers. We have the fastest experimental pursuit plane. It is experimental only in that it is not yet in quantity production. We have experimental planes designed to meet the competition of equally experimental designs abroad.

So much criticism of American planes has developed of late that Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, acting chief of the Army Air Corps, felt called upon to state:

"The War Department has not only developed, but is procuring equipment which, from all information which can be secured from our observers in Europe, is equal or superior to that now employed abroad."

American pursuits are not behind the international parade. The German Messerschmitt types "109" and "110," the German Heinkel "112" pursuit, and the British Spitfire "1" all have a top speed at optimum altitude of around 360 miles an hour. The American Curtiss "P-40" will do as well. The American Bell "P-39" will top 380. The American Lockheed "P-38" will top 385.

The Vought-Sikorsky "XF4U-1" will top 400, and to the best knowledge available to informed military and technical sources in this country, that is the world's highest speed for a so-called "service" airplane.

American factories are leading the world in engine powers. Our propeller research is abreast of the best. In the jobs for which they were designed, our airplanes keep pace with the best.

Red Cross Relief $16,690,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced Dec. 31 that it had provided $16,690,000 of relief in cash and supplies to war victims and refugees in 13 nations during 1940.

The bulk of the relief either has been distributed or is enroute to Great Britain and China. A ship is about to be loaded for Greece and further shipments for Finland will be sent at an early date.

The largest sum, $8,972,000, including commitments for January shipment, went to Great Britain. Finland received $1,879,000; France, $1,838,000; Greece, $1,069,000; Poland, $996,000; China, $923,000; Canada, $70,000 for a Canadian hospital in England; Belgian refugees, $57,000; Norway, $45,000; the Netherlands, $25,000; Switzerland, $11,272, and the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva $53,000.

Of the $16,690,000 disbursed, $11,887,000 represented Red Cross funds and 1,944,387 sweaters, socks, layettes, and 16,861,505 surgical dressings, and $4,803,000 represented expenditures and commitments from a $50,000,000 Congressional appropriation for purchase of surplus foods for refugees.

When Germany invaded the Low Countries last May the American Red Cross campaigned for $20,000,000. A total of $21,789,000 was raised.

Equal Rights Bill Ready for Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa said yesterday that he, Senator William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota and probably Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan would reintroduce in the new Congress a Constitutional Amendment granting women equal rights with men.

The Amendment would be similar, he said, to the one which Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont, John G. Townsend, Jr. (R) of Delaware, and Edmund R. Burke (D) of Nebraska introduced in the present Senate. This Amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee but was not reported to the Senate.

Refugee Teachers Interest Wallace

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 2 (AP)—A United States Embassy spokesman said yesterday that United States Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace had expressed interes in a proposal to place Spanish Republican refugees in American schools and colleges as Spanish-language teachers.

The proposal was made by Indalecio Prieto, former Minister of Defense for Republican Spain, who visited Mr. Wallace Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace intend to leave Mexico City by plane today for San Antonio, Texas, where they will be guests of Mayor Maury Maverick until Saturday.

They have spent more than a month in Mexico, Mr. Wallace officially representing the United States at President Camacho's inauguration. Mr. Wallace and Señor Camacho bade each other farewell at the National Palace Tuesday.

Wallace: Nazis in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 2 (AP)—United States Vice-President-elect Henry A. Wallace said Dec. 31 "There is a whale of a lot" of Nazi and "fifth column" activity in Mexico.

He said he had not, personally, seen any evidences of this activity but that this "most certainly" did not mean it did not exist.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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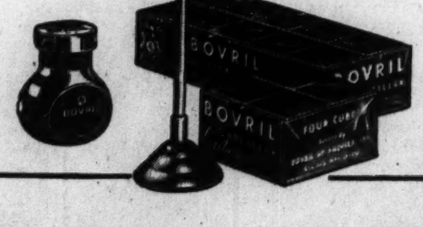

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U.S. Nazi 'Word Bomb' Target; British 'Read Between' Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Nazi "word bombs" aimed at America with intent to divide, confuse, and terrify the Nation are reaching between 150,000 and 300,000 short-wave listeners, according to Charles J. Rolo, who for some time served on the Princeton University Listening Post for analyzing these radio missiles.

At the same time, it is disclosed that Great Britain is employing a new secret defense board of four psychologists who listen to Nazi propaganda for the purpose of foreseeing actions behind the words.

Nazis themselves refer to their radio propaganda as "bombs of the mind," Mr. Rolo writes in the current issue of The American Mercury. He adds:

"They have one clear and simple purpose: to foment dissension that will paralyze America's will to act.

Goal Is Anarchy

"The German radio offensive against other countries revealed the tactics and objectives of this form of warfare. Its goal is not conversion, but anarchy. It seeks to pit group against group, to turn the people against their leaders, to undermine the individual's faith in his habitual standards of judgment, to arouse in each man's heart uncertainty and eventually panic; in short, to divide, confuse, and terrify.

"The use of absurd exaggerations and fantastic assertiois is an essential part of this strategy. It removes the stigma attached to propaganda, giving it the appearance of ballyhoo.

"Even now, with the object lessons of two years staring them in the face, the British complacently declare that Dr. Goebbels' threats and glaring falsehoods cannot win for him friends and allies in America—except traitors; no allies—except Revolution. It is the propaganda of complete Nihilism.

"In the place of what it is working to destroy, the German radio purposely leaves a vacuum. It does not suggest that Americans should adopt the Nazi way of life. Its propaganda for American neutrality is balanced by bitter assertions that America is already in the enemy camp. Only one positive doctrine emerges: the doctrine of race hatred and class warfare.

"For the common people of America the German radio has a message which, stripped of all trimmings, is essentially communistic, while to business men and property owners it speaks blandly in terms of profits and dividends. The poor are encouraged to hate the rich, the rich to fear the poor. The ideals and traditions of rich and poor alike are assailed by an all-corroding cynicism fatal to national unity."

The new British secret defense factor which accurately informs the British high command in advance of contemplated Axis moves, and permits the armed forces to take counteractive measures, is disclosed for the first time by William Hillman, European Director of Collier's Weekly, in the current issue of the magazine.

Importance Stressed

"The British Government," Mr. Hillman writes, "considers the word offensive of the Nazis as important as the war on land, at sea, in the skies. In some ways it believes it more important. A true analysis of the verbal TNT in the propaganda shells gives a good idea of what's being planned in actual combat.

"Operating on this theory, the British have introduced a method of trapping the strategists behind the Nazi word offensive. They have put four brilliant psychologists on the job as propaganda analysts. Their official function is to analyze the enemy's word shells as scientifically as British munitions experts examine fragment of bombs dropped on London by enemy planes.

"Great Britain's propaganda lab in which psycho-analysts determine the true chemistry of Hitler's verbal artillery fire has been kept a secret. It still is a secret to millions of Britons. I stumbled onto the fact of its existence. The matter had to be taken up with high Government officials before I was allowed to write anything about them.

"Only modern science, total war, and the use of radio as a weapon could have produced them. They believe that Hitler said a mouthful when he declared in 'Mein Kampf' that 'in war words are acts.' They consider this the key to the Führer's mental processes."

The four members of the psychoanalytical board, who constitute the latest "secret defense weapon," are Prof. Ernst Kriss; John Scarlett Alexander Salt, late of the Royal Engineers; Mark Abrams, Ph. D., who spent a year at the Brookings Institution in Washington on an Eastman Fellowship, and Miss Anne Outwaite, expert in the inner workings of European diplomacy.

"At first," Mr. Hillman writes, "the Cabinet didn't pay any attention to the secret four. Now their weekly report is eagerly awaited."

'An Old Barn in Vermont'

Pauline Elizabeth Law

Painting to Be Exhibited in New York

This oil by Miss Pauline Elizabeth Law is one of more than 600 paintings and sculptures being shown at the forty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors which will open Jan. 6.

Warplane Plan Of C.I.O. Poor, Experts Say

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP) — The Reuther plan for utilizing automotive industry facilities to turn out 500 warplanes a day was reluctantly termed impracticable yesterday by high defense production experts.

The plan, calling for use of now idle automobile plants and machinery to step up aircraft production, was proposed by Walter Reuther, director of organization for the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers at General Motors plants. It was submitted to President Roosevelt by Philip Murray, C. I. O. chief.

Mr. Roosevelt said then that it was receiving serious consideration but defense experts who declined to be quoted by name listed these obstacles:

1. The difficulty of obtaining sufficient machine tools, either new or old.

2. The impossibility of obtaining sufficient aluminum products in the six-month preparatory period before the projected start of 500-a-day plane production.

3. The fact that automobile plants already were being assigned major defense jobs—the production of thousands of engines and of other parts for 3,600 bombers to be assembled in four middlewestern plants.

4. Lack of immediate armament for so great a number of plants as the U. A. W. plan contemplates.

Production experts said they were reluctant to find fault with the plan because it demonstrated the desire of labor to contribute to the defense program.

But they added that the practical difficulties made it impossible, and insisted that the facilities of auto plants would be enlisted in plane production under present schedules as rapidly as other elements in the industrial picture permit.

Thomas Disagrees

DETROIT, Jan. 2 (AP)—Contrary to reported views of defense production experts, R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) claimed last night that the "Reuther plan" was growing in favor.

Mr. Thomas said that none of the objections was valid and added that "when we encounter some criticism to which responsible parties will attach their names, we will meet it."

Conscripted Land Displaces Farms

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Acquisition of more than 250,000 acres of land in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri by the Government for defense purposes has hundreds of farmers wondering where they will plant their crops in the spring.

Both owners and tenants in the nine areas in the five States where land has been acquired for powder plants, proving grounds, airports, artillery range, munitions factory and for other purposes have been seeking new farms.

Phil Beck, Regional Director for the Farm Security Administration in the five States, said today that the FSA anticipates that because of secondary and subsequent displacement of families, eventually the dislocation of 2,000 farm families will sift down to low-income persons. To aid in relocating the families, Beck said, FSA has added 15 employees.

Many farmers have purchased new farms, forcing tenants to seek new locations. Most farm leases in the corn belt are dated from March 1, and many of the tenant farmers living within 100 miles of the defense plant sites have given up hope of finding a place and plan to seek employment in industry, some in plants occupying land they formerly farmed.

N. Y. Museum Drops Fee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 — George Blumenthal, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art announced that beginning today admission to the museum would be free to the public at all times during visiting hours. The museum formerly charged 25 cents admission on Mondays and Fridays.

President Called Third Best Among Speakers in Century

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP) — President Roosevelt was rated today as the third best American public speaker in the past century.

Abraham Lincoln ranked fourth on a list prepared by Prof. K. G. Hance, of the University of Michigan, an authority on oratory and one of the speakers at the convention here of the National Association of Teachers of Speech.

Dr. Hance gave top honors to Henry Ward Beecher, writer, orator and clergyman, whom he called the most effective speaker of the century. He cited the five speeches Dr. Beecher made in England in 1863 which, he said, were responsible for turning British sympathy away from the Confederacy.

Second place went to William Jennings Bryan, as the "unknown" who captured the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1896 with his now celebrated "Cross of Gold" address.

The President was given third place, the Professor said, "despite the fact ghost writers probably enter into the preparation of certain speeches."

In evaluating speakers, Dr. Hance explained that he weighed the effectiveness of orators in using the situations at their disposal. Thus Mr. Roosevelt got no credit for the fact that radio brought his words to millions of more ears than Mr. Lincoln ever reached. But he was given credit for adapting himself to the microphone — getting a "radio personality." Mr. Lincoln won points for putting his lawyer's skill to work in the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Fifth place went to Albert Beveridge, who was Senator from Indiana and the "spearhead of the Republican campaigns of 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906 and 1908," as Dr. Hance described him.

Dr. Hance selected these as the eight other leading American speakers of the century, although not ranking them in order:

Chauncey Depew, corporation lawyer and "America's greatest toastmaster;" Henry W. Grady, one-time editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Robert Ingersoll; Wendell Phillips, Lyceum lecturer; Woodrow Wilson, for his scholarly style of address, powerful in world affairs; Theodore Roosevelt; Phillips Brooks, Episcopal preacher of Philadelphia and Boston, and Robert La Follette, Sr., Senator and speaker for the militant Progressive movement.

New York 'Aid to the Allies' Chapter Pushes Forward in New Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Adoption of "a more vigorous campaign" to aid Great Britain in her defense against totalitarian aggression was announced by Dr. Frank Kingdon, of the executive groups of the New York Chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, today. Simultaneously Dr Kingdon said that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has been named Honorary Chairman of the Chapter and that the Mayor had accepted the appointment.

Mr. La Guardia was one of the members of the Committee who criticized adversely the statement by William Allen White, national Committee head, on Dec. 23, in which he indicated that the organization was against the United States entering the war.

These differences now were described as having been ironed out and the national Committee and its hundreds of branches were declared to be pushing forward along the lines generally indicated by Dr. Kingdon for "a more vigorous campaign."

This, according to informed sources, calls for more supplies of every description for the British, with ships and airplanes at the top of the list.

25 Middies Picked As Marine Officers

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Twenty-five members of the Naval Academy graduating class have been selected for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Academy Superintendent, announced.

The senior class will be graduated Feb. 7, instead of in June, because of the need for officers under the national defense program. Midshipmen to be commissioned in the Navy have not yet been named.

Women Painters And Sculptors Stage Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The forty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors will open at the group's headquarters at 42 West Fifty-seventh Street on Jan. 6 with more than 600 paintings and pieces of sculpture on view, it was announced.

One of these is a painting by Miss Pauline Law, a new member of the Association, entitled "An Old Barn in Vermont." Miss Law discovered the building near Arlington, Vt., and was so taken with its antique color that she set up her easel at once and reproduced it on canvas.

Miss Law's paintings have been seen in many exhibitions and galleries here, among them being the Allied Artists of America exhibit and the Montross Galleries. She has studied extensively in the United States and Europe.

Prizes totaling $1,200 will be awarded at the exhibition of the Women Painters and Sculptors, among them being three prizes donated by Mrs. Archer M. Huntington for sculpture. The first is for $250 for the work adjudged est in the exhibition; $150 for second best, and $100 for third.

Among other prizes are those donated by Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin and Mrs. Carll Tucker.

Mrs. Bianca Todd is President of the Association.

Churchill Man-of-the-Year, Mussolini, 'Flop,' Time Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Winston Spencer Churchill, British Prime Minister, was today named by Time, weekly news magazine, as the "Man of the Year" in 1940. This designation is made each year by the editors of time Magazine to the man or woman who, in their opinion, has brought about the most dramatic change in the course of history during the past 112 months.

"The obvious United States candidate for the title was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who got himself elected for an unprecedented third term," the announcement says; "But Franklin Roosevelt's other accomplishments of 1940 were not breath-taking.

"On the score of leadership, Wendell Willkie, although a business man, convinced 22,500,000 voters that he spoke for a vital cause, performed more strikingly. But in the end Willkie did not succeed in leading his crusade to victory."

Time Magazine editors described Premier Mussolini as "the year's greatest flop," and Joseph Stalin as having "lost several teeth before he chewed off an edge of tough little Finland." Hitler was more successful, they held.

Many "ifs" were found by them in 1941. Among them was "if Britain still stands at the end of 1941, Adolf Hitler may be on his way to join the distinguished company of Benito Mussolini, General Gamelin and Almazan and John Llewellyn Lewis—those men of high hopes who failed to come through in the crisis of 1940."

Among the Europeans who "made their mark" in 1940, Time magazine editors name Premier Metaxes of Greece and Ernest Bevin, who became a power of strength in Britain's movement, who rallied labor in Britain's cause, who became a symbol of the breakdown of class distinction by which Britain achieved a greater unity to fight her battles."

"Yet the curious fact was that in most men's minds everywhere—even in Germany, to judge by Nazi denunciations—Winston Churchill outranked others as the man of 1940, they declared.

"The man-of-the-year Churchill does not stand alone. Beside and behind Churchill stands a very small man multiplied a million-fold, he is just an Englishman.

"To the small man of Britain in 1940 Winston Churchill spoke words that may live as long as Shakespeare's."

"'Let us therefore brace ourselves and so bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire last for a thousand years, men will still say, this was their finest hour.'

"To the small man's behavior hung the shape of the future. His civilized toughness, his balanced courage and his simplicity altered the course of history in 1940. Without him there could have been no Churchill."

Marshall Claims Peace Witness

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, said last night that Walter A. Jones, a Pittsburgh oil operator, was present when an "agenda for peace" was delivered to the State Department from Germany in 1939.

Mr. Marshall, in a CBS radio broadcast, repeated that the "agenda" had been delivered by William Rhodes Davis, international oil operator, and added:

"By the way, Walter A. Jones accompanied W. R. Davis to the State Department when the latter delivered that peace agenda there, and stood beside him as the document was handed to Adolph Berle, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Jones knows the contents of the agenda. He has talked more than once with President Roosevelt about it."

Mr. Marshall described Mr. Jones as "quite a citizen, another American who thinks of his own country's welfare before worrying too much about what happens in Europe's timeless brawls. Jones was actively identified with the construction of the Pennsylvania turnpike between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg."

Mr. Marshall reiterated his organization's determination "to prevent the Roosevelt Administration from giving away our national defenses, or even loaning those defenses."

"In fact," he said, "we don't even favor lending that garden hose to a neighbor, since we believe our own house to be on fire."

He said he was tremendously interested in any movement that might bring peace to the world.

Senator Lee (D) of Oklahoma charged Tuesday that Mr. Davis was the Committee's "angel" and that his record "shows conclusively the great financial stake he has in a complete Nazi victory."

Mr. Marshall charged that certain groups and publications were attempting to "smear" him, his organization and his friends.

"Those who know me outside of New York City—back in the United States, of the Middle West—will attest as to my readiness to make both friends and enemies, the latter being individuals of whose antagonism I am exceeding proud," he said.

Hague Runs Again; Supports Edison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 2—Mayor Frank Hague and other members of the City Commission will be candidates for re-election next May, Mr. Hague announced at his New Year's Day reception here yesterday. If elected, it will be Mayor Hague's seventh term.

Simultaneous with the announcement, Mayor Hague pledged his full support of Charles Edison, who will be inducted into office as Governor of New Jersey this month, succeeding Gov. A. Harry Moore. Mr. Hague said he would back Governor Edison's "entire program," and in reply to a question by reporters, said he would go to Washington to appear before the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee if he were called. Senator Guy M. Gillette (D), of Iowa, announced a few days ago that Mayor Hague probably would be called to testify when the committee resumes its hearings in Washington on Jan. 8.

More than 5,000 of Mayor Hague's constituents greeted him, Governor Moore, Representatives Mary T. Norton and Edward J. Hart, Commissioners Daniel Casey, William J. McGovern and Joseph E. Colford at the reception in City Hall.

Social Welfare Fields Analyzed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The Social Work Year Book of the Russell Sage Foundation, reporting progress and weakness in about 80 social welfare fields, each analyzed by an authority on the subject, was out today. The publication characterizes the United States as at the end of a stage of advancement—"an era when the social services were developed rapidly to meet the needs of a depression decade and may now undergo a further transformation through problems presented by the defense program."

Shelby M. Harrison, in a part of the report concerning foundations and community trusts, revealed that six foundations—the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, the General Education Board, the Commonwealth Fund, the Kresge Foundation, and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation—accounted for more than 58 per cent of the total foundation capital recorded in the latest available report.

Education, medicine and public health, social welfare, child welfare, aesthetics, social sciences, physical and biological sciences, religion, economics, international relations were, in that order, the chief fields toward which the foundations' funds were expended, Mr. Harrison found.

Defense Booms Eastern N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Eastern North Carolina is booming now from national defense projects that promise to make the section one of the most important sites of military man power in the United States. Long lagging and the more prosperous regions of the industrial Piedmont portion of the State, the older coastal areas, agricultural in tendency and historic in background, bid fair to thrive as never before in their past three centuries.

Fayetteville, 10 miles from Fort Bragg; Elizabeth City; Wilmington, and other near-by sections are beginning to thrive, with prospects of striking activity ahead under government expenditures of large sums.

Jewish Army Proposed

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The new Zionist Organization of America expressed "its sincere hope that a Jewish national army" soon would be formed to "fight as a national entity for the victory of democracy." The organization closed a three-day convention Tuesday.

Big U. S. Seaplane Ready for Britain

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Jan. 2 (AP)—Two long-range reconnaissance seaplanes, equipped to carry two bombardiers each and destined for the defense of England, were poised today for a non-stop flight to British territory.

Members of the party of 13 aboard the planes said two more were due to arrive here later today and two others tomorrow. The squadron of six will take off tomorrow for an unannounced destination under the British flag.

The planes were built by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Calif., and were flown here from the factory with only one stop, that being at Fort Worth, Texas. They are twin-motored craft capable of cruising 4,000 miles.

N. Y. Cities Urge 'Go Slow'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2—A plea to the 1941 Legislature convening next Wednesday against the imposition of "new activities or obligations" on municipalities in the Empire State was voiced in a statement handed out by the State Conference of Mayors and other municipal officers today. If it is imperative that new activities be undertaken, the statement declares, funds to pay their cost should be obtained from sources other than realty taxation.

"Taking revenue which towns and villages receive from state-collected locally shared taxes to reduce the local real estate tax and using it to pay state expenses does not reduce the cost of state government," the statement declares. "It only increases the amount the local real property taxpayer is required to pay."

Stressing that the municipalities in New York were endeavoring to hold their indebtedness to a minimum and reduce spending without impairing essential municipal services, the conference holds that the Federal Government must come first in taxation and borrowing during the next few years to carry forward its national defense program. Consequently the municipal government heads believe that the greatest contribution the cities, towns and villages can make in the present emergency as an "overpowering demonstration to the world that democracy in America is a success."

Many "formidable financial problems" face the city, town and village governments in their efforts to continue the state-wide struggle to balance shrinking available resources and declining taxation and borrowing powers against static or increasing essential municipal services, the statement adds. Included in these problems are the large relief debts contracted during the depression, reduction of funded debts and tax levies to meet new constitutional tax debt limitation effective in 1944, the taking of title to property sold for delinquent taxes and the trek of city dwellers to suburbs.

U. S. Czechs Protest Wheeler's Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Eastern Division of the Czechoslovak National Council yesterday protested the "misrepresentation of real peace endeavors" in the recent eight-point peace proposal radiocast by United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

The Division's telegraphed statement to the Senator declared: "You pleaded for a just, reasonable, and generous peace with Germany and proposed an eight-point program as a working basis for just peace. Point Two proposes restoration of independent France, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway, but Point One proposes only an autonomous Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"In the name of American citizens of Czechoslovak descent, living in the American East, we protest most vigorously against this misrepresentation of real peace endeavors and against this violation of basic laws of international justice.

"With your proposal you are helping Hitler to win his cause and become immortal in German history, sacrificing at the same time two more nations with 35,000,000 people devoted to democratic ideals, which, for centuries oppressed, contributed so much to the civilization and the progress of mankind."

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British Outposts Extend 50 Miles Beyond Bardia

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Reports from the western desert suggested today the possibility the British Army might not wait for expected fall of beleaguered Bardia before striking a blow at the big Italian base at Tobruk, 80 miles inside Libya from the frontier with Egypt.

The British said their mechanized patrols were operating regularly 75 miles beyond the border and mobile units were reported to have a firm grip on a long stretch of the road leading from Bardia to Tobruk.

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA, Jan. 2—The New Year was rung in for the British troops laying siege to Bardia by "Big Benito" or "Bardia Bill," the names given by the British "Tommies" to the 11-inch Italian naval gun flinging huge shells from the blockaded port.

Its intermittent barks have been practically the only enemy reply to the continuous battery of British artillery.

While I am located here, in what is apparently a rather static epicenter of the battle theater—though the boisterous patrol encounters and air circuses make it anything but static—British outposts are actually pushing out more than 50 miles beyond, knocking at the very gates of Tobruk.

Italian Petrol Destroyed

Pricking communications between Bardia and Tobruk all along the way, British raiding units completely dominate the Libyan coast as far as Tobruk, concentrating their command of the whole area at Mersa Lucch, 20 miles north of Bardia.

Continuing these tactics since Dec. 24, they have cleaned up groups of hiding Italians and even taken several Italian air fields which had been used for bombing Egypt, thus driving back the Italian Air Force and virtually burning up its petrol.

Italian aerial maneuvering is becoming continually more imposing and less effective. Today I have watched nine bombers escorted by 40 fighters investigating British activity between Salum and Bardia. They scattered on interception by five Australian chasers.

Usually three to eight Allied machines challenge these impressive formations, and three engagements while I have been here have accounted for at least eight raiders without loss to the British.

Little Hindrance on Supplies

Thus the formidable work of reinforcing and supplying British imperial forces goes on without appreciable hindrance. Every loaded truck which lumbers up the escarpment above Salum to reach the frontline of warriors is playing as much a part as the more venturesome detachments going forward near Tobruk to prevent Marshal Rodolfo Graziani from relieving Bardia, or sparing Tobruk, Derna, Benghazi and eventually Tripoli.

News of an editorial by Giovanni Ansalso in Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, preparing Italy for the fall of Bardia, has reached the besieging British troops.

The latest British military inventory shows about 1,100 trucks, 120 field guns, 600 Breda guns, and 70 tanks captured from the Italians, and this is only a fraction of the final total.

Malone Calls Irish To England's Side

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2 (AP) — Irishmen everywhere must stand with England for the safety of civilization, Dudley Field Malone, New York lawyer, on Dec. 31 cabled Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire.

Mr. Malone, a close colleague of the Irish leader, answered Mr. de Valera's appeal to Irish-Americans to help protect Ireland, by pointing out that "if Hitler thinks he can invade England more easily through Ireland, he will as ruthlessly invade Ireland as he did friendly Norway and Denmark."

"There will be little Irish freedom left, if under the guise of 'protective friendship' you have one of Hitler's Prussian Governors strutting down the streets of Dublin," Mr. Malone told Mr. de Valera.

"Irishmen everywhere, true to their gallantry and history, must today stand with the subject peoples of France, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Albania and for the glory that is Greece," Mr. Malone concluded.

Toronto Elects Conboy

TORONTO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Dr. F. J. Conboy was elected Mayor of Toronto yesterday. Dr. Conboy's election, climaxing his 12 years in Council, was conceded by his only opponent, Controller J. Douglas McNish. Ralph C. Day, Mayor for three years, was not a candidate.

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Royal Exiles Reunited in Washington

Wide World

Crown Prince Olav of Norway and His Family

The heir to the Norwegian throne with his wife and children at the Norwegian Legation in Washington. The Crown Prince arrived in this country recently and spent the holidays with his family. The royal exiles had been separated since last April. Left to right: Prince Harald, Princess Ragnhild, Crown Princess Martha, Princess Astrid and Prince Olav.

Italy Extols Independence In Americas

ROME, Jan. 2 (AP)—Praise for the "political independence" of Brazil, Argentina, Portugal, and Russia was expressed today by Virginio Gayda, whose writings often represent official Fascist opinion.

The editor of Il Giornale d'Italia reversed his recent procedure, which had been to warn neutral countries for what he considered were press and radio infractions of impartiality between the Axis Powers and the democracies.

Signor Gayda even found words of commendation for some Turkish newspapers, whose editorials, he hoped, would offset the "angry tendentiousness against the Axis" of other Turkish papers he had cited on previous days.

After asserting that some Turkish papers had taken the Axis' part, Signor Gayda declared:

"But more notable manifestations are to be observed in the world. Important above all are yesterday's declarations by the President of Brazil, Getulio Vargas, regarding his country's firm intention to maintain its neutrality in the face of the European belligerents and to compel the same respect from all.

"These resolute words of warning sound an especially revealing note in the political history of this war. They confirm the force of independent loyalty and not less the wisdom of the great Brazilian nation. They also mean an important counterbalance to other, different political manifestations from other parts of the Western Hemisphere. By them Brazil showed the wish to form her policies and temper her interests without subjection to foreign interests.

"Also significant is the firm insistence of Argentina in maintenance of the ban on circulation in her territory of the dishonest and defaming film which Charlie Chaplin, serving the interests of Anglo-American banks and businessmen, has put together with coarse means to exalt British imperialism and denounce the war of liberation of the Axis powers.

"This ban is maintained against North American diplomatic pressure. It, too, is an expression of political independence by the Argentine Government and its correctness in interpreting its moral and material duties of neutrality."

Signor Gayda also lauded Portugal for expelling the Lisbon correspondent of The Times, of London, whom he described as "a clandestine agent of the (British) Intelligence Service."

Russia, the editor said, is showing through press and radio a tone of "cordial tranquillity" toward Italy which "should be remembered and appreciated."

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Egypt's Neutrality Rewarded By Both Britain and Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Jan. 2—The neutrality of Egypt throughout the conflict which has just been plowing its sands, has been rewarded from both sides.

From Britain there has come a definitive reaffirmation of Egypt's continued independence. From Italy has come a magnificent newly constructed autostrade from Mersa Matruh to Salum.

Egypt's nervous start at Prime Minister Winston Churchill's phrase: "There was no need to invade Egypt which is under British protection" in his broadcast speech of Dec. 23, has been smoothed over by assurances from the British Embassy here and by a cable from Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, declaring expressly that the phrase implied no more than the obligation which, under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of alliance, is incumbent upon Great Britain, in so far as the question of the defense of Egypt is concerned. The phrase, Mr. Eden added, does not cast a shadow of doubt on Egypt's independence.

While the British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, was persuading the Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha, that Mr. Churchill's remark only implied the repelling of any attack against Egypt, this country was steadying down after three days of tense debate which culminated in the Government's receiving in the Chamber of Deputies a vote of confidence of 120 to 68, indorsing Egypt's stay-out-of-war policy.

Ready for Any Emergency

It is pointed out here that the conclusive defeat of the Saadist Party, under Ahmed Maher, an extreme Nationalist group, which advocates intervention, does not in any way adversely affect Anglo-Egyptian relations, since Egypt is scrupulously implementing the terms of the treaty.

A statement by the Premier in a speech Dec. 26 to the effect that Egypt is preparing for any emergency and, if threatened again, the Government would not hesitate to take an immediate and active part in its defense. This statement coupled with the £48,000,000 wartime budget, confirms the strength of Egypt's loyalty as Britain's ally.

Local co-operation in Britain's present campaign has been efficient and somewhat more positive than the suggestion of one wag that "they did at least supply the desert."

The policing of internees, the providing of hospitals, organizing of public and private funds for soldiers' comfort, civil defense arrangements, and lending transport and numerous other facilities, have been their helpful duty.

Issue of Italian Currency

How far Ahmed Maher's program would have improved Egypt's present situation is difficult to measure. Certainly if the Italian battle tide had not ebbed at Sidi Barrani, Egypt would have been forced to fight or lose its independence as shown by today's finds among the Italian documents captured—including a newly printed issue of bank notes for circulation in Egypt, and the not very prophetic appointment of a Fascist Libyan as Governor of the Alexandria zone.

As the British victory has emboldened the group many undecided elements have come over to the Saadists. Egypt's attitude, however, seems certain to remain unchanged.

"If we entered the war today would there be any difference between our action and that of Italy when it entered the war when France was verging on capitulation?" retorted ex-Premier Ismail Sidky when he was asked if he still advocates a policy of sparing Egypt the horrors of war.

Panama Ready to Help U. S. Defense With Due Regard for Own Welfare

PANAMA, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Arias, in a speech largely devoted to relations between Panama and the United States, said today his government was "ready to lend its co-operation to facilitate the defense program that the War and Navy Departments of the United States contemplate."

In exchange, he said, Panama expects "understanding and unselfishness from the United States Government to compensate fully for the burdens and perils which, by reason of this co-operation, the Panamanian people must confront."

Dr. Arias warned that such co-operation "does not and cannot signify the cession of sovereignty or unrestricted jurisdiction over any portion of the nation, nor can it prejudice the vital interests of the country."

The President's address came as he joined deputies of the national assembly in swearing to uphold Panama's new constitution, which, among other things, leaves between 70,000 and 90,000 persons without a country—mostly the children of Negroes whose language of origin was not Spanish, and the children of Asiatics.

"Panma keenly desires . . . to contribute all means within reach to more effective rapproachement and understanding among countries of this hemisphere," he said, adding that his Government was studying a request by the United States for the establishment of new air bases and detector and searchlight stations at different parts of Panama.

"The great development in importance of military aviation makes it indispensable that there be extended vigilance and alert stations to territories that are outside the boundaries of the Canal Zone proper to insure the canal's due protection and command," he said.

Radio Imposes Defense Forces

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission told Congress today that it had expanded its field force and improved its "listening posts" to "police" radio communications as its part in the national defense program.

The report also predicted that development of the new type of broadcasting known as frequency modulation would boost business during 1941 because of the new equipment and servicing required.

The Commission said that 705 standard broadcast stations reported their total time sales in 1939 were almost $130,000,000 and that they had a pay roll that year of almost $52,000,000 for nearly 25,000 employees.

Florida Official to End 40-Year Public Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—William Valentine Knott, dean of Florida's executive branch of government ends a 40 year public career, Jan. 7, when he retires as State Treasurer. A State law assures Mr. Knott a retirement compensation of $3,000 a year. Mr. Knott, came to Florida in a covered wagon in 1881. It took him 21 days to travel from Atlanta to Leesburg.

Canadian Production at Record Level

OTTAWA, Jan. 2 (CP)—Production in Canada now has reached record levels and, according to present plans, "before the end of this year this country will be producing at a rate some 70 per cent greater than during the peak of our efforts in the last war," Navy Minister Angus L. Macdonald said last night.

Mr. Macdonald, Acting Minister of Munitions and Supply while C. D. Howe is in England, said in a New Year's statement that "Canadian production during the coming year might even be stepped up to a rate equal to 50 per cent greater than in 1928, when Canada attained her maximum pre-war production."

["The Canadian Year Book" gave the total value of manufactures in 1928 as $3,738,484,728. Should Mr. Macdonald's forecast prove correct, Canadian production in 1941 may amount to more than $5,600,000,000].

"We are now building plants and plant extensions to the extent of $280,000,000," he said. "Some of these new plants are already in production, and all will be producing in 1941. Such an investment in plant and equipment owned by the Crown will, it is estimated, produce goods at the rate of some $800,000,000 a year."

Mr. Macdonald said Canada's total production in 1940 was "close to 40 per cent more than that of 1917 or 1918, when we attained our maximum effort in the great war."

Mr. Macdonald said the plant construction program involved 150 projects, divided as follows: Shell plants, $31,000,000; armaments, $96,000,000; air, $15,000,000; automotive, $6,000,000; chemicals and explosives, $87,000,000; machine tools, $11,000,000, and various miscellaneous plants, including financing of nine companies wholly owned by the crown, $34,000,000.

Functions Linked

OTTAWA, Jan. 2 (CP)—A triumvirate of Ministers, each clothed with power to act for the other, directs Canada's armed services in wartime.

The inter-relation of the Departments of National Defense, National Defense for Air and Nation Defense for Naval Services is emphasized at the moment in that Defense Minister J. L. Ralston is overseas and Air Minister C. G. Power is acting in his place.

Mr. Power is not an "Acting Minister" in the legal sense of the term. He was not appointed for Col. Ralston's absence but stepped in by virtue of his statutory powers as Minister of National Defense for Air and Associate Minister of National Defense.

Were he to go away Naval Minister Angus Macdonald would administer all three departments, also without special appointment.

In measures passed last summer Parliament introduced a new principle of concurrent jurisdiction into the Administration of the War Departments. So far as authorities can recall, the relationship of the three Ministers to each other and to their Departments is unique in Canadian administrative history.

The two Departments of Air and Naval Services were carved out of the former Department of National Defense and the retention of close contact between the three was desirable. Another aim of the new set-up was to insure continuity of administration.

Main Supply Base

LONDON, Jan. 2 (CP)—C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, says Canada is becoming "the principal supply base for Great Britain," the British Broadcasting Corporation has reported.

Mr. Howe, now visiting the United Kingdom, said "foodstuffs, ammunition, guns, aircraft, motorized equipment and a great variety of other equipment are pouring across the Atlantic in a growing stream to aid the mother country," the BBC reported.

The BBC said Mr. Howe presented these facts regarding Canada's war effort to his British audience:

"Orders placed for Canada's account alone total more than $390,000,000; 55 main airports have been completed and next year Canada expects to be turning out 12 planes a day;

"The new Canadian gun plant will be one of the largest and most modern in the British Empire and other plant is being built for the manufacture of secret war devices;

"The Canadian Navy, which at the outbreak of war consisted of only 15 vessels, now has 120 naval craft and within a year a further 100 vessels will be added.

Canada Trains More Army Ski Experts

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Ont.

A second course for Canadian Army ski instructors will start Jan. 4, the Department of National Defense has announced.

The first three weeks' course ended with Christmas leave.

Part of the training is in fending for oneself in the wilds during winter and the highlight of the first course was a night spent in the open in the Gatineau Hills.

The men had to make themselves as comfortable as possible in the snow by building their own shelters, making fires and cooking their food. They carried out numerous tactical maneuvers in which the use of ski-equipped troops in attack and reconnaissance was demonstrated.

Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—No nation with a population the size of Canada's has ever produced for war purposes as much material as Canada has been turning out in the last 12 months, Arthur Roebuck, M. P., declared as he addressed the annual meeting of the Fur Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. here recently.

This was possible, Mr. Roebuck said, only through the co-operative effort of the workers, who have joined hands with the men of the armed forces in the struggle for democracy. Government and economic leaders were urged by the speaker not to take advantage of labor's preoccupation in the war effort to narrow the freedom of the working people.

By next summer, Mr. Roebuck predicted that 2,000 planes a month will be moving across the ocean to Britain from North American factories. Canada's share in this production, according to Mr. Roebuck, will be 300 to 350 planes a month.

For years charges of inefficiency have been made against democracies, he went on. Efficiency must be judged on a basis of comparison, and the Greeks in Albania and the British in Egypt have given the lie to the fiction that slavery is more efficient than freedom.

3500 Axis Planes Lost in 1940 In 'Battle of Britain'

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—More than 3,500 Axis planes were shot down over Great Britain, the surrounding seas and the French coast in 1940, "the year of the greatest air fighting the world has ever known," the British Air Ministry news service announced in a year-end review.

In addition, the review said, "a very considerable extra number . . . were so disabled or damaged by effective gunfire as to have been unable to reach home." In the same time, it said, Britain lost 1,059 fighter planes, but more than 400 of the pilots "lived to fight again."

The fighter command was credited with the lion's share of the German and Italian planes destroyed, 3,090. Anti-aircraft gunners shot down 444 and barrage balloons and other units helped raise the figure of Axis losses to "well over" 3,500. Four out of every nine enemy planes shot down were bombers, the Ministry reported.

Since Sept. 1, the Ministry said, anti-aircraft guns have brought down 334 planes, an average of nearly three a day, with seventy destroyed in a single week. They were shot out of the skies at an average altitude of 16,000 feet.

The monthly British tally of planes lost in air combat follows:

	Axis	Britain
January	4	9
February	9	0
March	3	0
April	9	1
May	357	146
June	143	59
July	212	49
August	957	297
September	957	318
October	211	118
November	189	53
December	39	9

Palestine 'Bars' Immigrants, Withholds Entrance Schedule

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (AP) — The Palestine Government announced it would not issue an immigration schedule for October, 1940, to April, 1941.

It justified this action with the statement that approximately 8,000 immigrants who were granted certificates during the previous six months and were unable to reach Palestine during the proscribed period may arrive within the next few months, at a time when transfer capital is limited and unemployment is rife.

However, the Government is allowing a limited number of replacement certificates for the 8,000 issued and not used.

A Government summary of Jewish immigration since April, 1939, showed 12,270 legal immigrants and approximately 26,000 illegal, leaving 37,000 for the next 42 months in accordance with the "White Paper" policy allowing 75,000 during the five years from April, 1939.

Plight of Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Recent reports indicate that there are more than 6,000,000 Jews in European countries where anti-Semitism predominates to a greater or less degree. Nearly 4,000,000 of them are under Nazi-Fascist rule, 1,350,000 Polish Jews are under Russian domination, and more than 1,300,000 are in Rumania and Hungary.

Their treatment varies considerably from one country to another, but wherever the Nazis have penetrated, there the system of persecution, begun immediately after Adolf Hitler came to power, is perpetuated. Misery begins with the taking away of the political and personal rights of the Jews, and this soon extends to their being deprived of the means of earning a livelihood. In many cases, it also means "discipline" in concentration and labor camps.

In the German-occupied parts of Poland, the Nazis are doing everything possible to destroy Jewish social and cultural institutions, built up over a period of centuries. Establishment of the Lublin Reservation—a compulsory settlement in an over-populated district, where it is imposible to organize sufficient means of life for the immigrants sent there by force—is a clear indication of the desires of these builders of a "new order" for Europe. They will have ruined economically as well as culturally the whole Jewish population within the Third Reich before this war ends.

Wealthy Face Losses

Little reliable information is obtainable regarding the 1,350,000 Polish Jews in Russian-occupied Poland. But it is assumed their conditions are not as bad as those of fellow Jews in the German part. The wealthier classes undoubtedly will be dispossessed; such action however will be the result, not of racial antipathy, but of class hatred. Jews probably will lose their religious independence and many of their social and cultural acivities will be prohibited, because of the Communist attitude toward organized religion, though the Jews probably will be allowed to find occupation in various trades and occupations.

As for the position of the Jews in Rumania, this now depends upon dictation from Berlin, and recent activities of the Iron Guard and other similar organizations show how willingly they obey their new masters. In Hungary, though there may be much latent anti-Semitism in the few large cities—especially in Budapest—the Hungarians are socially and culturally a tolerant people, and any new expressions of racial intolerance probably would be forced upon them by the Nazis.

In view of these circumstances it is natural that Jews the world over should desire the defeat of Germany. However much they may differ as to details of any general peace settlement, they agree these must include guarantees enabling members of their race in every country to enjoy the elemental rights of human beings, namely, right to live, to work, and to organize socially and culturally.

World Jewry Divided

World Jewry is divided as to the best solution of its problems when the war is over. Extreme Jewish nationalists are demanding a special Jewish army similar to the armies which have been established by the Poles, Czechs, etc., and having the same sovereign rights. These are the Zionists who continue to see in the establishment of an independent Jewish national state in Palestine the answer to the centuries-old problem.

On the other hand, there is also that very strong section of Jewry which, while giving due credit to all that has been done in Palestine since 1919, yet maintains that this will not remove the difficulties. These latter favor establishment of Jewish communities anywhere in the world, provided conditions are suitable.

Jews Aid Britain

TORONTO, Jan. 2 (CP) —More than 80,000 Jewish and 60,000 Jewish women have volunteered for war service in Palestine, Dr. Nahum Goldman, President of the World Jewish Congress, said recently. He added that 6,000 Jews are fighting with British forces in the Middle East. Of these 1,200 are in the Royal Air Force.

The World Zionist organization is negotiating with the British Government for the formation of a Jewish unit for the defense of the Middle East, he said.

Recent British victories over Italian forces eliminated a possible threat to the Suez Canal, according to Dr. Goldman.

S. C. Defense Loans Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Plans for the organization and operation of a defense loans committee in South Carolina, the purpose of which will be to ascertain all possible sources of supply for the Government in the present emergency, and to devise means for financing the requirements of the supplies, have been announced here by Ernest Patton of Greenville, President of the South Carolina Bankers' Association and Vice-President of the South Carolina National Bank. He believes the idea would accelerate the defense program.

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Eire Is Bombed by Air Raider

DUBLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Three persons were killed and two severely injured in Borris, County Carlow, Eire, by bombs dropped from an airplane last night.

Borris is about 60 miles southwest of Dublin.

Bombs also were reported dropped last night near Drosheda in County Meath, about 30 miles north of Dublin. First reports indicated there were no casualties in that area, however.

The invading aircraft, officially unidentified, cruised within a 60-mile radius of this capital for five hours early today, bombing at least five localities including the vicinity of The Currach of Kildare, a great level tract near the center of County Kildare, formerly British Crown Property but now headquarters of the Irish Army.

The closest to Dublin of any of the exploding bombs was one which wrecked three residences in the capital's southwestern suburb of Terenure.

The attacks took place between midnight and 5 a. m.

Some unofficial quarters suggested that the planes were German which had been repulsed by British fighters from an attack on the English port of Liverpool.

Bremen Fired

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Heavily loaded with incendiary bombs and high explosives, Royal Air Force bombers were reported today to have made a "highly successful" attack last night on the German port of Bremen in partial retaliation for last Sunday's night's Nazi "fire raid" on the City of London.

The Press Association (British news agency) said it learned that the British fliers "to some extent paid the Germans back in their own coin."

"Apart from big loads of high explosives," it said, the bombers carried "large quantities of incendiary bombs."

"This was the first opportunity they had of giving the Germans a taste of what the City of London endured in the Nazis' wanton raid Sunday night," it asserted.

[In Berlin the High Command acknowledged that British bombers raiding northwest Germany killed five persons, wounded several and hit three factories and numerous houses last night.]

Besides the attack on Bremen, in which "very large fires" were caused, according to an official announcement, the so-called invasion ports, submarine bases and other targets in German-occupied territory were bombed.

German night raiders killed a "small" number of persons, injured others and damaged some houses in the London area and in the northwest, a British communiqué said. It added that elsewhere there was little damage.

There were three alerts in London during the night, the last ending just before dawn.

Liverpool, other Merseyside cities, and towns in East England also were subjected to scattered bombings. Some fires which were said to have been brought under control promptly were reported.

The Government permitted publication today that in a recent raid on Manchester the famous cathedral dating from the 15th century was damaged along with the Cotton Exchange, the Royal Exchange, the Chetham Hospital and the Free Trade Hall.

A bitter northeast wind lashed the Dover Strait and visibility was limited by a heavy mist.

Buildings Razed

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Hundreds of soldiers of the Royal Engineers Regiment were brought yesterday into the City, London's ancient financial center, to dynamite scores of buildings, many of them famous, burned and rendered dangerous in Sunday night's mass fire raid of German bombers.

The engineers were withdrawn from demolition and reconstruction work in other parts of London to speed the clean up of the City.

Navicerts Ordered For Eire Exporters

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 1

The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that effective Jan. 22 exporters in Ireland (Eire) must obtain navicerts for shipments to a number of foreign countries, including several European neutrals, Soviet Russia, French West Africa and certain smaller territories, but not including the United States.

[Navicerts are documents issued by British authorities certifying that shipments have been approved for passage through the British Navy's blockade.]

Bombing Ratios

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—The German air force has dropped 25 pounds of bombs on England for every pound loosed on Germany, the German High Command reported today, giving its own total since Aug. 8 at 92,400,000 pounds of high explosive bombs and 3,520,000 pounds of incendiaries.

The figures were presented in a semi-annual review of military activity which said that since Nov. 16 eighty major air attacks and 325 smaller ones were launched against Britain's munitions industry centers alone. The review said the Midlands was the chief target of the Luftwaffe.

Greeks Halt Counterattacks And Capture Fortified Line

ATHENS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Stemming Italian counterattacks, the Greeks are reported to have captured an elaborate fortification line outside Klisoura and to have turned back a tank assault along the coastal road to the Albanian port of Valona.

An official spokesman said the entire defense works, including machine gun nests and field guns, fell before the Greek advance in the snow-covered Klisoura sector.

The system was described as deep with inter-communicating trenches protected by double lines of barbed wire.

A dozen heavy guns, 15 machine guns, a number of trench mortars and automatic rifles were among materials left behind by the retreating Italians, the spokesman said.

Efforts by tanks to halt the Greek advance along the coast, the spokesman continued, failed, and the Italians suffered heavy losses.

In the North, where weather conditions were bad, Greek troops were said to have occupied new heights. Greek planes machine-gunned and bombed enemy columns moving up to the front.

Vital Struggle

BITOLJ, Yugoslavia, Jan. 2 (AP)—The struggle by Italian troops to hold their lines around the southwest Albanian port of Valona and Elbasan, about 60 miles northeast, probably holds the key to the fate of the entire Albanian campaign, neutral observers asserted today.

In these quarters, the outcome of the battle now going on in the snow-mantled mountain peaks of southern Albania is considered so far doubtful.

While the Greeks still are keeping the initiative, the Italians—aided by Arctic weather conditions—are reported here as putting up their best resistance since the Greek counter advance began.

The Fascist stand around Tepeleni, 30 miles southeast of Valona, and Klisoura, about 12 miles east of Tepeleni, especially has given grounds for the belief of some here that the Italians may succeed in staving off the disaster which threatened a few weeks ago.

If the present fighting goes against the Italians and Greek troops occupy Valona and Elbasan, military experts said they expected the Italians to make a last stand in central Albania on a shortened line between Tirana, the Albanian capital, and Durazzo, strategic port west of Tirana.

The Italian command was said to be confident that its forces would be able to hold that line and thus would not be obliged to face an Albanian Dunkirk at San Giovanni di Medua, tiny northern port.

The battle for Valona, it was believed here, will decide whether the Italians ever again can aspire to resume the offensive.

So long as the Fascists are able to hold the Valona-Elbasan line, it was considered strategically possible for them to reorganize for a fresh attack in the Spring.

If they are forced to withdraw on the Tirano-Durazzo line, they could entertain scant hope of regaining the initiative. The problem of supplying the army through Durazzo, subject to frequent air attacks, would in itself preclude any further large scale Italian operations, competent observers said.

There was some speculation on the possibility that the British might eventually attempt to send an expeditionary force to reinforce the Greeks in Albania with the object of establishing a Balkan front for the invasion of Central Europe, similar to that carried out from Salonika, Greece, during the World War.

This possibility was considered here one of the contingencies the German command had in mind when it decided to send a powerful army into Rumania.

Night Detector for Warplanes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Military men expressed belief yesterday that the British have developed a way to equip their warplanes with a detector for locating enemy aircraft in the dark.

Ground detectors of that nature have been in use in Britain for some time and well-informed sources here said the statement of Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding at Ottawa earlier this week that the menace of enemy night bombers would be greatly reduced sometime this spring, indicated the device had been adapted for installation in Royal Air Force planes.

"It's just a repetition of the old military maxim that for every new weapon there is always a defense developed," one official said. "The question is whether the British can develop the defense in time."

Sir Hugh Dowding said the necessary equipment for Britain's new defense was being completed rapidly and by springtime would remove the "whole weight and sting" of the Luftwaffe night bombers.

Extended Research Made

Both the United States and Britain have been working for years on various types of plane detectors, but War and Navy Department officials have maintained a tight-lipped silence regarding the success or failure of their experiments.

Some published accounts of a ground type of plane detector have described it as capable of accurately locating airplanes 100 miles away—150 miles under favorable conditions. It is said that clouds, fog, and noise cannot interfere with it and airplane engines can't be shielded or protected against it.

The latter fact led to conjecture in some quarters that the device picks up infrared rays from the exhausts of airplane engines.

Automatic Detection

Military aviators said that if such a device were improved so that it could be installed in fighter planes, it would be quite possible to synchronize the plane's guns with it and thus make the detection and destruction of enemy craft almost automatic.

If the equipment can be used only in the larger types of planes, such as bombers, its usefulness would be restricted.

Adaptation for use in single-seat fighters and pursuit ships, however, one qualified official said, would be tantamount to the elimination of the factor of darkness and aerial combat would resolve itself largely into contests between small, speedy fighters—just like the daylight air battles.

Rockefeller to Enlist

NEW YORK (AP) — Winthrop Rockefeller, grandson and heir of John D. Rockefeller, confirmed reports that he would enlist in the Army. He said he expected to wind up his affairs in the Foreign Department of the Socony Vacuum Co. by Jan. 15 and enlist shortly after.

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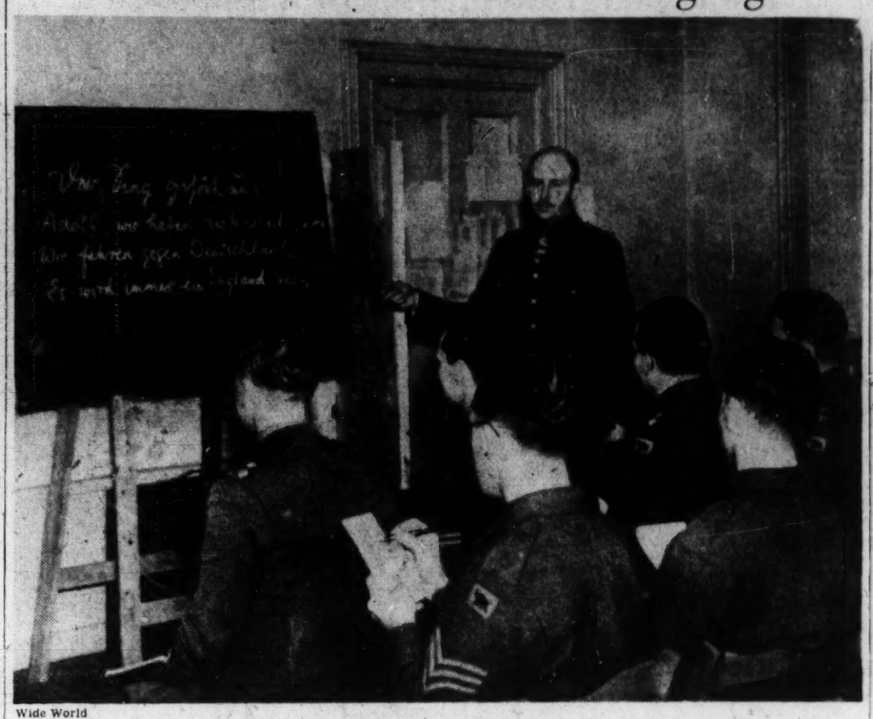

Wide World

Learning the Word the Nazis Have for It—Without the 'Heils'

One of the voluntary language classes for all ranks in the British Army is shown above studying German "Somewhere in England." The translation of the writing on the blackboard is: "Victory belongs to us. Adolf, we are not fond of you. We are riding against Germany. There'll always be an England." Similar signs are elsewhere. Picture passed by British censor.

France's Fall Laid to Aid of Belgians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—New light on the military blunders that brought about the collapse of France between May 10 and May 19—the day Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin resigned—is thrown by André Géraud, better known as Pertinax, formerly of the French Echo de Paris, in the current number of Foreign Affairs.

General Gamelin's chief mistake, according to M. Géraud, was the sudden adoption of tactics that did not accord with his previous plans, the moment the Germans invaded the Low Countries.

The French commander opened the campaign at an initial disadvantage in that he considered himself bound by the Anglo-French declaration of 1937 to undertake the protection of Belgium, when French interests would have dictated an altogether different line of strategy. The declaration guaranteeing Belgium's protection, M. Géraud argues, should have been denounced—particularly since Belgium had denounced its alliance with Britain and France.

Instead therefore of considering primarily the interests of France, and moving the bulk of his troops forward to bar the natural path of the German advance—which would be the line following the French-Belgian border from Sedan to Givet and thence through Belgium to Namur, "Gamelin," says M. Géraud, "dispatched it toward Antwerp and beyond. General Giraud, the most impetuous soldier in the French army, even pushed on into Zeeland. Nevertheless, he disapproved of the entire operation, for he saw that, as the Belgians had not sent for us until after their territory had been invaded, the initiative no longer belonged to us."

French Plan Wrecked

General Gamelin "expected the Belgian fortifications along the Albert Canal, the fortified region of Liége and the rugged terrain of the Ardennes to break the spearhead of the German attack. After the Germans had been slowed down by these obstacles and had suffered enormous losses, he counted on being able to polish them off. In fact he was so anxious to try this that he was willing to risk advancing very far from the security of his own fortified lines. . . . The German army would be caught between the hammer of Giraud's army in the north and the anvil of the mass of the French army coming up from the south."

What happened was that the Belgians did not stand on the line of the Albert Canal. "Before the first morning of fighting was over, the enemy had already crossed the Meuse near Maastricht and the Albert Canal between Maastricht and Hasselt and had captured part of the fortifications of Liége. . . . The French plan was destroyed by the evening of May 10, but the French command took five days to realize the fact. . . . The five days spent by Gamelin, Georges, and the others in studying the tactics of the Germans, and then the paucity of their means for launching a counter attack, combined to make the final disaster all but inevitable."

Retreat and Encirclement

There "began the formation of the 'pocket' which eight days later extended to Abbeville. Blanchard, Gort and Giraud—all of whom were in the north—were doomed to rapid retreat and encirclement."

"It was not until the evening of May 15 that Gamelin really grasped th enormity of the Allied rout . . . suddenly, just following the session of the Committee of National Defense which took place that afternoon, his eyes were opened, and on reaching staff quarters in the donjon of Vincennes he telephoned Daladier and spoke in the gravest terms. Daladier was overwhelmed.

By that time so disorganized had the French force become through the rapid advance of the Germans that when on May 18, General Weygand had asked to see General Gamelin's register of orders, "Reynaud and Baudouin related that Gamelin was unable to show one."

While M. Géraud accepts this statement with some reserve, he nevertheless declares that "things had reached such a pass that the British General Staff had lost confidence in the French General Staff and was drawing up its battle plans alone."

Lord Camrose, Publisher, First on King's Honors List

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—King George VI selected Lord Camrose, owner of London's Conservative Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, to head his New Year's honors list on Dec. 31.

Lord Camrose, now a Baron, was made a Viscount.

The list, the second of the war, also named four new Barons and three Baronets and conferred other distinctions upon men and women in many fields of endeavor, in which airplane, arms and ship production were prominently represented.

It was the eighth honors list of the King's reign.

The new Barons created were:

Field Marshal Sir William Edmund Ironside, former chief of the Imperial General Staff and former commander of the British home forces.

Lord Hugh Cecil, churchman and member of the distinguished Salisbury family, and Provost of Eton since 1936.

Sir Robert Kindersley, who started work at 15 for 10 shillings a week and lately captained Britain's voluntary war savings campaign, raising more than 475,000,000 pounds sterling ($1,900,000,000.)

Merriam Named Baron

Sir Boyd Merriam, President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, which decides the fate of seized "enemy" ships and cargoes. He was the judge who gave the present Duchess of Windsor her divorce from Ernest Simpson on May 3, 1937.

New Baronetcies went to Sir William Coxen, former Lord Mayor of London who raised 5,000,000 pounds sterling for war charities; Sir Kenneth Lee, former Director-General of the Ministry of Information; and Hugh Lett, President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The long list, filling 86 columns, included many Naval and Royal Air Force recipients of awards. Among them was Lord Louis Mountbatten, the King's cousin, who was made companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

Destroyer Was Attacked

Commanding a flotilla, he brought the destroyer Kelly safely to port in May after she was crippled by a torpedo and attacked by German warplanes. Again, in November, he brought the destroyer Javelin home after a torpedo and bomb attack.

Several women were on the honor list, four becoming Dames Commander of the Order of the British Empire. They were Irene Vanbrugh, veteran actress; the dowager Marchioness of Reading, Chairman of the Women's Voluntary Services; Viscountess Craigavon, widow of the late Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, and Miss Marjorie Maxse, the latter for services to the Childrens Overseas Reception Board.

The Order of Merit, which has but 24 members, was given to Prog. Gilbert Murray, noted Greek scholar who was the Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard in 1926.

English Writer Expelled

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 2 (AP)—Walter E. Lucas, Lisbon correspondent of The Times of London, has been ordered to leave the country within 48 hours because of the Government's objection to a series of articles he wrote entitled "In Portugal Hitler schemes against Britain."

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Vichy-Berlin Break Denied By Authorized Nazi Sources

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Authorized sources declared today that reports of a break in relations between Berlin and the Vichy Government of France were without foundation.

[Such a break was reported yesterday by Reuters, British news agency, in a Lisbon dispatch.]

The German sources asserted that Fernand de Brinon, for France, and Otto Abetz, for Germany, still were in contact and "so long as relations exist between these two men one cannot speak of a break."

While the recent removal of Pierre Laval as Vice Premier and Foreign Minister by French Chief of State Pétain "still has not been clarified one hundred per cent," these sources added, there still continues in force what Adolf Hitler and Marshal Pétain agreed to—namely, a mutual desire to come to an amicable arrangement.

Free France Test

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 2 (AP)—The first "stay in" test of the strength of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement in Occupied and Unoccupied France passed yesterday without a clear decision.

For a week General de Gaulle radiocast appeals to Frenchmen to remain indoors between 3 and 4 p. m. in Occupied France and 2 and 3 p. m. in Unoccupied France as a "protest" of sympathy for the Free French movement.

The demonstration was timed simultaneously for both areas since the occupied territory is on German time, an hour ahead of Unoccupied France's.

The hour General de Gaulle chose was unusual in that it collided with his countrymen's beloved holiday dinner time.

During the "stay-in" hour, the streets were virtually deserted, but promptly at 3 o'clock, hundreds of promenaders poured out of homes for strolls along such avenues as Cannes' Boulevard des Anglais.

However, in Lyon and Marseille it was impossible to tell what was a pro-de Gaulle demonstration and what was just New Year's day relaxation.

Officials at Vichy understandably declined any comment.

New Pétain Ensign

VICHY, France, Jan. 2 (AP)—A new personal ensign chosen by Marshal Pétain himself was flown from the Chief of State's automobile yesterday when he was driven to his official residence for his New Year reception to foreign diplomats.

The emblem is a Marshal's baton flanked on each side by battle-ax blades with French tricolors as a background. The effect is similar to that of Italian Fascist emblems.

The Chief of State told the diplomatic corps at the traditional New Year's Day reception "I am certain my country will resume its place among nations."

His statement was in reply to Monsignor Valerio Valeri, Papal Nuncio and dean of the diplomatic corps.

"I am profoundly touched," the Chief of State replied. "France occupies too great a place in the western Christian civilization for this civilization to exist without France."

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U. S. Getting Ready to Transfer Non-Axis Freighters to Britain

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Plans for American acquisition of some 70 foreign, non-Axis, ships now tied up in port here and their delivery to Great Britain have reached a final stage, it was learned here today.

This deal, which would give Britain an estimated 350,000 tons of additional freighting, is being prepared for final White House decision as administration officials concentrate on remedying Britain's increasingly acute shortage of freighters.

To expedite defense measures for both the United States and Britain, which are now really one and the same thing, President Roosevelt broke into his schedule today for a long, unannounced conference with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War. It is understood that they canvassed the merchant ship aspect of British aid as the broader problem of getting more planes and munitions of all kinds to Britain as speedily as possible.

Evidence that the United States, which President Roosevelt pledged would become an arsenal for the democracies, would open the new year with a program of maritime aid for Britain came today with word that the Maritime Commission had summoned home two of its European experts for immediate consultation on Britain's position.

Service Plan for Pacific

The experts, who have made a detailed study of British tonnage and losses in conjunction with London shipping officials, are E. A. Spencer, chief of the Commission's European service, and Harvey Klemmer, who was sent to London as an observer. It is reported that both men either are flying or will fly back to the United States by Pan American Clipper.

Although officials here are reticent to discuss possible measures to aid Britain to counter Germany's U-boat drive, it is reported that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Klemmer will discuss a plan first revealed in London whereby the United States would operate British trade routes in a wide area of the Pacific Ocean, thereby releasing a considerable number of British vessels for use in the North Atlantic.

Since the combat zones prohibited to American shipping by Presidential proclamations are confined to the European Continent, it is held that there is no legal bar to the plan at the present time. The volume of shipping between Britain's Pacific possessions and between these possessions and other nations in the same area is considerable and the plan would release a substantial amount of Empire tonnage for use elsewhere.

Shipping Problem Acute

Meanwhile, the Foreign Policy Association has issued a detailed report underlining current British defensive and offensive needs and stressing the acuteness of the shipping problem. The report points out that all talk of increasing American aid to Britain is beside the point since "the amount of available shipping space constitutes the most serious limitation on Britain's ability to draw on the United States for vital supplies.

"Unless the United States can help break this major bottleneck, it will be of little use to increase production for Britain," it says.

The Association suggests that the United States is capable both of drastically accelerating its construction of standardized freighters and of finding a considerable number of ships which could be sold to the British. It also points out that there are additional measures, such as utilization of the Pan-American neutrality patrol, the transfer of more destroyers, the convoying of American ships to British ports and the use of American warcraft in Atlantic waters, which could help ease the pressure on Britain.

Shipyards for Britain

The Association recognizes, however, that there are strong objections being advanced to each of these suggestions and concludes that "neither the seriousness of Britain's situation nor the drastic steps necessary to ameliorate it appear to be generally appreciated."

The foreign ships now immobilized in American harbors are said to include some 45 of Danish registry, 17 of French registry and nine or 10 of Baltic registry. There are 27 Italian and two German ships here also, but they are understood to be omitted from the seizure-delivery deal, at least for the time being.

American maritime aid to Britain, however, must go considerably beyond the mere seizure of a limited number of foreign vessels in American ports, it is believed here. There is a growing conviction, frequently expressed in official quarters, that not only must Britain be aided to build shipyards here but it must either be allowed to utilize a number of existing shipyards or to be cut in on a substantial portion of their production.

Willkie Backs Aid

MIAMI, Fla. Jan. 2 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, former G. O. P. Presidential candidate, spoke out again here yesterday for aid to Britain.

Mr. Willkie told the massed thousands attending the Orange Bowl game that "preservation of the free way of life in Britain is essential to its preservation in our own land."

He added that he believed it was America's resolve "to give those things necessary to aid the fighting men of Britain so the free way of living may continue in other portions of the world."

Expediting Ships

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire urged that the United States expedite sale of merchant ships to Great Britain.

In a statement issued by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, he said that private and Government-owned American freighters numbered 359 with a total gross tonnage of 2,253,827.

"According to figures compiled by Alfred Haag, United States Maritime Commission statistician," Mr. Bridges said, "there are now more than four times as many big freighters, fit for trans-Atlantic service, as there were in 1914."

In addition, he said, there were 143 foreign flag cargo vessels tied up in American ports and the Commission's ship constructions program would put 117 more ships, of more than 4,000 gross tons each, on the seas within 24 months.

Freighters of the type which Britain needs can be built in five months, he declared, adding that transfer or sale of 48 serviceable freighters built by the United States Shipping Board during the World War would be a "boon" to British defense.

8-Fold Ship Gain

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—An eight-fold increase in the number of naval vessels of more than 1,000 tons under construction in private shipyards of the Nation was made during 1940, a survey by the National Council of Shipbuilders shows.

H. Gerrish Smith, President of the Council, said the enormous naval program required a large expansion of facilities with a resultant employment increase of approximately 45 per cent.

Last Jan. 1 there were 36 naval vessels under construction, as compared to 302 today.

The private shipbuilding program, which included an increase of 44 merchant ships as well as a 60-ship contract for Britain, raised three important problems, Mr. Smith said. He listed these as machine tool production, training of employees for supervisory and mechanical jobs, and priorities to carry out an orderly construction schedule.

2 Convertible 35,000-Ton Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced here its intention to order two 35,000-ton passenger vessels with a speed of more than 24 knots and "capable of quick conversion into aircraft carriers."

The ships will be 759 feet long, and with aircraft carrier use in mind, will have stacks on the starboard side.

The disclosure was made in a Commission summary of its activities for 1940, during which the number of merchant ships built or building under its program reached 179 at a contract price of more than $450,000,000.

Of these 91 have been launched and 61 delivered. The Navy has acquired or soon will receive 24.

In addition, the Commission said it had acquired 15 auxiliaries for the Navy and 10 merchant ships for the Army, had two 17-knot freighters building on the Pacific Coast which would become Army transports, and planned to place orders soon for two marine transports and five small gasoline tankers for the Navy.

Deliveries of Maritime Commission ships, the report said, were now at the rate of one a week.

Air Fund Helps South Americans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Plans for giving civilian pilot training courses to 20 South-American college students—one from each of the Pan-American Republics, if possible—were announced Dec. 31 by Col. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

Colonel Connolly said that the South Americans would be given the training with $20,000 from a special presidential appropriation for South American co-operation, made available by the State Department.

Students will be selected from Latin-American nationals now attending colleges in the United States. A census of Latin-American students in the United States is being made in more than 700 colleges having pilot training units.

'It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary'

Wide World

Australian Troops Leave for the Front

Singing, laughing Australian soldiers say good-bye to relatives and friends as the train carrying them on the first leg of their journey to the war zone pulls out of the railroad station in Sydney. This scene brings back memories of World War days. The troop train is appropriately marked with chalk by the Aussies, who appear supremely confident of their ability to defeat whatever Axis opposition they are called upon to face. Photo passed by Australian censor.

Australian Rents Held Down By War Security Regulations

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 2 (Australian Associated Press)—Prices and rents in Australia during this war have risen only fractionally in comparison with the increases during a similar period in the first great war, mainly due to Australian national security regulations.

These regulations, enforced by a Government-appointed commissioner who has power to fix maximum prices for all goods, are not expected to effect any important variation in current prices except in accordance with improved principles.

Two methods of operation are used. In the first, the commissioner fixes specific prices for certain goods and in the second, traders fix their own prices in accordance with principles laid down by the commission. The basic principle of both is the retention of pre-war gross profit margins, with price increases in accordance with unavoidable increases in the costs of raw material.

Profit margins in general have remained at pre-war levels but in many instances where these pre-war profits were considered too high, the commissioner has required that the trader bear part of the increased basic costs, in effect reducing the profit margin.

Encourage War Materials

The regulations have been used in some instances to encourage production of war materials. For instance, the Commonwealth's copper production has been increased by a special arrangement between the commission and the principal producers.

Several industries have been badly disorganized as a result of Australian prices being divorced from the influence of overseas quotations. Consequently, production in many heavy industries is no longer influenced by London prices.

The onus of rent control has been placed mainly on state governments.

Although it is not easy yet to prove the effectiveness of this Australian system, some indication has been obtained through the movements of certain commodity prices. For instance, in one commodity wholesale prices between July, 1914, and August, 1915, rose 60 per cent. In the first year of this war the same commodity has risen only about 13 per cent.

First Price Control Plan

A similar result is shown in a check of retail prices of food and groceries, which rose 40 per cent in the first year of the first great war, but have risen only 3 per cent so far in this one.

A number of retail prices on which are based variations in the Commonwealth basic wage have risen about 5 per cent since this war began. Wages in the Commonwealth are tied fairly closely to the price level in certain markets and any inflationary movement is felt rapidly. As most commodities included in the group on which wages are based are produced in Australia, it is possible to control price movements, and thereby basic wages, closely.

These regulations were not drafted with the aid of experience gained during the depression years, as this is the first time in Australia's history any Government attempt has been made to control price activities. Other experiments have been mainly in the nature of adjustments of powers possessed under the National Security Act—powers that cannot be tested during peacetime because they are available only in time of war.

President May Clip Own Power

Continued from Page 1

lieve that the White House would voluntarily relinquish this authority, and adopted a waiting attitude.

Mr. Roosevelt has taken the position, however, that this power, like that under the Thomas amendment, under which he might issue $3,000,000,000 in greenbacks, which the Board would also repeal, is merely a "club in the closet," for emergency use. In the same way, Mr. Morgenthau has never approved the silver program forced upon the Treasury by the congressional silver bloc.

Under the new Board recommendations, Congress would repeal the Treasury's power to issue currency against purchase of foreign silver, as well as to issue silver certificates against seigniorage of silver. Such proposals might, and almost certainly would, provoke violent opposition from the financially interested silver bloc combined with inflationist advocates like Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, and Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, but not from the Treasury.

Three other points in the Eccles' recommendations coincide with avowed Morgenthau policies: It proposes to raise the national debt limit, end tax exemption, and finance the defense program in larger degree through taxes.

An important particular in which the program clashes with previous administration policies, outside of dollar devaluation, is the proposal to give the Board partial authority over the Treasury's stabilization fund.

If adopted, in toto, the 5-point program would do much to restore the Federal Reserve System to the leadership in the Nation's monetary system which was whittled away by Congress in the emergency fiscal measures of the 1933 emergency.

The far-reaching nature of the recommendations was immediately recognized in Washington. The statement was unprecedented in the Reserve System's 26-year history. It was backed unanimously by all three groups, the Board of Governors, the Presidents of the 12 Reserve Banks, and the members of the Federal Advisory Council.

The recommendations were anticipated in the speech by Mr. Eccles before the National Industrial Conference Board in New York, Nov. 28. In brief, they would provide a housecleaning in the nation's monetary system to forestall inflation. The report warns that current tendencies, "if unchecked," may have grievous consequences.

Important background is the close co-operation between Mr. Eccles and President Roosevelt. Mr. Eccles, like Lauchlin Currie, Adolf Berle of the State Department, Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, a close Eccles adviser, and others, subscribe in part to the British Keynes economic school advocating Government spending in depressions, and taxation and budget-balancing at business upturns. Such an upturn is now in full swing and the Eccles' tax recommendations symbolize the changed approach.

Nazis Send Airmen to Italy

Continued from Page 1

first going into action Oct. 25, the radio said.

Italian planes were said to have bombed more than a dozen British cities, as well as shipping. Flying sometimes in groups of more than 100, they often were forced to fly "blind" because of storms and fogs, Italian correspondents have reported.

Hitherto Italy's only acknowledgment of direct Nazi aid in the air was that German Junkers planes were used to transport troops to Albania, and that Italian fliers were using a number of German Stukas (dive-bombers).

The return of the Italian Air Corps to Italy presumably entailed transfer of huge stocks of supplies which had been moved from Italy to bases on the Channel Coast. Dispatches have reported that "many thousands of men" made up this corps, which included doctors, nurses, chaplains and Fascist Party representatives.

Italian Fliers Praised

The Germans, presumably, would bring thousands of tons of their own equipment for their Mediterranean operations.

Dispatches said the German and Italian fliers on the Channel front had fraternized well, and had learned to understand one another with the aid of dictionaries and grammars which were distributed among them.

Field Marshal Kesselring telegraphed the commander of the Italian air forces in German-occupied territory that the "pursuit group which still remains my dependent represents an ideal link of conjunction and I hope that war and destiny will again reunite the posts of commands and the groups which are now so much drawn together."

The German commander said the Italian fliers showed they were not afraid to fight British Spitfires and did good work in the night bombing of England.

He announced the Commander of the Italian Air Corps in Germany had been awarded the Eagle Shield.

Italy's Bases Hit

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 2 (AP)—British planes, in a series of raids around the central Mediterranean from Bardia to Naples, attacked several of Italy's major bases and ports, including Taranto, the RAF command has announced.

At Taranto, where the British said they crippled half of Premier Mussolini's six battleships on Nov. 11, today's communiqué said 11 bombs were seen to fall around Fascist warships.

In these far-flung forays, carried out Monday night, the British reported the harbor of Palermo, in Sicily; Valona, the Italians' chief supply port in southern Albania; Torre Del Annunziata, a suburb of Naples; and a chemical factory at Crotone, in southern Italy, also were attacked.

Congress' Eve Finds Aid Plan Out in Front

Continued from Page 1

tion approach that peace terms of Germany are worthless because Hitler's words cannot be trusted, they urge either that specific U. S. proposals for peace be offered to the belligerents—the Wheeler program—or that the belligerents be asked to state their own war objectives—the Vandenberg plan.

President in Strong Place

Observers here who have studied the temper of Congress and have carefully watched the reaction to Mr. Roosevelt's latest "Fireside Chat" are of the opinion that the isolationist group are out-numbered in the incoming Congress and that with a fair degree of parliamentary skill the President's proposals to aid Great Britain should go through.

The chief difficulty with this program so far, from a legislative point of view, is that it is still vague and amorphous, and that congressional approval for general ideas may change to disapproval when they are put down in specific form.

It will be up to Mr. Roosevelt in his annual message, in his inaugural address, and to a degree in his budget message next Tuesday, to detail his plans and get them under way. It will be his problem also to keep the great preparedness effort on a nonpartisan basis, and to steer wisely through the conflicting aims of capital and labor, conservatives and radicals, and all the other warring groups.

Just Old Pals

The Garner call on the President was described as "sentimental." He will stay in the capital till after the third-term inauguration when Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace takes over. Instead of his usual wide-brimmed Texas sombrero he wore a gray fedora as he drove up to the White House. It was the first time he had worn it, he explained. Observers found something symbolic in the change.

As he emerged from a 40-minute call he followed his usual rule of taciturnity. "The boss is looking fine," was his only comment.

As Congress met for its final session today before the new one convenes at noon tomorrow, the Senate had only one piece of unfinished business before it, confirmation of J. Warren Madden as Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims. The House had no business scheduled.

Senate Majority Leader Barkley disclosed that he would call for a final session of the 76th Congress at 11 a. m. tomorrow, an hour before the 77th Congress is to convene.

Representative E. E. Cox said in a house speech that following out President Roosevelt's plan for increased aid to the democracies may "mean war," but that the Fireside Chat "expressed the will, the wish and determination of the American people."

Smuts Foresees U. S. Entering War

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Gen. Jan Chrisfiaan Smuts, World War veteran and Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, predicted yesterday that the United States would intervene in the European war and said such intervention was necessary for Britain to win.

General Smuts, who directed British World War campaigns in South Africa and led his Dominion into the present war against Germany, said in a New Year message to the world as published in London:

"Deeply as America desires to keep out of this war, they will find the necessity laid upon them and in the last resort they will not let freedom perish from the face of the earth.

"I feel assured that American intervention is necessary for victory and for the peace which must be shaped thereafter."

General Smuts said that the menace of Nazi Germany was such a real thing that he was "convinced that in the last resort America will not, as indeed she cannot afford to, stand out."

Britain Claims Navy's Grip Saps Strength of Germany

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The British Ministry of Information in a year-end review of the war at sea declared yesterday that the pressure of British sea power is "slowly sapping the strength of Germany."

It declared of the year which has cost Britain and its Allies more than 3,000,000 tons of merchant ships that there was no cause for despondency, "unpalatable as facts may be."

[The German High Command, in a review of its achievements since the end of June, 1940, claimed that 3,900,000 tons of British shipping had been sunk by the combined forces of the German Navy and Air Force.]

It continued, "apart from help from America, destroyers and escort craft are being added rapidly to the fleet, while thanks to new construction and to neutral vessels now running in Allied interests, our mercantile tonnage is not so very much less than it was at the beginning of the war. . . . In spite of our heavy losses the great bulk of ships in our convoys continue to arrive.

"There is no great shortage of food in this country, no cessation in the flow of raw materials, no stoppage of the munitions coming across the Atlantic from America."

The last half of 1940, the review said, "saw the Navy facing a stupenduous task, the greatest that ever has confronted it in the whole of its long history."

Balance of Power

It said, "The British fleet in the Mediterranean has been employed in a vigorous offensive which has completely changed the situation in Eastern Europe if not in the whole world. It probably has altered the whole balance of naval power and directly affected the eventual outcome of the war."

Declaring that the "unremitting activity" of the Mediterranean fleet has "largely paralyzed" Italian sea power, the review declared the British now had "the full measure" of the Italians.

Italy, it said, has been "timid and fearful" in the use of its fleet and the Mediterranean was "anything but Italian."

Continuing, the review said, "It is impossible to calculate the effect of British sea power upon the progress of the Greek campaign in Albania or the recent victories of the British Army advancing into Libya.

"But for the British Mediterranean fleet, which has detachments in both the eastern and western basins, the Italian fleet would have had complete control of the Mediterranean . . . the French naval bases in North Africa might have fallen into Italian hands . . . Italy could have occupied the Ionian Islands, Crete, the Gulf of Corinth, Patras, Athens, and Salonika through diplomatic pressure.

Libya a Responsibility

"Italy could have sent strong expeditionary forces to Syria and have isolated Turkey. . . . Every nation in Southeastern Europe would have been at the mercy of the combined strength of the Axis."

Now, said the review, Italy is cut off from the outside world, Libya is more a responsibility than an asset, the Dodecanese Islands are "vulnerable," and isolated Italian possessions in East Africa would eventually be "ours for the asking" and would be delivered over to their rightful occupants.

Stating that 50 destroyers came to Britain from the United States at an opportune time, the review commented that Britain still was "very short" of destroyers and escort ships for work that has to be done "everywhere."

Even with the co-operation of the French, it asserted, the Allies had insufficient destroyers and escort craft for their "manifold needs."

Sea power was the hub upon which the whole of the Allied cause revolved during the year, the Ministry said, and added that if British communications were cut Britain could not carry on the war for more than a few weeks.

Nazi Maru

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Presence of German raiders in the Pacific Ocean, operating under Japanese names and flags, was confirmed here yesterday by survivors of seven merchant vessels sunk by the German craft. They disclosed that passengers and crewmen of three other merchant vessels are still being held by the raider.

Vivid stories of the weeks that they also were prisoners came from 496 survivors—including 70 women and seven children—brought to Australia after they were marooned Dec. 21 on the Island of Emirau.

They reported their treatment was good, but rations were short. The thunder of guns in fresh engagements, they said, came to them several times between decks.

Some survivors said the German raiders masqueraded under Japanese colors and names.

"The raider that captured us," said one of the rescued, "was steaming under the namo Manyo Maru and was provisioned from a storeship under the name of Tokyo Maru. Immediately before my ship was shelled, the raider hoisted the Nazi flag."

[Lloyd's Register of Shipping lists a 2,904-ton Japanese freighter Manyo Maru and two Japanese-flag vessels named Tokyo Maru, one a 6,486-ton freighter and the other a 903-ton tanker.]

The former captives, apparently put ashore because the Germans could not continue feeding them, were rescued four days later—on Christmas Day—by an Australian ship.

Those reported still held captive were the crews and passengers of the 9,691-ton British ship Turakina, the 7,203-ton Norwegian ship Ringwood, and the 2,489-ton Notou, a French vessel.

From their German guards, the other survivors brought to Australia said, they learned the Turakina, armed only with a defensive gun aft, fought for two and a half hours before it surrendered to a faster Nazi raider armed with several guns and a trained fighting crew.

Unconfirmed reports were that only 23 of the Turakina's crew of 58 were survivors when the battle ended.

The seven sunken ships from which the survivors here were taken were the 16,712-ton Rangitane, the 6,378-ton Triadic, the 6,032-ton Triaster, the 4,413-ton Triona, the 3,900-ton Komata and the 773-ton Holmwood, a four-masted schooner, all British, and the Norwegian merchantman Vinni of 5,181 tons.

The crew of one of the sunken merchant ships became aware of danger, the survivors said they were told, only when a searchlight suddenly bathed their ship in light and shells began dropping around them. The attackers were accused of attempting to prevent the merchantman from sending distress signals by "jamming" the ether.

The Rangitane, largest of the craft known to have been destroyed in the German forays into Pacific waters, suffered "many casualties" when set ablaze by shellfire Nov. 26, they said.

Food staples aboard the raider were listed as black bread, raw bacon and sausage.

Nazi Sea Claims

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

A German warship operating in the Pacific, according to a partial report on its activities, has sunk 10 enemy merchantships or ships in enemy service totaling 64,155 gross register tons. The crews of the ships were brought to safety on a South Sea isle by the German warship.

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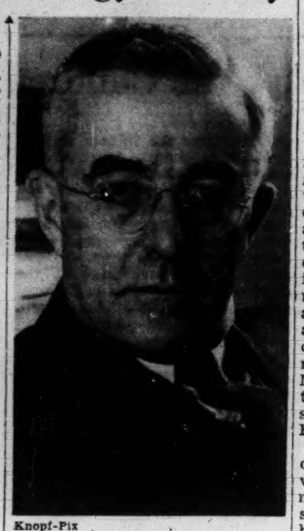
Root of Plant Is Pictured As Dynamic Energy Factory

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 — To Prof. Dennis R. Hoagland and Dr. D. I. Arnon of the University of California goes the $1,000 award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for a paper "of some notable contribution to science presented at the annual meeting." These two investigators concerned themselves with determining just how the roots of plants obtain minerals from the soil.

Yesterday Dr. Irving Langmuir, Associate Director of the General Electric Research Laboratory and a Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, was elected President of the Association, to take office in December, 1941, at the Dallas, Texas, meeting.

Botanists have long suspected that plant roots were dynamic energy factories throbbing with activity, not just passive recipients of minerals "shot" into root cells by the motion of ions of the various nutrient elements, but they had no proof, for few investigators tackled the problem.



Knopf-Pix

Dr. Irving Langmuir

Elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He will take office in December, 1941.

Research Bears Fruit

"Today as a result of the labors of several investigators under direction of Professor Hoagland," said Dr. Arnon, "we have proof that the energy is definitely associated with the respiratory activity of the root, that is, with the upward movement of oxygen."

According to the Committee on Awards, the activity of the roots is important not only from a theoretical standpoint but also from the practical, especially in agriculture. The prize will be divided by the laboratory workers.

Martin Schwarzschild, Columbia astronomer, presented evidence before the astronomical section that Cephied variable stars, often called "lighthouses of the sky" because their light swells to great brilliancy and then drops periodically, also appear to vibrate like the strings of a violin.

The rates of vibrating are different for different stars but the intervals between rates are about those of the intervals between the harmonics in a violin string or other musical sound. Although the stars are spherical the violin string is still a close analogy to the newly discovered motion which apparently involves the star's whole interior as it swells or shrinks enormously like a balloon being inflated and deflated.

Pulsating Stars

For years evidence has been accumulating that these stars actually pulsate with the waxing and waning of their light. Mr. Schwarzchild's results are generally considered to furnish the conclusive proof. He worked particularly with a cluster of Cepheids that are directly overhead in March, but cannot be seen with the unaided eye.

Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, head of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Aeronautics Department, compared American designed air-cooled plane engines with those developed by England and Germany (water cooled) to find that they are just as fast and much more powerful.

The American engine, he explained, has 2,000 horsepower while the German and British engines for fighter planes are only 1,200 horsepower. The new American engine, he said, can make obsolete all present fighter planes, including those America already has in service.

U. S. Realty Fees Assailed as Waste

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa condemned yesterday as "an unreasonable waste of public funds" what he declared to be the War Department's policy of paying real estate agents a 5 per cent commission for buying land.

The Senator said he referred especially to the Purchase of approximately 20,000 acres near Keokuk, Iowa, as a site for a shell-loading plant. If the Government paid farmers an average of $100 an acre, he said, the cost of the land without commissions and fees would be $2,000,000 and the agent, A. J. Cockrell of Burlington, would receive $100,000.

"When we consider," he said in an interview, "that 1 or 2 per cent is considered by real estate dealers everywhere to be a just commission for listing land, finding a buyer and completing the deal, for the Government to pay 5 per cent for but little more than securing the options where the deal for the purchase already has been determined, seems out of all proportion and justice."

New Year Brings New Problems to Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan 2 — Despite Reichsführer Hitler's declaration that victory will come to Germany in 1941, there is accumulating evidence that the new year brings more problems than promises to the areas under Nazi sway.

Growing Nazi Difficulties

Behind prison bars and screened from a clear view of the present gigantic struggle, Europeans as a whole must suffer the martyrdom of the Nazi heel without the solace and encouragement of knowing the full extent of growing German difficulties. Many misunderstandings and much ill-founded bitterness fostered by German propaganda still prejudice Frenchmen and others against the Allied cause, but the increasing restlessness of subjugated nations and the Nazis' continued failure to achieve the heralded knockout blow are significant pointers to an ultimate European awakening.

Meanwhile the transformation of the situation from the British viewpoint has been little short of miraculous in past 12 months. From setback after setback the British have learned again the lesson that they still can win freedom's victory—provided they have full moral and material support of the United States. And in the last hours of 1940 two outstanding events have aroused the British to an even greater determination.

Roosevelt's Speech

Chief of these events was the Roosevelt radio speech which did much more than promise full material aid—it gave Britain faith. Could there have been a more welcome New Year's message to people of the British Empire than the United States President's emphatic words: "I believe the Axis is not going to win this war—I base that belief on the latest and best information."

Another event which has steeled the British resolve on the eve of the New Year was the firing Sunday night with incendiary bombs of the City of London, Herr Hitler's most atrocious act of the war.

It is sheer destruction for destruction's sake, since the scene of this latest crime was devoid of military objectives and the raid could hardly even been aimed at terrorizing the population since this business center is virtually uninhabited at night.

New Resolve Kindled

The British people today answer Herr Hitler for his latest act of vandalism with such remarks as this: "If Roosevelt's fine words were capable of emphasis your frenzied and appropriately timed act supplied it." Indeed the flames which destroyed historic London buildings—notably Guildhall, the very embodiment of the growth of the British Empire—have kindled a new resolve here that nothing short of utter defeat of the Nazis will free the world from the shackles of another dark age.

But not only from the charred and smoking remains of the City of London has arisen the new British Nation. In countless episodes of 1940 the people of the British Empire have rediscovered their own greatness, their courage, and their grim power to stick it out—sometimes somewhat to their own amazement. At Dunkirk, in air battles over Britain and Flanders, in mass raids on Coventry, Southampton, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester and other towns and villages, at Taranto and in numerous naval actions, in the brilliant victory over the Italians in Egypt and side by side with the Greeks in that other shattering blow to Axis prestige.

It has been in 1940, under the heaviest and longest sustained fire probably any nation ever had to bear, that the British have found their real selves. So it is on the whole with a cheerful heart that they face 1941—not with any complacency, not with any attempt to hide the prospect of further blows still to be rained on them by land, sea, and air, but with renewed well-reasoned confidence in ultimate victory.

The Road to Victory

How is this victory to be achieved? Across the threshold of the New Year the Empire and the Allied Navy, Army and Air Force confront in unison the seven great tasks constituting the single stupendous one—the tasks of staving off Germany's bid to defeat Britain by submarine and bomber aircraft while simultaneously vanquishing Italy with the greatest possible speed, maintaining the naval blockade, continuing to bomb German industrial and military centers, and the building up of an enormously powerful striking force with which to launch a decisive offensive against the major enemy, the Nazis, by sea, land, and air.

The most pressing of these is the knocking out of Italy, for with that feat accomplished satisfactorily substantial naval and air forces for direct use against the Nazis could be withdrawn from the Mediterranean and employed to increase protection for the vitally important shipping traffic to and from Britain.

The British cannot afford to lose time in doing this because weekly shipping losses at present represent the possibility of a serious challenge to the effectiveness of the maritime building program, great though that may be, so there is a tough time ahead of the Allies for six months or so while the United States turns out vast quantities of war material that, when delivered, will represent the fulfillment of Mr. Roosevelt's enthusiastically welcomed promise of utmost productive aid from "the arsenal of democracy."

Defenses Strengthened

In those six months—in fact any time now—Britain may be invaded by the Nazis but the defences here have been so greatly strengthened and competent manpower so greatly augmented that the ability to repeal such an onslaught is not doubted for a moment by leaders of the armed forces.

Discounted as probably too optimistic by close range observers is the anticipation that Britain may be able to launch its decisive offensive in 1941, because Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared that the Nation is only half armed and experience teaches that adequate equipment for a complete and mammoth modern Army, Navy and Air Force is not likely to be produced before campaigning conditions begin to deteriorate next fall.

It is felt that if Britain enters 1942 with sea and air supremacy sufficiently clear cut to give its land forces a real prospect of victory on the continent, it will have done very well.

In the diplomatic field, success depends largely upon the armed strength available to back up its policy and decisions. British diplomacy since Dunkirk and the collapse of France has been able to do little more than hold on. Now, six months later, although the danger of invasion has not been removed, confidence in Britain's future has been re-established so strongly that British diplomacy is definitely set toward contributing its share in preparations for a new offensive which is intended to secure final victory.

Diplomatic action, therefore, will concentrate upon two things.

One is the closest understanding between the British and the various free governments now established in London from Nazi-occupied countries in order to insure the smoothest co-operation not only between their various military organizations but also to collaborate now on future peace conditions.

Even more important, however, just now is the preparation of revolutionary activities in those oppressed countries without which ultimate victory will be most difficult, if not impossible.

Many, but often unreliable, are reports of unrest and subversive activities in these occupied countries so that a scrupulous analysis of the situation as well as a careful testing of all proposals for an application of this knowledge is essential. This important, but often forgotten task, British diplomacy is now performing.

With new-found confidence in its military preparedness, backed by powerful United States help and most recently by Greek victories in Albania and the British advance in Libya, British diplomacy also hopes more effectively to influence the policy of European neutrals and to inspire them to more independent activity.

Bulgaria's Stand

Bulgaria's recent open reaffirmation of neutrality and Yugoslavia's bolder attitude are encouragements along this line.

Even more noticeable has been Spain's reticence to move further in support of the policy of the Axis powers since the Italian fleet has been rendered powerless in the Mediterranean; while Britain adopts a much firmer attitude toward Spanish violation of the Tangier international settlement and the British press backs it up by voicing the threat of cancellation of the Anglo-Spanish trade agreement unless violations cease.

In its relations with the Vichy Government British diplomacy will continue its endeavors to check Chief of State Philippe Pétain and France from yielding to Herr Hitler so as to prevent the converting of the French fleet into an anti-British weapon.

Mr. Anthony Eden's return to the Foreign Office should also lead to an improved understanding between this country and Russia since Joseph Stalin is understood to be favorably inclined toward Mr. Eden.

Influence on Russia

But simultaneously must be added that certain important factors, such as concern at German armed might along Soviet's western frontiers, will continue to shape Russia's future action.

But with the Berlin-Rome Axis much weakened and the military situation definitely improving for this country British diplomacy should contribute still more toward preparing "for a battlefield of our own choosing and for a peace of our own making."

Evidence of unrest in various European countries, which are borne out by reliable information, indicates that the love for freedom and the determination to be independent are still the governing factors in the lives of oppressed European peoples and there are more and more indications that they are looking toward Britain, backed by America, to help them realize these ideals.

This is the reason why in answering the question, how does Europe view 1941, attention is necessarily focussed on Britain as the hope for all free countries.

Despite the great adversity of the times, Byron's great words on freedom apply more truly than ever today:

"Still the seed we find sown deep . . . so shall a better spring less bitter fruit bring forth."

Panama Canal Called Key to U. S. Defenses

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 (AP)—America's naval line of defense, a circle 2,000 or more miles in diameter resting on the Panama Canal on the south, and the existence of two safe air lanes over southern Greenland through which east and west air traffic might well be routed, were described today at sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science concerned with national defense.

Capt. G. S. Bryan, United States Navy Hydrographer asserted that with a one-ocean Navy and the threatening possibility of a two-ocean War in which all the countries of the western hemisphere would be threatened, maintenance of the Canal as an open waterway for the passage of battleships and troopships is one of the most vital of defenses and every effort is now being made to protect it.

Until a two-ocean Navy is built and ready for action it is vital to western hemisphere defense to keep the canal open for quick shifting of vessels to and fro to meet threats from either European or Asiatic powers, Captain Bryan declared.

Importance of Canal

To emphasize the importance of naval and air defense of the canal he pointed out that damages to the canal "might result in leaving a force in either ocean in a position of inferiority."

"The importance of the Canal to our national defense would encourage an enemy to make an effort to destroy it or at least to render it inoperative," he added.

"Such a move, if successful might alter the strategical situation enough to decide the outcome of the war."

The wealth of the West Indies and the rest of the Western Hemisphere from the straits of Magellan to Great Slave Lake in Northern Canada "has always aroused the cupidity of other countries," he said.

The defense line of the Americas, worked out since acquisition of bases in British-owned Islands, consists of a string of harbors and airports in Bermuda, the Bahamas, San Juan, St. Thomas, Antiqua, St. Lucia and Trinidad to provide a "feeler force" in the Caribbean.

Deep-Water Harbors

Back of these are a group of deep-water harbors such as those in Jamaica, Guantanamo, Gonaives, Port au Prince, Trinidad, the Gulf of Cariaco, and Pozuelos Bay bases for a main force of warships and airplane carriers.

In the Pacific," an invading force would probably first seize a base on the Central American or Colombian coast or in the Galapagos Islands," Captain Bryan said. To meet such a threat, the Navy's light forces would be stationed along these areas to meet any attempts of invasion.

With the bases newly acquired from Great Britain, countries of the western hemisphere are in an excellent defensive position for interception of invaders, Captain Bryan declared, and in the Pacific the distances are so great that attacks by foreign battleships across the Great Southern Circle route are strategically improbable.

Prof. William H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, an authority on Greenland today told the Association that he has discovered two big "holes" in the wind barriers that airmen heretofore have believed impeded flight over Greenland.

One "hole," he said, could be used for east-west flights and the other for the opposite direction.

Airmen using his route would first touch, or leave, the North American continent in Labrador. Other stops would be Southern Greenland, Iceland (now temporarily in British hands) and the British Isles.

The wind obstacle is Greenland's centrifugal storms, supposed by natural scientists to be the key to weather of the northern hemisphere. The storms, Dr. Hobbs said, are seldom equalled elsewhere in intensity.

Above this whirl there is a strong wind rotating in the opposite direction. Knowing this and by choosing the right altitude it is nearly always possible, Dr. Hobbs said, to make a Greenland flight with a favoring tail wind.

Planes there would guard this route, he said. He pointed out, further, that it is only a 1200-mile flight from proposed southern Greenland bases to Maine, something to be considered in thinking of defense.

Southern Greenland he declared is only 100 miles from the northern edge of the main shipping route between Europe and America.

He named four possible Greenland bases for land planes and two for seaplanes. For land planes, he said, there are Arsukfjord and Jamieson Land on the north shore of Scoresby Sound, where the Germans already have familiarized themselves with flying conditions by a meteorological station, and two on the southwest coast. For seaplanes there are two near Cape Farewell, one at Julianehaab, the other Sangmissok.

The Task Ahead

Dr. K. A. C. Elliott of the institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital declared that the United States and other countries of the western hemisphere are faced with the responsibility of carrying on the work of European and Asiatic natural scientists during a number of difficult years ahead.

Cornell University's President, Dr. Edmund E. Day sounded a warning that an "undisciplined America has no chance at all of remaining free and democratic in the present world.

National discipline, according to his definition, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a matter of practical politics along with an ideal which directs national life by some large, impelling purpose.

Service Hailed

Dr. James E. West
Chief Executive of the Boy Scouts

Scouts Honoring Dr. West's Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, will be honored by Boy Scouts in all parts of the United States this month on the occasion of his rounding out 30 years of service with the scout movement.

Dr. West has been connected with many other moves to aid youth. He has been associated with every White House conference on child welfare ever called, inspiring the first one, at which he acted as secretary. As a lawyer in his early years he convinced Congress of the need in Washington, D. C., of a juvenile court, promoted the Washington Playground Association and aided in placing 2,000 homeless children with foster parents.

He has received many honors both in the United States and abroad for his work on behalf of youth, the latest of which was the bestowal on him of the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Science "for distinguished service to humanity."

Dr. West characterized his 30 year's service in the scout movement as "nearly a lifetime of investment in the youth of America."

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Lecture on Christian Science

Monday, Jan. 27, 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc directed for Eastern United States, Eastern Canada, British Isles, South Africa, 11.73mc directed for United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America.
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Alaska Gold Output Put at $25,300,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Alaska, purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000, produced $25,375,000 in gold during 1940. This was more than the amount mined in the great gold rush days and set an all-time record.

W. C. Mendenhall, Director of the Geological Survey, said the year's total brought the gold output of Alaska since the beginning of recorded mining in 1880 to $561,311,000.

U. S. Defense Experts Seek End of 'Industrial Blackouts'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Despite the spade work the United States has done since the fall of France toward building the greatest military establishment in the world, the end of 1940 approaches with defense experts still working toward an end of "industrial blackouts."

The flow of modern weapons and ammunition to the army is a thin trickle. Many plants remain to be built. Military plane production in January probably will not exceed 700. The 50,000-a-year productive capacity sought by President Roosevelt is not in sight under present schedules until well along in 1942, at the earliest. If the two-ocean navy is completed before 1945, it will be a modern miracle.

Experts, however, find some bright spots in the year-end defense picture:

The fleet, which traditionally has the job of protecting the country in an emergency until the small standing army can be expanded into an adequate protective force, has been built up since 1933 until it is now the world's largest.

Orders Placed

Officials have placed 85 per cent of the orders necessary to carry out the $17,692,227,930 defense program approved by Congress during 1940.

Defense of the Panama Canal and the vital industrial areas along the east coast has been simplified by acquisition of the right to lease air and naval bases in British territory guarding the Atlantic and Caribbean approaches to this continent.

The Army has been reorganized in line with European developments, its manpower increased greatly and the nation's first peacetime system of compulsory military training geared to produce 900,000 citizen soldiers in the coming year.

The President has concentrated authority over defense production in a four-man council headed by William S. Knudsen, the production genius borrowed from General Motors. This group has appealed to industry and labor to "roll up their sleeves."

Naval Craft

Two cruisers, one aircraft carrier, and 18 destroyers were completed during the year. In addition, about 35 destroyers were converted to special purposes—fast transports to serve as "fire extinguishers" in case of attack upon this hemisphere, small seaplane tenders and the like. Fifty destroyers of world war vintage went to England in the trade for the right to lease base sites.

Already, the manpower of the Navy and the Marine Corps has been increased from 158,814 regular officers and men and a small number of reservists on active duty last Jan. 1 to 217,249 regulars and 26,419 reservists on Dec. 1, 1940.

Total plane production in the United States at the beginning of 1940 was 350 a month. In recent weeks, Mr. Knudsen reported that the hoped for production of 1,000 planes in January of the new year would have to be scaled down 30 per cent to be correct. Of the actual output, Britain is now taking the lion's share of the tactical planes—fighters, bombers, and certain observation planes.

The Navy Air Service, the Naval Reserve, and the Marine Corps began the year with 2,145 planes and, 11 months later, had 2,435. The Navy has first-line planes for its existing carriers, but needs replacements. On Dec. 1, the service had 5,917 planes on order. Its training goal is about 600 fliers monthly, to be reached probably in mid-1942.

Army Air Corps

The Army Air Corps started the year with about 2,500 planes, and is ending it at least 20 months away from the goal of 18,000.

Many lean years for the Army ended abruptly in 1940 with a rush of appropriations that totaled $6,600,000,000. In addition to buying 18,000 planes, the sum was designed to equip completely a protective force of 1,400,000 and provide "critical" items of equipment for an Army of 2,000,000.

Roughly, 75 per cent of the total has been obligated, and insofar as new facilities are concerned, 95 per cent of it.

The first of the new powder plants built under the program is scheduled to come into production next June.

Mr. Knudsen reported recently that 9,200 tanks had been ordered to date in this country for the British and American forces. Subsequently, the capital heard reports that 2,500 tanks were on the $3,000,000,000 list of additional British requirements that might be financed by this Government and leased or loaned to John Bull.

On Dec. 31, 1939, the Army's enlisted men numbered 215,488. On Dec. 6, 1940, the force had grown to 560,000, including 131,993 National Guardsmen. Tentative schedules for the induction of additional members of the Guard have been revised because of delays in the construction of new Army housing.

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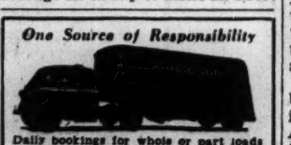
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Boy at the Swinging Lantern

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Six

Rory was shovelling snow away from the front of the inn and the courtyard. In spite of the cold he worked so quickly that he pulled off his muffler, and then his coat, hanging them over the frozen water butt.

"Worst winter I've ever known!" said Larry, who had propped himself in the doorway of the kitchen where, without moving, he could watch Bridget cooking, the maids running in and out with brooms and dusters, and Rory clearing paths.

"Larry, what are you supposed to do?" asked Rory, leaning for a moment on the handle of his long shovel.

Larry paused before answering. "I never did stand for impudence from a young one," he said severely. "Get on wid the work!"

"I'm not being impudent," protested Rory "I really do want to know."

Larry tilted back his old caubeen and scratched his head reflectively.

"Well, I dunno, Rory. I do most anything I'm called upon to do. But if ye want to put a name to me position, mebbe I'm the ostler."

"Ostler!" exclaimed Rory. "Ostler! Isn't that a man who has to do with horses and stables?"

Larry gazed before him for so long that Rory continued his work while waiting for the answer.

"It is," said Larry at last. "But is it me fault that the only people that brings horses to the inn takes care of the crathures themselves an won't trust a man that once had the care of fifty?"

"Fifty!" cried Rory in amazement. "Where? Where were there fifty horses?"

Arrival of a Horseman

Before Larry could answer a horseman galloped across the market-place, swept into the courtyard and pulled up. Rory had scarcely time to spring out of the way, while Larry slid into the kitchen.

The boy recognized first the horse, then the rider. He put out his hand to touch the black, shining coat before he looked up at the master from the castle, Master Anthony.

"Shall I take your horse, sir?" he asked eagerly, hoping that Larry would not come out and rob him of his chance.

"So you understand horses?" asked the young man.

Rory nodded.

"And boats?" went on Master Anthony.

Rory shook his head.

"I'd like to," he answered, "but I don't. I've never had the luck to be with boats. But I know all about horses."

"A smart lad like you would be better at sea," declared Master Anthony. "Stay here and you'll be a servant all your life, taking orders. Go to sea and in a few years you'll be giving orders."

He touched the reins, the black mare trotted from the yard, leaving Rory puzzled but determined.

"Why should he want me to go to sea?" he wondered. "He's right, though, there's not much of a chance here for anything but silly little jobs Miheal could do. But I'll not go away until I find out who I am and who I belong to."

Larry sidled out and looked cautiously round.

"He has gone, hasn't he?" he asked.

Rory nodded.

"Seems to have taken a great fancy to ye, me lad," said Larry. "Now I remember him before he went away an', dear knows, he wouldn't 'a' wasted his time talkin to a kitchen boy. Master Anthony is mighty changed. I wonder why?"

He drew close to Rory.

A Warning for Rory

"Listen, lad," he whispered, though they were alone in the yard and, judging by the noise which came from the kitchen, no one in there would be likely to overhear. "Don't trust him. I can't tell ye why, but Larry Lempsey wasn't born yestiddy, an I warn ye, Rory, don't trust that man!"

Rory was impressed, but he wanted a reason for his mistrust.

"What harm could he do me?" he protested.

Bridgie came to the kitchen door.

"Let Larry finish that job," she said, "an let ye, Rory, run down to the boats an see if ere a one of them has any fish. Get this basket full an tell the man to call in later for the money."

Rory took the basket gladly and thrust the shovel into Larry's hands. He laughed at the fellow's disgusted look, but called back over his shoulder, "I'll clear up when I'm here again."

Larry sighed, and Rory, as he ran down to the harbor, heard the slow, unwilling scrape of the shovel.

He had never seen so many boats before, for the fishing fleet was in and already men were packing fish in flat wooden boxes, while others carried them on shore to the waiting carts.

"Who shall I ask? And what kind of fish would Bridgie like, I wonder?" Rory was thinking when a man, who had been leaning over the quay wall, straightened and stared at him.

Rory forgot his errand, forgot the boats lying heavy in the water. He frowned as he remembered this same man coming to the farm the day they were all searching for the tin box.

"No!" Rory reminded himself. "It was after he had gone we searched. Tom was sure he knew where it was. Then this man came in for a rest and a meal. When Tom went to the place where he had left the box it had gone!"

"Mebbe ye'll know me next time ye see me," said Denny Burke.

"I know you now!" declared the boy.

The man was surprised at his tone, but he grinned.

"Everyone in these parts knows Denny Burke," he said. "Very respected I am, an a very good friend to them I likes."

"What did you do with my tin box?" demanded Rory.

"Tin box?" repeated Denny Burke, shaking his head. "Tin box! What tin box might ye be referring to?"

"The one belonging to me. It was on the top of the shelves in the back room at Tom Molloy's farm," replied Rory.

The man looked puzzled. He shook his head, screwed up his face, and gazed fixedly at Rory, then shook his head again.

"Ye're a quare lad," he said, "a quare lad. I don't know what ye're talkin about, so I can't give ye an answer. But what puzzles me is why a fine, upstandin young lad of sperit like yerself, is content to run messages like a little servin gerrul when ye might be on a ship like 'The Seagull' yonder. It has me bet, it has indeed!"

The Seagull was the steamer Rory had noticed when he first came into the town. She sat high in the water, for her cargo of planks had been carried off and the sacks of potatoes for the return journey still lay piled on the side.

"What's in a Name?"

Beside the fishing boats she seemed impressive, but Rory knew she was only a small coasting steamer. The decks were unscrubbed, the paint worn, and the metalwork dull. Yet her lines were graceful, and Rory felt that a good overhauling would make a fine snug vessel. Though he came from an inland farm he had a love of ships and the sea. He gazed longingly at The Seagull, imagining the thrill of steaming out of the harbor bound for strange ports. Then he turned and looked at Denny Burke.

"I'd gladly go to sea," he said slowly. "But first I must find some papers I have lost. I thought they were stolen, but mebbe I was mistaken. They'll tell me who I am and where I belong. Now I'm nameless."

"What's a name matter?" demanded Denny Burke. "It's what ye do that counts. What's wrong wid Rory Molloy for a name? Or Rory Mariner if it pleases ye better? Think it over, me lad. Make up yer mind to go to sea an I'll fix it wid the Captain of The Seagull to take ye on as cabin boy."

Rory looked once more at the dingy little steamer.

"I'll think it over," he promised.

Without another word Denny Burke swaggered away. Rory watched him crossing the market-place and shook his head.

"First Master Anthony and now Denny Burke. Why do they want me away from Kildore?" puzzled the boy. Then he went down to the nearest fishing boat and got a basketful of herrings, the only fish left.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Rory had fought his way through a blizzard to Kildore harbor, Ireland, when Bridgie Molloy, cook at The Swinging Lantern, sent for him to be her kitchen boy. Rory's greatest trouble was that he did not know who he really was. The tin box that held the answers to questions about his family and parentage had disappeared. When Bridgie sent him off to fetch eggs from Molly Daly's aunt, Rory found Molly and her aunt so friendly that he told them the whole story. It was on his return to the inn that Rory had seen the man with the big cap of checked tweed and a huge muffler, whom he was certain he had seen before.

Courtesy of The Society of Arts and Crafts, Boston

The Goose Girl—a Ceramic Group by Jean Manley

Let Us Build 'Tiny' Furniture

By William Bres

We have a fine group of snapshots, sent in by boys, showing "tiny" furniture pieces built from instructions given in this series and shall publish them on The Young Folks Page next Thursday. We are sure you will be interested to see them. Meanwhile, we hope that other boys and girls who have enjoyed building this furniture will send us snapshots of the pieces they have made.

In this last article in our series on building "tiny" furniture, we shall show you how to make an attractive secretary desk that will form a most interesting piece for your group. It looks complicated at first, but if you follow the directions closely, you will find it quite simple.

Before we begin, note the hinge detail in diagram II. This is shown for those who prefer to use a real hinge rather than a paper substitute. A metal hinge will be more difficult and will require more material but we explained fully how it is made in the Seventh Article in this series. Only the paper method will be explained here.

To start the secretary, first make the desk sides by cutting two pieces 1-16th in. balsa wood 3 in. square. On one side (of each piece) measure in 1¼ in. and mark this point. Start at the opposite corner and measure up 1⅛ in. and mark it. Draw a line between these two points. This small triangular piece must be cut off so that the sides will slope back to form the sloping front of the desk.

The desk back is 4 in. wide and 3 in. high. Glue the two sides on the outer top edges of the back, as shown in diagram I. Complete the desk shell by gluing in the top (1¼ in. x 3⅞ in.) and the bottom (3 in. x 4 in.). The writing desk surface is also 3 in. x 4 in. and is glued into the shell at the point where the side first begins to narrow. This leaves a bottom drawer space that is one inch deep.

Making the Drawer

The drawer bottom is 3⅞ in. wide and 3 in. long. Its four sides are a fraction less than an inch in height; two are 2⅞ in. long, while the front pieces are 3⅞ in. wide. The drawer handles are made from common pins. Measure down ½ inch from the top of each leg (2½ in. long and ¼ in. square) and mark this point on all four sides. After the bottom two inches have been rounded, they may be carved as shown in diagram I. They are glued to the desk ¼ inch in from each side.

The bookcase is built by gluing two side pieces, 1¼ in. wide and 3¼ in. high, to a backboard 4 in. x 3¼ in. Then glue in the three shelves which you have cut 3⅜ in. x 1¼ in. from the instructions in diagram II. The shelves should be placed one inch apart, the topmost one forming the top of the bookcase.

Cut out the full size patterns of the top and bottom front ends, trace them on the wood, cut them out and glue on as shown in diagram III. Make four shelf dividers (diagram III) in the same way. Glue two of these in all the way back against the backboard, spacing them ⅝ in. from each side. Then glue in the other two the same distance apart. This will leave a center space of slightly more than one inch. This may be divided by a small horizontal center shelf as shown in the diagram.

All that remains to be done now is to make the two inner drawers and the desk lid. The drawers are made by cutting two pieces 3¾ in. x ¾ in. Glue three pieces of wood ⅝ in. high x ¾ in. deep, one on each side and one directly in the center. Glue the remaining top piece on, then glue the entire section on top of the shelf dividers (which act as braces). The dimensions for the drawer are given in diagram III together with a full-size pattern of the drawer front.

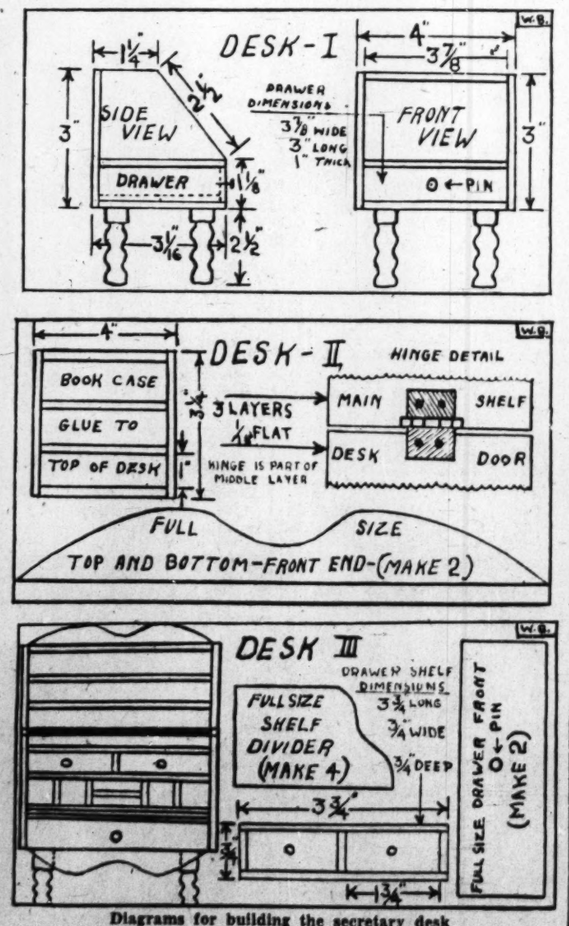
The Lid of the Desk

The desk lid is 2½ inches high and 3⅞ inches wide. To support the lid when it is closed, we must glue in two guide bars, one on the left and one on the right inside edge of the side pieces of the desk. These guide bars are made of 1-16 in. square wood cut 2⅛ in. long. They are glued ⅛ in. in from the sloping edge at the sides to form a guiding ledge for the lid.

An excellent transparent hinge may be made from a piece of self-sticking celluloid tape, or by small firm paper strips on the main shelf and desk door. Find a good common pin head to make a handle for the lid. Then with a good deal of sandpapering, your secretary will be complete.

We hope that you all, both girls and boys, have enjoyed building these pieces of "tiny" furniture and that you are now ready to go farther with this hobby. How do you like the idea of a Hobby Corner that would run regularly every month on The Young Folks' Page, giving instructions for building many kinds of interesting and attractive things? Write and tell us if you would like such a Hobby Corner; tell us, too, if there are any things you would like especially to have instructions for making. In the Hobby Corner, all our readers will have an opportunity to see their various interests featured and discussed. So let us hear from lots of you about your favorite leisure-time occupations.

(This is the last of ten illustrated articles on building "tiny" furniture, which have appeared on The Young Folks' Page every Thursday, beginning Oct. 31, 1940. The last page in November was published on the 27th, instead of the 28th, on account of the holiday. You may get the entire series by writing for it to Junior Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, enclosing fifty cents for the ten issues.)



Diagrams for building the secretary desk

Advice

Never forget, a winter sky
Is good to see
but hard to prophesy.
Walk out in day
or under night;
Look up and read,
but do not call it right.
Incline your head,
cock your weather eye,
Look wise and nod—
but do not prophesy.
A sky in winter, be it dark or bright,
Will promise nothing,
However long you sight.
All you can say is:
How remote and high!
Take it or leave it—
but do not prophesy.

JOHN RITCHEY

'Ask the Children'

By Pearl Strachan

The door to the studio is closed. Behind it three hundred people sit waiting, waiting to welcome the Five. There will be a burst of applause when they enter. The Five are prepared for that. It will not bother them, and it is not what they are thinking of particularly.

They are wondering what the questions will be. They stand thinking, thinking, and nobody talking. They would not be talking anyway, here in the anteroom. Edith, Miriam, Sydelle, Dick and Robert all know that their behavior must be co-operative. They have a real job to do and they must perform it in a grown-up way, with no needless chatter, no giggling. It is like going on the stage. No matter how silly you feel, or what funny things people do, you must have self-control and act intelligently.

At last the door is thrown open. They file through the large room and take their places in a row, at a long desk, before two hanging microphones. Earlier in the evening, before the studio audience arrived, they were put through rehearsal. Their voices were tested. "Mary had a little lamb its fleece was white as snow," Edith had begun it, and just like that, without pausing for punctuation, Robert followed, with "Mary had a little lamb its fleece was white as snow." Sydelle and Dick and Miriam all repeated the lines in turn. Then a second time round, and a third, "Mary had a little lamb its fleece was white as snow." It sounded foolish, but nobody laughed, and when the three men behind the glass of the little testing room nodded their heads in approval, they all knew that their voices were all right for the "show."

As they take their places, they pour out glasses of water for one another, from the pitcher on the desk. Three hundred pairs of eyes are watching them. In the world outside, thousands of persons are listening for Station WBZ to announce the program entitled, "Ask the Children." They must give them an enjoyable time. On this particular evening, three of the children have appeared in the program before, several times; and two of them are taking part in their very first broadcast. Robert and Miriam are having a new experience, but nobody would guess it, from their calm manner and their poise. One might think they did it every night. How bright and clean they all are, in their neat school clothes, with hair well brushed and faces shining.

Audience Is Ready

Opposite them, at the Question Master's desk, sits Mr. Selden M. Loring, who is a writer of children's stories. A man and a woman who are employed as score-keepers sit near him, paper and pencil ready. As "Jack" Manning, the announcer, steps up to his microphone, to announce the familiar fact that "D. & H. Anthracite . . . present 'Ask the Children,'" the Five sit up straight and, as their names are called, given their age and school grade, with clean-cut consonants and vowels of the proper length. This is the way it goes:

Edith (who has been on the program since it started about eight weeks ago): "I am fifteen years old and in the eleventh grade."

Sydelle: "I am fifteen and in the ninth grade."

Dick: "I am twelve years old and in the eighth grade."

Miriam: "I am fourteen and in the ninth grade."

Robert: "I am twelve and in the eighth grade."

There is an old adage, the announcer reminds the audience, that "Children should be seen and not heard." He requests those in favor of children's being heard to say "Aye," and of course the response is vociferous. A few more introductory remarks defer those unknown questions. The children, whatever they may be feeling, show no anxiety. And, at last, the questions begin.

"Name three women famous in battle," is not too difficult. Boadicea and Joan of Arc are quickly thought of. The third presents a difficulty, but marks are given for only part of a question answered. A wrong reply means marks deducted, though.

"What three persons in history or fiction were swallowed by a whale?" Every one, of course, guesses Jonah; most of the children recall Pinocchio, but only one remembers the "man of infinite resource and sagacity" in Kipling's "Just So Stories." When it comes to the question of cats prominent in fiction, the girl who knows her "Just So Stories" again scores with the "cat who walked by himself," and one of the boys remembers the Cheshire Cat in "Alice in Wonderland," and even gives the title of the chapter, "Pig and Pepper."

How varied the questions are! What was the first state added to the original thirteen? In what state was our first President inaugurated, for the first time? Who was the gentleman? Who was his first secretary of war? If you have a pile of little wooden blocks from which to carve the pieces to play chess, checkers, dominoes and backgammon, how many pieces would be required for each game? Name three ships celebrated in song.

When Caesar Helped

Two of the girls show considerable musical knowledge, answering quickly questions concerning composers, operas and songs. Asked for the modern names representing the historic terms of the Hellespont, Helvetia and Byzantium, they all put their hands up for the first and the last, but "Helvetia" perplexes them, until, suddenly, one of the boys recalls, "I know. We had it in Latin, in my second book of Caesar. It's Switzerland!" From one question to another they move rapidly, and they are able to answer most of them. They have earned a brief "time out."

During this interval the audience in the studio has an opportunity to test its knowledge and memory. Numbers are drawn by lot and adults, who must be over twenty-one, are selected to stand before the microphone. They are quite unprepared, which does not help them. They do not, on this occasion, find the right answers. They do not immediately remember the name of the new President of Mexico, but the children do.

Nobody, however, guesses the answer to what sounds like the simplest question of all. "What two common fruits have the same letters making up their names?" Everybody, children and grown-ups, thinks and thinks and thinks, and gives it up. How everybody laughs at himself, though, when given the answer, melon and lemon.

There are further questions for the Five alone, until the gong chimes half-past eight, when they are released and sent to the studio office to collect the money they have earned. It is a great deal. For a first appearance a child receives $10, for a second, $15; for a third, $20; and if good enough to be kept on the program after that, $25 each time.

Any Child May Apply

Each week the two or three children obtaining the highest score are retained. Two new ones are usually chosen. How do they get into the broadcast in the first place? In this, and probably in the "Quiz Kids" program in Chicago, and other such broadcasts, any child of the right age, in a given locality, may apply.

The Boston studio invites people to send in names of "quick-witted, intelligent youngsters under sixteen, in Greater Boston or a near-by town." The station sends the child a questionnaire to fill in, giving information about his school studies, his year's marks and his reading outside of school assignments; and giving the name of a teacher who knows him well, and the name of an adult friend who is not a relative. What really counts, says the man in charge of the program, is what the children do outside of school. It is that extra knowledge, the information absorbed from their leisure reading, which appears to give them the advantage. Many children receiving high marks in school do not qualify. General behavior too means a great deal. The radio child must be natural and able to forget himself in his effort to fulfill the expectation of his audience. He must be familiar with the rules of "team play," so that he helps the other children to make a harmonious unit of five, rather than a group of self-conscious soloists. The Five here described read fine books in their leisure. They are well acquainted with good magazines and good newspapers. Their earnings will not be squandered. One has bought himself a typewriter. Another is saving up to go to college.

They are good sports too. Once, during the evening, when no question is being asked, a girl puts her hand up to say, "I'm sorry, Mr. Loring, but I made a mistake a little while ago." She had named the wrong author. He was little known, and the error had slipped by unnoticed. The score-keepers make the necessary deduction. The audience applauds.

Mr. Selden M. Loring is Question Master

Films Are Sensitive to Color

Photography Primer—11

By Jacob Deschin

Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

Regardless of whether the subject you photograph has color in it or not, your print will be predominantly a variation of gray tones, with white in some parts and black in others. It may, therefore, seem odd to speak of the color sensitivity of films.

Let's see how it works out. A subject is composed of bright and less bright colors as well as highlights (the relatively brighter reflections) and shadows (those areas that reflect less brightly). We make a distinction between colors and reflections, because a color is less bright in shadows than it is when fully open to the light. Some colors make a lighter impression on the print than others. Colors that make the lightest impression on the print are said to have the greatest effect on the film when the exposure is made, while the colors that make the darkest impression on the print have less effect on the film.

Blue Reflects Most Light

Films are sensitive most strongly to blue light. This is the reason why skies are whiter, or lighter in tone, than the rest of the picture. To the other colors, films are less sensitive. Therefore, blue light reflects the most light, and the other colors proportionately less light. The amount of light the other colors reflect depends on the ability of the individual color to throw back light and also on its location at the moment—whether it is shadowed or open to the light.

For the present, however, you need not concern yourself about these matters except as they affect the type of film you are to use. All you need to make sure of now is that when you photograph an outdoor scene, for example, the various colors and shadings it contains will be properly separated on the film. If there were no variation in light effect on the film—if all colors and shadings had exactly the same effect—you would obtain a uniformly white impression on the final print and therefore no picture.

"Pans" and "Chromes"

Films generally are divided into two classes: so-called orthochromatic and panchromatic films. The first are sensitive to all colors with the exception of red, the second are sensitive to all colors including red. These two films may be identified by their trade names. Orthochromatic films usually end with "chrome," as Verichrome and Plenachrome. The panchromatic films usually contain the syllable "pan," as in Superpan, Finopan, etc. Because they are suitable for so many different subjects, panchromatic films are, perhaps, the most generally used. When you use a film that is not sensitive to red, this color will reproduce in the print as relatively dark or black. Panchromatic film, being sensitive to red, will reproduce this color in light tones.

In everyday practice, the "chrome" films produce results faithful to the subject and you may find them generally satisfactory. But when you photograph flowers containing red or other subjects in which reds occupy important areas, you should use panchromatic films. "Pan" films, as they are colloquially called, are particularly recommended for portraits, as they do so much better in reproducing facial tones. "Pan" films have also another advantage—they are usually faster than chromes.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on The Young Folks' Page on the first and third Thursdays every month.)

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Ten Thousand Loaves a Day—But Still a Home Industry

Mrs. Rudkin's Thriving Bakery Grew Out of a Liking To Make Bread and Desire to Help Community

By Elizabeth Richey Dessez

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A bakery that produces 10,000 loaves of bread each day, that uses 84,000 pounds of wheat every 10 days, and two tons of honey, 2,000 pounds of butter and 2,000 gallons of milk per week, may be reckoned out of the home industry classification. But Margaret Rudkin's Pepperidge Farm bakery, at Fairfield, Connecticut, has reached these proportions and is still a home industry.

Mrs. Rudkin objects to having her success evaluated on the basis of statistics only. "Figures change," she says, "and the growth of this business rests on a permanent and fundamental basis—on the expansion of a household art that people cherish, but seldom practise, and on persistent maintenance of quality. All that I have done is to make more and more loaves of the same bread that I have given my family ever since I started housekeeping, and to sell them for a price that enables me to keep up the quality."

Always Liked Bread Making

It really has been almost as simple as that. Margaret Rudkin has always loved bread making. To her there is joy and compensation in each process of this housewifely art, in mixing the ingredients, in the rythmic motion of kneading, and in perfect baking. She thinks that baking should never have been allowed to move out of the home; that women should have retained it for traditional as well as for nutritive reasons. She has experimented with various kinds of bread and has studied its chemistry.

Three years ago Mrs. Rudkin wanted flour that was really 100 per cent whole wheat . . . flour that was undegerminated. It could not be bought, she was told. It was perishable and commercially impracticable. She bought some wheat, ground her own flour in a coffee mill, and made a batch of bread. Her family and friends said that never had there been such bread. Friends wanted to buy it; to give regular orders that would enable her to start in business in a small way.

Margaret Rudkin considered. Incomes were erratic in the summer of 1937. There were vacant buildings on the Pepperidge Farm estate—a long low building that in more prosperous days had stabled polo ponies, and a garage, built for four cars that now housed only one. People in the community were unemployed. Perhaps she could sell enough bread to augment the family income; perhaps she could use those vacant buildings and put some women to work.

Made Best Possible Loaf

Mrs. Rudkin's beginning was characteristic. She made no attempt to work within a price. She made the best loaf of bread she could produce and estimated its cost. It came to 25 cents. Too high, she was told. People would not pay that much for bread. "They will if I make bread that they want," she said. The friends paid without argument. So did customers of a local grocer with whom loaves were deposited.

Encouraged by this local appreciation, Mrs. Rudkin approached a well-known quality grocer in New York. On the train going in she composed a snappy, concise sales talk, timed to three minutes. When she had talked to the manager three seconds and mentioned homemade bread, he broke in and asked for a slice. He tasted and beamed. Not since he was a boy and visited his grandmother had he eaten such bread. He remembered so well—he used to go to the old mill with the hired man and the wheat. They always waited until the flour was ground and took it home. He used more than the three minutes reminiscing. Then he said he would start with 12 loaves a day.

This order pushed the bakery out of the Rudkin kitchen into the garage. A stove was brought up from the cellar, a retired nursery scales fetched from the attic. A few mixing bowls and baking pans were bought. A woman was hired and taught to make bread in the Rudkin way.

Everybody Worked but Father

Up to this time everybody in the Rudkin family had worked but father. Mrs. Rudkin and the cook had mixed, kneaded, and baked. The two boys had run errands and turned the crank that operated the coffee mill and ground the flour. Now Mr. Rudkin was made delivery boy. Every morning he left for his commuter's train with a box of bread to be turned over to a porter in the New York station and delivered to the quality grocer. His job was soon taken over by the express company, for orders mounted steadily from that one store until in a short time they reached 200 loaves a day. Orders came from other grocers also, including one from one of the big chain stores. Letters poured in from individual customers who wanted bread shipped direct and regularly. Faced with orders that seemed beyond the bakery's capacity, Margaret Rudkin pushed her vivid red hair back from a perspiring brow and said she had always known the people of the United States wanted homemade bread, but did they all have to have it at once?

However, she met every exigency of business growth with resourcefulness and imagination. The bakery spread through the garage into the stable. More modern equipment was installed. People were hired, more than Mrs. Rudkin had ever even hoped for. There are now nearly 100 employees on the Pepperidge Farm pay roll. The activity in the long low buildings across a lawn from the Rudkin house has brought increased prosperity to other industries in the community. The entire output of a nearby dairy and creamery is delivered to the bakery each day: honey comes from far and near, after the bees have done their bit. The water-driven wheels of two country mills are kept revolving—mills that crush grain between stones, instead of cutting it with knives. Mrs. Rudkin buys her own grain and has it ground under contract. This plan assures undegerminated flour.

Other Products Added

Other products have been added to the initial whole wheat bread; white bread for those who prefer it, made from unbleached flour, and raisin bread, both white and dark. There is Pepperidge Farm flour, put up in bags. Margaret Rudkin still thinks women should make their own bread, and she has no fear of the competition she is promoting. Water-ground corn meal—the kind Southerners talk about and have trouble getting "up north"—is sold under the Pepperidge Farm label; also buckwheat flour, and wheat and oat cereals, made from cracked grain.

Mrs. Rudkin employs no stereotyped advertisement. Mostly, she writes her own—small folders, window cards for grocers, and announcements for new products. The last, inserted in outgoing packages, have an intimate from-me-to-you tone that is like a letter from a friend. About a year ago one of these announced that from now on loaves of bread would weigh 24 ounces instead of 22. In this way profits are being shared with the consumer.

This lusty infant industry celebrated its third birthday this last summer with the achievement of a half million dollar business. From this pleasant New England estate homely products go to all parts of the east through 20 distributors. A small fleet of gray trucks supplies nearby grocers. And from every part of the United States individual orders are filled in ever increasing numbers.

Margaret Rudkin is giving thought to the problems of still greater expansion. The word "Director" that follows her name on all Pepperidge Farm packages and advertising matter is no mere dressy title. Every detail of the business is under her capable management. And she has retained all the essentials of a home industry, because she exemplifies, in attitude and execution, a definition that John Ruskin has given us: "Cookery . . . means carefulness and willingness and readiness of appliances. It means the economy of your grandmother, and the science of the modern chemist; it means testing and no wasting. . . . In fine it means that you are to be perfectly and always ladies — loaf givers."

Mrs. Margaret Rudkin says she never has her picture taken, but here she is having one made of the 1,000,000th loaf of bread baked in her Pepperidge Farm bakery, at Fairfield, Conn.

A Letter From London

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Helen, my dear,

Yes, I know. It is ages since you had a letter, but we have been rather busy over here. The dynamic events you already hear enough about, from so many sources, but the day-to-day things, the things that make us laugh, I'll try to tell you something about. They help to keep the balance, and without them your picture of us might be out of focus.

You ask about rationing. Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, urges housewives to be adventurous. "Try out new dishes," he suggests. "Experiment with foodstuffs you have rarely tried in normal times; use old favorites in new ways." Well, well. I don't know about American households and American husbands, but here, as a rule, it is the wife who is adventurous where food is concerned, while the husband is very conservative, however progressive he may be in politics. Still, thought I, there's no harm in trying.

A while ago a leading newspaper offered a prize for the most original way of making the meat ration go further. The winning recipe, chosen from among hundreds, combined pineapple, and several other ingredients, with meat. It certainly sounded adventurous. I was eating my portion with some relish—it tasted pleasant if a little strange—when an ominous silence fell, dense as a river fog. Bruce, who, as you know, has been grown up for quite a long time, was gazing at his plate with the hostile eyes of a small boy who does not like his dinner. He had extracted every morsel of pineapple he could find, and had lined them up in a semi-circle round the edge of his plate. "Do you mind," he said politely, "if I have my pudding afterward?" Lord Woolton can never say I did not try!

Bruce asks to be remembered to you. When I got home the other day I found him sitting in the middle of the sofa with the contents of my big button box strewn all around him. He wanted a pearl button for his most elegant blue and white pyjama jacket. He was sewing on not only this button, but the other three as well, with a poker-sized needle and heavy, shiny black thread. "Darling," I said cautiously, "let me do that, and don't you think we'd better use white, or, if you want some color, perhaps blue silk to match the stripes?" "No," said Bruce with decision, "I used the black on purpose. You see, it shows up. You really can tell, with black, when the buttons are on!" Our love,

Midge.

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Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used. Sold only by Independent Grocers.
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"Quality for 88 Years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers
*In the famous Willamette Valley in Oregon

'To the Last Woman' Is Australia's Answer to the Nazi Menace

By Linda P. Littlejohn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

A few days before the outbreak of war I was in Germany. When it became quite evident that Hitler intended to invade Poland, my German friends said to me, "We shall get Poland without a fight, too. England will not fight us, because the Dominions will not support her this time. We have been told that by our radio." I told them that since I came from the Dominions I knew better, and I was certain that we would support Britain. But all my assurances fell on deaf ears. They were confident that the Dominions would not join the fray.

Well, time and events have settled that argument. And on my return to Australia a few months later, I soon realized that this Dominion would stand by Britain not only "to the last man and the last shilling," as she did in the last war—but also "to the last woman."

During the first World War England called upon her women, and before peace was declared there was hardly an avenue in which they were not to some extent employed. It was not, therefore, so difficult for her to place her women this time. But such was not the case with the Dominions, for they had taken little part, previously, in the manufacture of munitions and airplanes. Their life during wartime had flowed on without much interference.

Today, however, Australia is not only equipping herself as never before; she is supplying goods for many parts of the Empire, and her woman power as well as her man power is being put to use. Australian women are convinced that the days when "men must work and women must knit" are past, and they are determined to fit themselves mentally and manually to make their maximum contribution to the national effort in the fight for freedom against the domination of the world by ruthless force.

Before the war two groups of women had already begun to function—the Women's Flying Club and the Women Signallers. At first the authorities smiled kindly at their efforts, rather with the idea that at any rate they were doing no harm. Undaunted, these women persevered with their training and became so efficient that, on the outbreak of war, their services were encouraged and, where possible, utilized. Today, thanks to the persistence of these two groups, Australia has a large number of women capable of filling men's jobs, should the drain on her man power call for their services.

But these two groups had only a limited membership, and many more women sought to be trained and utilized. In response to this public demand, the Women's Australian National Services came into being.

Broad in Scope

The scope of the W. A. N. S. is broad. It includes co-ordinating existing groups, such as the Women's Emergency Signalling Corps and the Women's Flying Club, and preparing women to undertake civil and quasi-defense work as well as to augment existing social agencies, whose work, owing to war, is being intensified. The W. A. N. S. is purely a training scheme, not an employment bureau, and the majority of its members are not likely to be called to active service unless war comes to Australian shores.

The general training in the W. A. N. S. includes Squad Drill by military experts, Physical Education, First Aid, Home Nursing, Canteen Cookery, Signalling, Transport, Staff Training Administration and Quartermastering, Map Reading, etc. The organization is definitely democratic and in order that girls in shops, factories, and offices may participate training is available in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons. The service is on military lines. All enter as privates and have an equal chance of rising, on merit, to any rank.

The Women's Flying Corps and the Women's Signalling Corps are quite the most spectacular and popular sections. The Flying Corps trains its women in aero-engine mechanics, aircraft transport, signalling, ambulance and first aid, as well as in canteen cookery. Each squadron is composed of 60 girls under command of a Squadron Commander. Already several girls from this corps are employed at aircraft factories (and when so employed this work becomes paid work.) Others are assisting the air force with transport and clerical work. The discipline in this corps is strict; any member absenting herself from three lessons is dismissed—but this is rarely necessary as all are most keen.

Now Training Men

The Women Signallers was founded by Australia's first woman electrician, Mrs. A. V. McKenzie, a pioneer of many years ago. This corps specializes in signalling in Morse code. It has trained so many women that now these women are being used to train air-force men in Morse code signalling and in aircraft procedure.

Each group has its distinctive uniform: khaki for the Red Cross, green for the Signallers, blue for the Flying Club, while the largest group—the W. A. N. S.—look very smart in French blue with gray, the officers wearing red trimmings.

For the first time in their history, Australian women are experiencing the satisfaction of preparing to take their place beside their men, or even to replace them in case of national emergency. Australia is justly proud of her women—for the demand for service came from the women themselves. They did not wait to be regimented. And they are determined to be prepared to meet any demand, for they feel that they can only pay their debt to the past by making every sacrifice to preserve a decent civilization for their children and their children's children.

Here are two members of the Australian Women's Emergency Signalling Corps (N. S. W.). Learning to signal is but one phase of the vast voluntary training program by which Australian women are preparing themselves to serve their country and their Empire in case they are needed.

Save the Pieces!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Unless it is quite splintered, the broken pane of glass need not be a complete loss. The hardware dealer to whom you may go for the new pane of glass will cut the larger broken pieces into oblongs or squares which you may place beneath flower pots on tables or window sills. They will protect the wood from marks or the disfiguration resulting from moisture.

As a protection to the hands the glass may be bound on all sides with passe partout tape in whatever colors you prefer.

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Cranberries Add Sparkle to Winter Menus

Fifty million pounds of cranberries—enough cranberries to make one hundred and fifty million pounds of sauce—are consumed annually at the tables of Mr. and Mrs. America between the first of October and the end of March.

"Crane-berries" the Indians of Massachusetts called them, because the flower of the cranberry vine resembles the head of a crane. Long before the coming of the white man the original Americans prized the tart red berry highly, and it was from friendly Indian squaws that the Pilgrims learned how to use the sour berry with meats. Tradition has it that cranberries were on the first Thanksgiving dinner menu of the thrifty Puritan fathers. In any event, there is no disputing the fact that the bright red berry was one of the earliest local foods added to the limited fare of the first Plymouth settlers.

Here are two cranberry recipes that will add sparkle to your winter menus:

Frozen Spiced Cranberry Whip

2 cups raw cranberries
½ cup water
1 cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon cinnamon
Few grains ground cloves
1 cup cream, whipped

Cook cranberries in water until all the skins pop open. Put through fine sieve and add sugar and spices. Bring to boiling point once, then chill. Fold into whipped cream and transfer to ice-cube tray. Freeze to creamy consistency in automatic refrigerator—about 2 hours. Pile in sherbet glasses and garnish with chopped pistachio nuts. Serves 6.

Holiday Salad

2 cups raw cranberries
1 whole orange, sliced
1 cup water
¾ cup sugar
1 tablespoon gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
1 cup diced celery
¼ cup chopped almonds

Cook cranberries, orange, water and sugar together until all the cranberry skins pop open. Put through fine sieve. Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot cranberry mixture. Chill until slightly thickened. Fold in celery and almonds and transfer to ring mold. Chill until firm. Unmold and fill center with lettuce. Surround ring with cream cheese balls rolled in chopped parsley or sprinkled with paprika. Serve with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

Are Movie Houses Being Used For Parking Children?

Authorities Say Children Sent There to Give Mothers Rest Are Seeing Much That Is Unsuitable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

There is no getting away from the fact—and nobody wants to—that children love the movies. Fantasy, fun and excitement wreathe them round with a romance and enchantment no troubadour ever dreamed of. And there is no denying the hard, cold fact that mothers who have a baby to keep everlastingly after, dinner to market and cook, the family mending, washing, cleaning and all the rest of it to keep an eye on, need a little letup from the grind too, and are willing enough to turn the children over to the tender mercies of the movies for a bit of a respite themselves.

Nobody blames them. The movies are warm, if the weather is cold. The children are off the streets. And they are not so likely to get into a scrap with the children down the block. "I know where they are," the mother says to herself, taking some quiet comfort.

But the trouble is that she doesn't know what the children are taking in, those three or four or five hours they are immersed in the movies.

In the old days nursemaids and mammies kept eagle eyes on their precious charges. And, though it's hard to remember it now, mothers kept eagle eyes on their nursemaids and mammies. But the motion picture show—that most uncomplaining of mothers' helpers—grinds out her mechanical nursemaiding in perfect modern form. Robot-like, she never even glances at the title of the moving picture taken to task for her performance. A mother's nearest approach to her may be perhaps a fleeting glance at the title of the moving picture as Johnny and Sally are swallowed up in the cavernous blackness of the picture house. Like every other mother—nearly every other—she takes it for granted that if the boys and girls down the street, and down a thousand Main Streets all over the country, have been allowed to see that particular movie, as they probably have, her own children ought to be able to take it with the rest. And generally they can.

The Exceptions

Walt Disney, however, finds that there are exceptions. "There are children coming to the theater who are too young for motion pictures of any sort," he told a large audience gathered recently in New York City for the 17th annual conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. "At an early age," he continued, "the slightest moving object may frighten any child. My pictures are planned for the normal child over ten."

Mothers owe it to their children, as well as to themselves, to discover and weigh something of their children's capacities for thrills and excitements. Some children, for instance, can watch with great interest but no emotional strain the dread figure which is supposed to symbolize all evil in the Bald Mountain Sequence of Walt Disney's "Fantasia." To them this sinister figure is merely a figment of the imagination, wholly impersonal. But let these same little children watch their own beloved Mickey Mouse being chased across the room by brooms, as he is in the "Sorcerer's Apprentice," and they will be sitting tense, frightened because someone they love is in danger.

The importance of every mother's gleaning, at least in a general way, some knowledge of the type of picture her children are to see before she lets them go to the movies, is evident from the experience of Judge Stephen S. Jackson, Director of the New York Bureau of Juvenile Delinquency. His remarks before the same conference were pertinent. He feels that while gangster films are not specifically responsible for the misdeeds and criminal acts of children, the motion picture exerts a greater influence on the child mind than any other agency. In the restful darkness of a moving picture theater a child is wholly relaxed and at ease. Like wax, he is susceptible to any impressions.

A Challenge to Producers

These impressions do not always appear at once, he finds, but come out unexpectedly in the future. "Our part," he says, "must be to see that the impressions are such that they will not come out in the wrong way.

"The real reasons underlying juvenile delinquency," he further stated, "are broken homes, poor health, a strained economic situation, and lack of religious training. Correct these faults—and all the gangster pictures in Hollywood will have no more than minor effect."

Judge Jackson believes also that he could make some very interesting films himself from case records in the courts. Without revealing names or other vital information, the facts might be used to prevent many similar crimes.

"If I could make a picture showing that false alarms cost 14 lives in New York City last year, or how stealing a car resulted in two deaths, I think it would be a strong force in keeping boys from committing such acts," he said. "No medium, in my opinion, can teach as well as the movies can."

Many movies offer interests that the whole family can share. Parents who make a point of seeking these out, and taking the family en masse when one comes to town, entering into the children's joys and enthusiasms for certain characters and plots, find a bond that can grow stronger and richer with the years, as their list of memories lengthens. These mothers know how to make a gala occasion out of the movies, and have learned the secret of keeping the family together by a community of happy interests. Movies don't play nursemaid here. Mother's on the job—and is having a wonderful time as well.

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Olympics' String of Eight Consecutive Victories Broken by Atlantic City Sextet

Bostonians Hope to Start Over Again Against Rovers

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After going eight consecutive games without a defeat, the Boston Olympics finally came to the end of victory road last night when they lost to Atlantic City 4-2 at the Garden.

"Well, I guess it had to end some time," Coach Hago Harrington said in the dressing room following the game, "but I had hoped it would not end tonight. For that matter, I guess I would not have wanted it to end whatever night we played, and I hope we can start another winning string against the New York Rovers here Friday and Saturday nights."

Despite the defeat, the Olympics lost little in stature. Handicapped by the loss of several key players, they nevertheless forced the issue most of the way only to find themselves blocked by fickle fortune and the exasperating agility of the Sea Gulls' netminder, Lyle Porter.

The pressure of the winning streak removed, the Olympics were today tightening their laces for a further assault upon the Eastern Hockey League standing. When they began their eight-game run last Dec. 14, they were in last place in the championship standing. Now they are in fourth place. When the Hershey Cup race ended, they were also in last place. In the Atlantic City Boardwalk Cup race now under way, they are tied for second place with the team that defeated them last evening. Båltimore, which defeated River Vale, has stepped out in front in this second third of the schedule, although Washington still leads over the entire season.

Without Spain

When the Olympics took the ice last night, they found themselves without the services of Frankie Spain, veteran center, and Harry Martin, clever new defenseman. As a result Dave Walsh, a left winger, was called upon to center between Dave Sullivan and Paul Guibord, and this line never did get going. Junie Stubbs was again used at defense with Al Yourkewicz, and neither has played long enough with the other to be effective enough. A second Boston line found three centers working together—Al Carvelli, Junie Allen, and Ralph Erickson — which seemed like a waste of pivot men.

The line of Mid Belland, Gerry Desroisers, and Bob Jeremiah remained as a unit and provided all the scoring for the locals. This line had 15 shots at Goalie Porter, out of which Jerry made two good. The other two lines had five and three chances apiece, while the defensemen had 11 among them. At least four of the chanecs should have been goals, as Porter was cleanly beaten, but as some of the boys said, they "just could not get the puck in the ocean." Belland had two clean shots, and Carvelli one, but pushed the puck into Porter instead of the open net. Erickson, who had Porter flat on the ice, saw his lift bounce crazily on the top bar of the net and hop over in back.

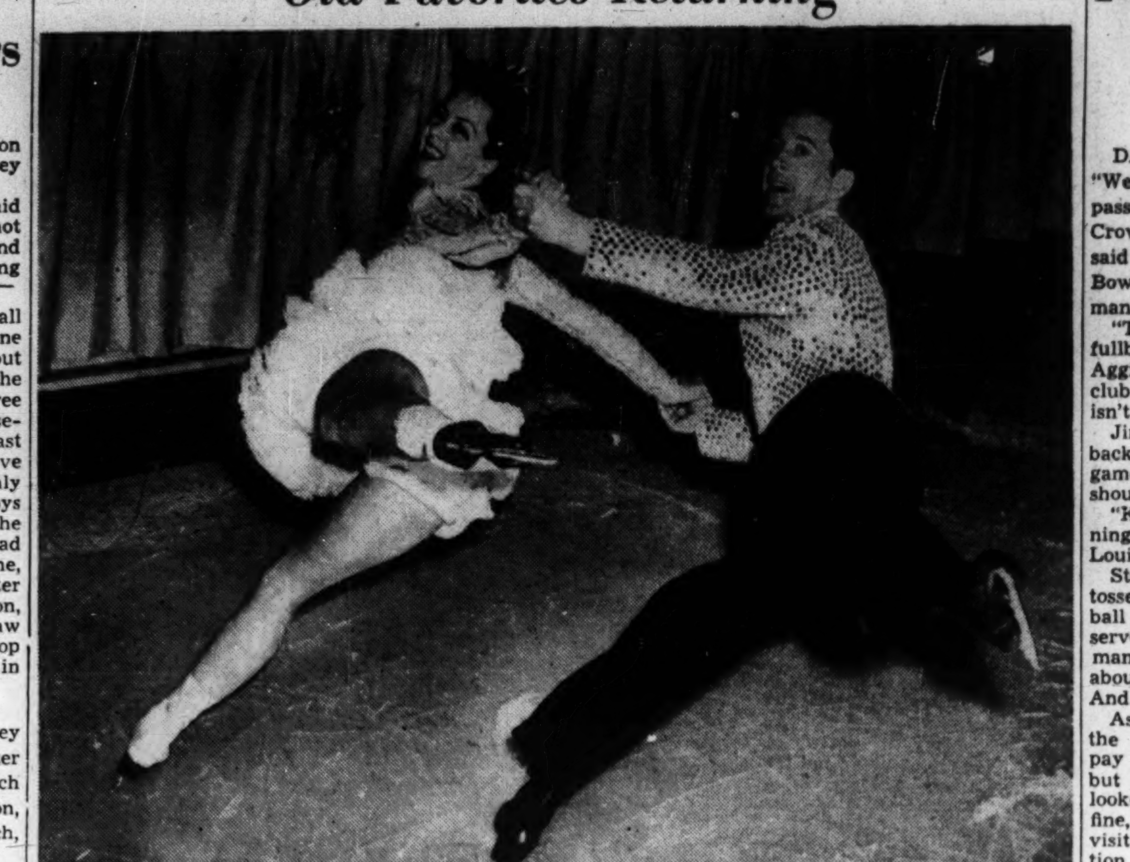
No Word From Martin

The Sea Gulls, even though they appeared to be one of the better teams in the league and one which may cause trouble from here on, had only 23 chances at Vic Polich, 19 of which he stopped.

The Olympics hope that Martin will be back in time for the New York series this week end, although Coach Harrington said last night that he has had no word from him since last Thursday. In all probability Spain will return to his center duties.

It would not be surprising to see the Boston club take two games from the New Yorkers on the week end, for the Rovers have been unable to get going this season. They have lost 12 out of their last 14 games, an unusual experience for them to say the least. Bert Corbeau, coach of Atlantic City, places the blame on the goaltender, Johnnie Fisher, who heads the league in the number of goals scored on him, 123. Nearest to him is Paul Lessard of River Vale with 98.

Old Favorites Returning



Wide World
Roy Shipstad and his wife, Bess Ehrhardt, who will appear here in the Ice Follies of 1941 at the Boston Garden beginning Jan. 13 and running through the 19th.

Georgetown Not Convinced State Was Best Eleven

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 2 (AP)—Mississippi State's Maroons convinced a goodly share of the 35,101 Orange Bowl spectators of their top-flight caliber, but to Georgetown's Hoyas the 14-to-7 score by which the Hoyas lost was sharply studded with "ifs."

The Maroons, smartly coached by Allyn McKeen in the Tennessee manner, engineered their own break for their initial touchdown yesterday, smashed to another and finally fought off a tremendous Georgetown thrust. From the Hoyas' view, however, these points stood out:

If Julie Koshlap hadn't been injured right after passing the Hoyas to a touchdown, at a time when Georgetown was rolling, it might have been another story.

If a couple of penalties hadn't come at inopportune moments, the outcome again might have been different.

Mississippi State got the jump on Georgetown with one lightning defensive play and never let the Hoyas get completely off their heels thereafter. Capt. Hunter Corhern sliced through to block a Georgetown punt and tackle John Tripson pounced on the ball in the end zone for the first score.

The Maroons struck again on a 61-yard advaice led by big Billy Jefferson. Jefferson went over on the first play of the second quarter after his runs and a 21-yard pass set the stage.

The Georgetowns traveled 48 yards on four plays when they finally caught their breath, with two Koshlap passes setting up a touchdown scored by Fullback Jim Castiglia.

Then Koshlap was forced to the bench. Georgetown felt his loss keenly. Ben Bulvin, a substitute, passed and ran the team 69 yards to the Mississippi State six, but the spark was gone and the attack stalled.

Once both teams were called offside, nullifying a 59-yard pass play, Koshlap throwing to Art Lemke. That carried to the Mississippi State four. Georgetown got meager consolation from the statistics, which showed the Hoyas outrushed and outpassed the Maroons.

Augie Lio, Georgetown's great guard, expressed Hoyal sentiment of being unconvinced they had played a better team. "I'd like to play those boys in Washington," Lio said. "It might be a different story."

Sports Around the Hub

Banner Welcome Awaits Eagles

A welcome-home celebration unequalled in the memory of the Hub's younger sport generation is planned for the Boston College Eagles. Their special train is due at the South Station early Saturday afternoon. All sorts of compliments are being showered on Coach Frank Leahy and his boys, who put Boston back on the gridiron map in a spectacular manner.

Out-of-town critics were inclined to stamp the Eagles as an overrated football team, on the grounds that their schedule did not compare with those of other leading clubs. However, the Eagles looked like an eleven that could be as great as the occasion demanded. To use the words of an athlete: they had it when they needed it. Ask Tennessee.

Incidentally, that B. C.-Tennessee battle was another slap in the face for statistics, if statistics have a face. The Volunteers had 13 first downs to Boston's 11, nine completed passes to our six, and 121 yards gained by passes to our 106. Only in yards gained by rushing were the Eagles in front, 157 to 131.

The New England Lawn Tennis Association will hold its annual meeting tomorrow evening at the Harvard Club of Boston. Officers have been nominated for 1941 as follows. President, Joseph W. Thurston, West Hartford, Conn.; Vice-President, Irving C. Wright, Boston; Scretary, Percy C. Rogers, Exeter, N. H.; and Treasurer, J. Brooks Fenno, Jr., Boston.

All local sports interest yesterday was not on the various bowl games. The golfers had their fling. At the Wollaston Golf Club young Charley Carlson of Blue Hill won the annual New Year's Day handicap tournament with a 64. He toured the course in 73, but had a handicap of nine strokes. Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, went around in 91. It was Carlson's first tourney win and his initial game in several weeks. At the Needham Golf Club, young Tom Finneran of the home club won the annual open tournament with a 76. No other player broke 80.

Shorts . . . Melrose remained undefeated at the top of the Greater Boston Hockey League standing yesterday by edging Medford, 4-2 . . . The leaders have played four contests . . . Joe Dipesa, publicity director of Loew's State Theater, announces that the full B. C.-Tennessee Sugar Bowl game has been filmed by MGM and will be shown at the State and Orpheum, with Saturday morning as the tentative starting date . . . It will be the first complete bowl game ever run off in a local theater . . . That 125-piece all-girl Tennessee band made a big hit at the Sugar Bowl.

The new Bay State Skating Club will send several members to the annual Rhode Island championships on Sunday . . . The B. C. hockey team is piling up goals with reckless abandon . . . It has tallied 39 in four games . . . However, the opener was lost to Yale, 4-3 . . . The Tennessee eleven had dropped only one game in 32, until yesterday . . . That lone setback came in the Rose Bowl a year ago . . . Most local college athletes remain inactive this week end, but hockey and basketball is back in full swing again next week . . . The Sporting News, a baseball weekly, names Bill McKechnie of Cincinnati the leading manager of 1940 . . . Walter O. Briggs, Sr., is the number one executive in the majors, and Bob Feller the top player.

Fordham Has High Praise For Aggies

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 2 (AP)—"We had 'em going until that long pass gave them a lift," Sleepy Jim Crowley, Fordham football coach, said as he walked from the Cotton Bowl where Texas A. & M. had manufactured a 13-to-12 triumph.

"That boy Kimbrough (Aggie fullback) is very, very good. The Aggies are a pretty tough ball club. That's about all I can say, isn't it?"

Jim Blumenstock, Fordham's back, opined: "That's the best ball game I've ever been in. But we should have won it."

"Kimbrough is the hardest running back I met this season," piped Louis De Filippo, the Ram center.

Steve Filipowicz, the Rams' pass tosser said: "They had the better ball club today. Too many reserves, that's what it was, too many reserves. We all played about 58 minutes and it's tiring. And it was too hot."

Asked for his outstanders of the game Crowley said "I don't pay much attention to personnel, but the line and Blumenstock looked good. The hospitality was fine, we've had a very happy visit. We appreciated the invitation and we'd like to come back."

Filipowicz jumped up and Sleepy Jim gave him a pat as he came by and said. "Nice going Steve. You've got two more good years left—if you don't get drafted."

How does Fordham stack up with Texas (which clipped Texas A and M 7-0 for the only loss in two years)?

"They're pretty even. Fordham has a better passing game and does some fine running," answered Texas Aggie Coach Homer Norton. "We just didn't play up to our level today—just as we didn't when Texas beat us."

Home Ice Monopoly Broken After String of Thirteen

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For a time it appeared that the home team in the National Hockey League could not lose. Since Dec. 22, when the Bruins beat Detroit in Detroit, 5 to 3, there were 13 straight games played in which the home team won or tied until last night's games when both Canadiens and Detroit, visiting teams to New York and Chicago, respectively, triumphed.

During the early stages of the present race it appeared as if the Bruins were going to be deprived of the customary advantage of home ice. They went their first four games of the season on home ice and the best they could do was gain one point as the result of a 4-all tie with Detroit Red Wings. They were beaten by Chicago 6-5, Toronto 4-1 and Canadiens 3-2.

Fare Better Now

Since then the locals have fared more successfuly before the home gatherings, having beaten Americans twice, 6-2 and 8-1, Rangers once, 6-2, Toronto 5-2 and New Year's Eve they were held to a two-all tie by the Rangers. That tie incidentally necessitated overtime and most of the patrons were upset because the game dragged and the majority were anxious to get away to their own holiday gatherings, but were reluctant to leave with the game still in balance.

Much of the delay was created by the persistent stalling of Rangers. More and more they delay games, sometimes intentionally for the purpose of resting their players when the going is heavy and other times the game is held up by the useless arguing of the players with the officials.

Stalling Obvious

Three times on one penalty alone Rangers deliberately held up the game skating from their own bench to the penalty timer and reporting back to Boucher while the crowd grew impatient for action. The stalling was so obvious that Bruins retaliated in a similar situation with Clapper holding up the game to tie a shoe lace and other Bruins taking time out to drink water.

The game itself New Year's Eve brimmed with excitement and the players and spectators alike lost control at times. The hockey was not up to the standard of the two teams, but the flares of temper and the individual performances were thrilling in spots. Both teams were handicapped, Rangers being without Mac Colville and Captain Coulter was far from his best and the Bruins were minus Bill Cowley and Roy Conacher.

Spectacular Goals

All four goals were scored in spectacular fashion. Ott Heller made a beautiful solo for the first goal and Schmidt teamed with Dumart for the equalizer. Rangers went out front in the third period when Watson tipped in a long shot by Murray Patrick. Just when things looked darkest for the Bruins Flash Hollett banged a backhander past Kerr and there things stood for the balance of the game.

Apparently the game here took much of the steam out of Rangers, who lost to Canadiens in New York last night . . . Boucher has high praise for Canadiens and thinks they might surprise the rest of the league . . . Next game on the schedule for the Bruins is here Sunday night with Chicago invading . . . And the Hawks may prove dangerous, having only tied once in their last four games.

Canadiens may have lost Charley Sands for sometime as the result of an injury early in the game last night . . . The Montreal team stayed in New York for New Year's Eve, but there was no celebrating, after losing the game to Amerks 4-2 . . . All seven teams will be in action this coming week end and Detroit has a chance to overhaul Toronto . . . The Leafs lead by four points, but the Wings play in Toronto Saturday night and entertain Canadiens in Detroit Sunday night—two victories and there will be a tie for first place.

Sunday night the Bruins will have Red Hamill up from Hershey to play either left wing or defense with Jack Shewchuk down in the Bears' line-up for a time . . . Terry Reardon went down to Hershey with Shewchuk but returns for Sunday's game with Chicago.

Brandon Guards Brandon and Both Brandons Star

NOAH, Tenn. (AP)—Alline Brandon, star forward on the Noah basketball team, probably would make lots more goals if it weren't for Alline Brandon.

The second Alline Brandon—there are two—is an outstanding guard on the neighboring Beech Grove team.

The girls—no relation—have identical names and wear the same numbers on their jerseys.

In a pair of games, each team has won on its home court. Alline Brandon starred for each team.

Whizzer No. 2?

BOULDER, Colo. (AP) — Leo Stasica, All-Big Seven halfback from Rockford, Ill., was the first Colorado University gridder to win a Conference scoring title since Whizzer White topped all competitors in 1937. Stasica scored 60 points compared with White's 122.

Leahy Praises B. C. Players For Character and Courage

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2 (AP)—The Sugar Bowl Football Trophy goes East for the first time, and it required something besides a great football team to take it there.

"The character and courage of our players," Coach Frank Leahy described as the principal factor in his Boston College Eagles' 19-13 victory over the Tennessee Volunteers yesterday.

He might have mentioned such other things as the passing and running of Charlie O'Rourke, blocking and quarterbacking of Hank Toczylowski, and the stubborn defensive work of Chet Gladchuk, George Kerr, et al. It might have been suggested, too, that his Eagles, executing plays with the precision of a Danish gymnastic team, showed the effects of a marvelous coaching job.

But the idea of courage expressed the theme of the drama staged before 73,181 spectators, the largest football crowd of southern history.

Facing a nearly perfect football machine, lacking the manpower of their opponents, those Eagles overcame a couple of unfortunate breaks and the handicap of warm weather. They got better and better, and in the last four minutes drove 80 yards to win.

The first period tested the Eagles' courage as Tennessee stormed 46 yards for a touchdown, showing a versatile attack which appeared strong enough to run up any score Coach Bob Neyland should dictate. Meanwhile, O'Rourke fumbled a punt to give the Vols a scoring chance and two of his passes, Boston's biggest weapon, were intercepted.

Greatest Game

But the Bostonians pulled themselves together and battled out the rest of the half as both teams' defenses stalled enemy attacks.

The second half turned the game into the greatest battle ever seen in the Sugar Bowl series.

Hank Woronicz blocked a Tennessee kick and two plays later O'Rourke's relief man, Mickey Connolly, swept right end behind Toczylowski for a touchdown. Frank Maznicki place-kicked the extra point to tie it up.

The Tennesseeans came back with another drive, but it was apparently stopped before the Vols were given the ball on the Eagle's two for pass interefrence. Buist Warren went over on the second play. The Eagles responded with a 69-yard tying touchdown drive in 10 plays, Mike Holovak crashing the last few inches.

After standing off two Vol drives and with four minutes to play, the Eagles took the ball on their 20, got a first down in three plays on the 31. O'Rourke tried two futile passes, then connected with three to bring it to Tennessee's 23.

O'Rourke took it again, stepped and lifted his arm. The Vols spread out to stop the expected air raid, but Charlie tucked the ball away, cut through left tackle, reversed his field, twisted and sidestepped all the way to the end zone and victory.

Rival Rose Bowl Coaches Exchange Words of Praise

PASADENA, Calif., Jan 2. (AP)—High praise for the rival Rose Bowl teams came from both dressing rooms after the 21-13 Stanford victory over Nebraska.

"I don't believe I saw a Nebraska man on his feet when that Kmetovic made his touchdown run against us," said Coach Lawrence M. (Biff) Jones, referring to halfback Pete Kmetovic's 40 yard punt run back for a score in the third quarter.

The Huskers were down-hearted, but declared they played the best they could against the Indians. Good sportsmanship was the dominating spirit of the defeated but gallant Huskers.

Coach Jones praised the Stanfords for their speed and brilliant pass defense. He singled out Quarterback Frankie Albert and the rest of the Stanford backs, and handed Palmer and Meyers compliments for their line play.

"We have no excuses," said the likeable Biff. "Stanford simply has a grand team."

The Stanford "Cinderella boys" meanwhile were jubilant.

"I am very proud of the boys," smiled Coach Clark Shaughnessy, whose comeback as an outstanding grid mentor matches that of the Stanford players, who couldn't win for losing in 1939. "You can't beat champions. Nebraska proved a tough team just as we figured, and proved themselves fine, clean sports throughout the game," Shaughnessy continued.

"Whew, I'm glad that one is over. This, has been a season hasn't it?"

Everyone agreed it had been a season—for Shaughnessy and his team.

Basketball Trips Are Really Trips For Alaska Teams

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—Barnstorming basketball teams in the states haven't anything on Alaska high school hoopsters.

While their "outside" brethren do their knocking around either before or after the season, the Alaska cage artists get in their travel throughout their regular season.

Six towns—Juneau, Douglas, Wrangel, Petersburg, Ketchikan and Skagway—comprise the Alaska high school league. The principal means of travel is by boat.

Longest jump is between Ketchikan and Skagway. It takes 36 hours by boat. Longest jump for the Juneau team is 22 hours to Ketchikan.

The teams play three-game series, so the entire trips take a week.

Stack Called Up Jan. 7

CHICAGO (AP)—The management of the Chicago White Sox Baseball Club of the American League has announced that one of its most promising rookie pitchers, Eugene Stack, 22-year-old righthander of Saginaw, Mich., had been ordered to report for military service at Fort Custer, Mich., Jan. 7.

White Sox officials believed that Stack was the first prospective major-league player to be accepted for active duty under the new selective service law.

Stack was obtained last fall from Lubbock, Texas., club of the West Texas-New Mexico League. During the regular 1940 season he won 19 games and lost 11.

Here's a Coach Who Can't Quit; He's Too Good

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Coaches who get visions of thumping big raises and long-term contracts after every championship season furnish no precedent for Coach Claus Beukema, of Grand Rapids Christian High School.

Beukema starts every season by tendering his resignation.

The school authorities, who know a good thing when they see it, reject Beukema's resignations just as regularly. Then Beukema goes ahead and turns out another outstanding basketball team.

Beukema, a chemistry instructor, was drafted as coach in 1934. He never had coached before and never had played on a real basketball team. More than that, the school doesn't even have its own gym.

Beukema's first team won five games and lost nine. The next season they won 9, lost 5. In 1936-37 they won 11 games and the district Class B title, the next year took the district, regional and state titles in its class. Beukema's basketball teams since then have taken the district and regional titles each season and have lost out in the state finals by very small margins. The boys are all set to try again this year.

Beukema's system:

"I teach them the fundamentals and then let them go out and play."

Morris Brown Wins

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Morris Brown of Atlanta, a swift-striking football machine, rolled over Wilberforce University 19-3 here in the first annual Steel Bowl game and claimed the national negro title.

Approximately 8,000 fans attended the inaugural contest, which a Steel Bowl committee plans as an annual New Year's Day clash between the nation's leading negro football teams.

Illinois Elects

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Joe Turek, junior guard from Chicago, has been elected captain of the 1941 University of Illinois football team. George Bernhardt, senior fullback from Riverside, Ill., was named the team's "most valuable player."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 253 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1470kc.

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

New Bedford—First Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Springfield—Jan. 3 and 4, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

West Yarmouth—First and third Mondays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

Worcester—Second Friday, 4 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesday, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1260kc.

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Dec. 28, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York University's basketball team won its sixth straight, defeating Syracuse, 53-39, before 12,677 at Madison Square Garden.

Three Years Ago

Hank Luisetti, Stanford star, tallied 50 points in 92-27 rout of Duquesne.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 3
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.

For Friday, Jan. 3

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.

(11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.

9:00 p. m.—Living Literature.

9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.

9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.

10:00 p. m.—Hendrik van Loon.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Song of Hope," by Lavotta, poem by Csokonay, choir; songs, Irme Patkos, Orchestra; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Music—Nagauta. JZK, 15.16meg, 19.7m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg, 19m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Kuennecke Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m; DZD, 10.54meg; 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert with the "Maderas de mi Tierra," Marimba Ensemble of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5 m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Inauguration of Gover-**	Studio Program
3:15	**Jan Peerce, tenor**	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	**nor Saltonstall**	Studio Program
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Robert Stuart's Orch.	Studio Program
3:45	Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Here's Looking at You"	Studio Program
4:00	"Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music: Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Review"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Novatime: transcript'ns	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Alpineers
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"What Do You Think?"
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra:	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	views	vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford:	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15	questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orch.; D. Powell	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Harmony Caravan
8:30	"City Desk": news-	"Fame and Fortune":	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	paper drama; News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	"Singin and Swingin'"	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs	**Connie Boswell; Bob**	Arthur Mann, talk; music	cal Album
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	**News: America's Town**	**Burns; Guests; Music**	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur Hour	**Meeting of the Air:**	**Maids; Orchestra**	fonietta	cal Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**"Will Our Camps Build**	Rudy Vallee Show: or-	**H. W. Van Loon, News**	Five Star News
10:15	Gov'rn'r's Inaugural	**Citizen-Soldiers?"**	chestra; chorus; guests	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	'Ahead of the Headlines'	"Musical Americana":	**Chicago Symphony Or-**	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	**News of the World**	Network	guests; orchestra	**chestra, Dr. Frederick**	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; News	News: Music: Weather	News Service	**Stock, conductor**	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local News: Weather	Socarras, flute and orch.	Alpineers
11:30	Music"	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin and His	"Day's End"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Double V Ranch	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical Clock	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore Revue	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larrson's Music
9:15	Greenfield High	"The Breakfast Club":	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larrson's Music
9:30	School Opera Club	Don McNeill, m. c.; or-	"Fiesta"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	Review
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	'New England Cupboard'	Radio Program
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Hank Lawson's Knights	"Melody Strings"	Farm and Home News
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	Dramatic sketch	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Charlie and Jessie	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	'Letter-Quest' with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Al Terry's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia	"The Citadel"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Mae; Stocks; Musicale	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	John B. Hughes, talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Woman in White	Irene Hanify, organist	Carnival	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	Songs, piano	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Cheer Up Gang	ducts"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**NBC Concert Or., Dr.**	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**Walter Damrosch, cond.**	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Is Anybody Home?"	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"What Is Ahead for	"Valiant Lady": drama	Zeke Manners' Gang	Playgoer: J. Huntington
2:45	"My Son and I"	America?"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organ	Studio orchestra
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Studio orchestra
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	Studio orchestra
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**ducting**	Studio orchestra
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	John Kiley, Console
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Bob Hope; Edw. Arnold;	Radio Forum
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Gov. Olsen, California	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Superman": drama	"Lone Journey": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	**News; Edwin C. Hill**	News: Music: Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	**Swing Serenade**	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods; Songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports
7:00	**"Amos 'n' Andy"**	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Alpineers
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Jim's Texas Ramblers
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	"Ask the Children":	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	**"Lew Royal": dramatic**	Jim and His Texas
8:15	**Charlie Cantor; Mi-**	quiz program	**Graham; orchestra**	**series**	Ramblers
8:30	**nerva Pious; chor.;**	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please!"**	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	**orchestra; News**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	with orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	Johnny Presents	"Gangbusters": drama	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Johnny Presents	"Gangbusters": drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	'Reminiscing in Rhythm'	cal Album"
9:30	**Playhouse: "Person-**	News; Studio Program:	**"Everyman's Theater":**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Hockey game: Olympics-
9:45	**al Appearance"**	guests; orch.; drama	**Arch Oboler Play**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	New York Rovers, from
10:00	Public Affairs	Madison Square Garden	"Wings of Destiny":	**Hendrik V. Van Loon**	Boston Garden, by John
10:15	R. J. Thomas, talk	Sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	Reilly and Jay Wesley
10:30	Jay Wesley's Sports	Madison Square Garden	Eddie LeBaron's Orch.	Griff Williams and His	Olympics-N. Y. Rovers
10:45	**News of the World**	Sports	Eddie LeBaron's Orch.	Orchestra	Five Star News
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	The Gauchos
11:15	Carl Ravazzo's Or.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Swing Session": pianist	Rob Roy's Orchestra
11:30	Carl Ravazzo's Or.	Unlimited Horizons:	Kansas City Salutes U.	"The Vagabond's Trail,"	"Day's End"
11:45	Carl Ravazzo's Or.	Speakers	S. Antarctic Service Ex.	tenor and orchestra	News Service

Stanford Proves Ability in Rose Bowl and Boston College Surprises Tennessee

Nebraska Power Is Stopped; Eagles Come From Behind

By the Associated Press

The New Year's Day football frolics showed Stanford is just as good as everybody thought it was and that Boston College is a whole lot better than some people preferred to believe.

The miracle men from Stanford stopped Nebraska's big Cornhuskers 21-13 in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena yesterday while 90,000 spectators screamed and moaned as the tide of fortune ebbed and flowed.

In New Orleans, another vast turnout of 73,000 fans watched the favored Tennessee Volunteers turned back by the Boston Eagles in a stirring battle of two unbeaten and untied teams which finally was decided by a slender, 158-pound back named Charley O'Rourke.

Aggies Top Fordham

Elsewhere the holiday produced equally sensational gridiron dramas as the Texas Aggies topped Fordham 13-12 in the Cotton Bowl, the West wrecked the East 20-14 in the Shriners' charity all-star game, Mississippi State gouged Georgetown 14-7, and Western Reserve routed Tempe (Ariz.) Teachers 26-13 in the Sun Bowl.

The weather man turned a warm, sunny smile on most of the games and all drew capacity crowds in an outpouring of a third of a million fans for the first football show of 1941.

The ace attraction at the Rose Bowl was a test of strength against speed and smartness, and for once the race was not to the strong. The foes exchanged touchdowns in pairs in the first half, which ended with Stanford ahead 14-13 because a Nebraska placement try for an extra point was blocked by Guard Charles Taylor. Then in the third period Nebraska proved its bruising strength by holding for downs on the one-foot line and Stanford proved its smartness by breaking loose Pete Kmetovich on the next play for a touchdown with a 40-yard return of the Huskers' punt.

Come From Behind

Tennessee forced the play in the Sugar Bowl, but twice the Eagles tied the score and finally in the last period O'Rourke sparked an 80-yard drive that ended with him circling an end 24 yards to the winning touchdown.

Mississippi State collected its points early at Miami, where 35,000 fans filled the Orange Bowl, by blocking a kick in the end zone for one touchdown and marching 60 yards for another in the first half. Georgetown couldn't catch up.

At Dallas, where 47,000 packed the Cotton Bowl, Fordham outplayed Texas A. and M. for the first half, but came apart in the third period when Marion Pugh and Earl ('Bama) Smith completed a 65-yard pass play for one touchdown and John Kimbrough blasted through the line one yard for a second after the Rams twice had been penalized in the shadow of their own goal. Pugh's placekick was the deciding point.

West Triumphs

Tom Harmon of Michigan and Paul Christman of Missouri, a pair of famous passers, completed two apiece for the East and West, respectively, for a standoff at San Francisco, but Jimmy Johnson of Santa Clara brought the 62,000 fans springing to their feet with a 53-yard touchdown sprint that settled the outcome in the West's favor.

At El Paso, Texas, Tempe Teachers outdowned Western Reserve and provided the 14,000 spectators with their biggest thrill as Hascall Henshaw ran 102 yards on a fake punt for a touchdown, but the razzle-dazzle of the Redcats was too much for the Arizonans. Western Reserve scored in every period.

Fresno (Calif.) State copped honors in the Pineapple Bowl at Honolulu by beating Hawaii 3-0.

Younger Milers Trotting Along Behind Cunningham

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, the man with a record a mile long, has run his last race, but the younger generation still is trotting along behind him. Chuck Fenske, the ex-Wisconsin miler, sums up the Cunningham heritage, and also is authority for the statement the Kansan has put all his miles behind him.

"I heard from Glenn about three weeks ago," Fenske said, "and he declared he would not run again. He wondered where people got the idea he would become a two-miler."

Fenske ran in the Sugar Bowl mile here last Sunday, and finished just before dark, with John Munski, a lanky Missourian, and Walter Mehl, another Wisconsin lad, ahead of him.

Long Record

"One of the most important things Glenn left behind him," Fenske continued, "is the proof that American runners can compete over a longer period of years than formerly was believed possible. Europeans kept running and running, but it was the general idea that Americans were all through when they got up around 25 years old.

"Cunningham had a good year last year, probably as good on an average as he's ever had. He finished up by running the 1,500-meter in the A. A. U. just two-tenths of a second slower than the world record, with Mehl winning the event by one-tenth of a second.

"Gene Venske also has shown that the older men can run. Why, I think I remember seeing clippings about Venske running road races back in 1921, and last year he made the best time he ever made. And look at Joe McCluskey."

Veteran McCluskey

McCluskey has been running steeplechases so long that every time he sees a ditch or a hedge he gets jumpy, and he would have been down here this year if they'd put a couple of rose bushes and a few pails of water in the infield.

Cunningham's trick style of warming up, also has been followed to a certain extent, Fenske says. The Kansan used to gallop and prance and toss his head like a jittery thoroughbred, and it was some time before easterners realized why. They thought he was trying to attract attention with this one-man jitterbug contest.

"Glenn also set a style in the actual running of a race," Fenske says. "That is, the fast third quarter, and the running of the second half faster than the first half."

European Style

Mehl suggested that the fast finish also was a Cunningham invention, but Fenske said that the Europeans long had used that style. However, Cunningham undoubtedly popularized the run-'em-ragged system of finishing in this country.

Cunningham will be missed. In fact, he's being missed already. Attendance at the Sugar Bowl track meet last Sunday did not approach that of a year ago, and the absence of Cunningham unquestionably had much to do with it. The younger fellows might beat him, but there always was the chance the veteran would step out in sensational time, and the fans wanted to be around when it happened. And if he didn't win, he usually managed to serve as the whip which made the others go to town.

Fenske says he has no idea as to who might be Cunningham's successor, but he does think the Cunningham style will be felt until some other fellow with a different style comes along to dominate the field.

Amateur Athletic Group Jolted by Princeton Dean

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—If nothing else of importance happened in the course of all the athletic conventions held here the last several days, the brass hats of the amateur athletic industry received an unexpected jolt from Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University.

The Dean told the officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association a thing or two at the luncheon. He didn't give them an advance copy of his remarks, for reasons that became obvious almost as soon as he reared up at the speaker's table and began punctuating his words by pounding his fork on the linen.

He began by startling them out of their noon-time reverie with the suggestion that separate athletic associations be abolished in all schools, nudged them into acute attentiveness when he said, in effect, that every football team in the country was employing outright professionals, and before he got through he had a room full of men looking very uncomfortable.

Dean Gauss broke in like a thunder-clap. He said, listen fellows. We're not fooling anybody. We're still hiring halfbacks who move their lips when they read words of more than two syllables. We won't be genuine amateurs until we quit doing this, and until we make our coaches members of the faculty.

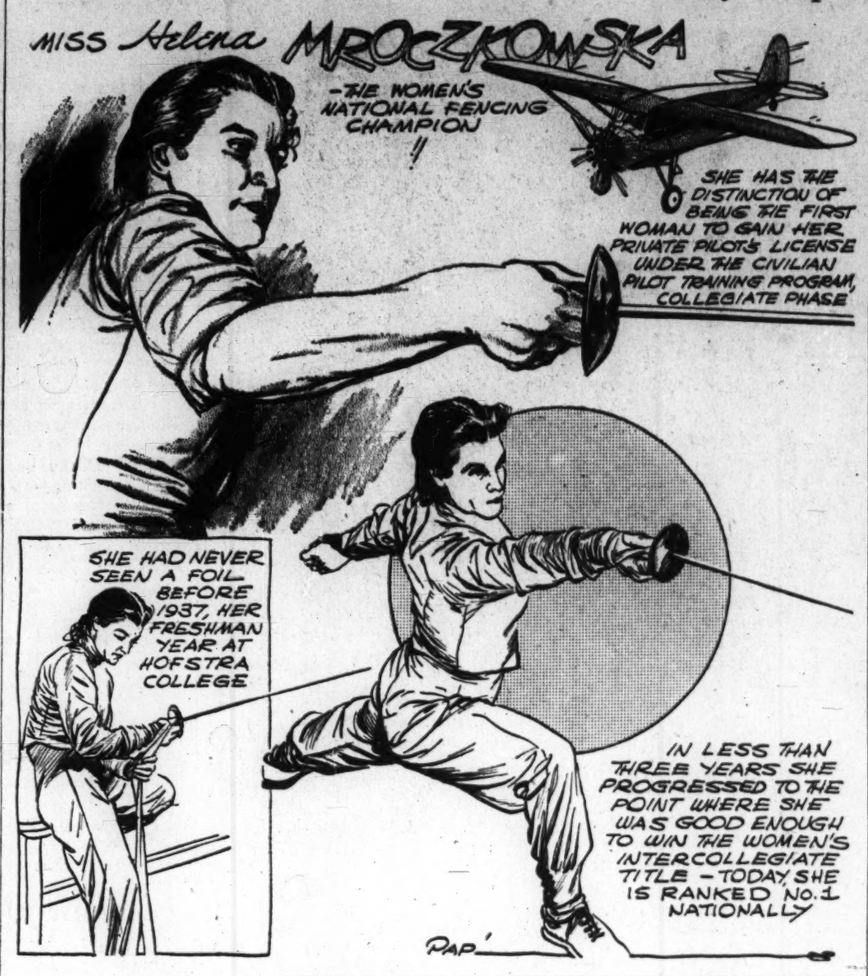
The Dean didn't use these words, because he is extremely well educated and because he could not be that crude, if he wished. But that was what he meant. He was the hit of the meeting.

The football coaches, who heard of the Dean's remarks only second-hand and were vastly amused, closed their annual meeting by electing H. O. (Fritz) Crisler of Michigan their President. It is authoritatively reported that Fritz will not be coaching actively next year, but will be the Wolverines' new Athletic Director, succeeding the veteran Fielding H. Yost, who wishes to retire.

The N. C. A. A. between being jolted by Dean Gauss' observations, resolved at its closing session to raise funds to find out what colleges are breaking the amateur rules, and to boot them out of the organization forthwith.

The N. C. A. A., after having doubly impounded the funds raised for the Tokyo Olympics, since abandoned, voted in favor of a totally new unit called the "United States of America Sports Federation" to think about supporting the proposed Pan-American Olympics at Buenos Aires in 1942. Prof. Phillip Badger of New York University was named the new President of the N. C. A. A.

Fair Fencer —By Pap'



For a young lady who had not so much as seen a foil before her freshman year at Hofstra College in 1937, Miss Helena Mroczkowska has done all right in fencing. She is the National women's foil champion and ranked No. 1 nationally.

Her career started when enough women at Hofstra College were interested in the sport to form and continue a makeshift fencing team.

"We were the step-children of the men's varsity," Miss Mroczkowska recalls. "We had no regular coach but that year, our first, when we were still very green, we entered the Intercollegiate Women's Fencing tournament. We finished next to last, but were ever so happy.

"During my sophomore year, Miss Stewart came to Hofstra as secretary to the dean and offered her services as volunteer coach of fencing for women. That, really, was the beginning of my fencing career, as well as that of the other girls at Hofstra. Miss Stewart I can thank for giving me the very essential fundamental training, and for breaking me of bad habits which I had acquired on my own first year.

"Mr. Warren Dow, another amateur fencer, began coaching me, along with Miss Stewart, in my junior year," she explained. "He is my present coach. Mr. Dow I can thank for developing my technique and bringing out the most effective form and method of fencing."

Miss Mroczkowska has the distinction of being the first woman to solo and receive her private pilot's license in the East under the civilian pilot training program, collegiate phase. Her ambition is to gain a commercial pilot's license. If your Uncle Sam needs a capable woman pilot to fly ambulance planes, ferry planes from factory to air bases, or any other odd job in connection with aviation, she is ready to consider it.

For the present, however, she is concentrating on winning the national title again. —Pap'

New Hampshire's Skiers Shatter Green Monopoly

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—New Hampshire's skiers have broken Dartmouth's hold on the annual Lake Placid Club's invitation college ski meet. Previously triumphant in the jumping and cross-country races, New Hampshire took four of the first 10 places in the slalom yesterday to win the competition. Dartmouth, a consistent winner in recent years, finished second.

Phil Cole, Williams, set the pace in the slalom. He negotiated the tricky course in 35.4 seconds to beat out Charles McLane, Dartmouth, by six-tenths of a second. McLane won the cross-country event Tuesday. The slalom leaders:

1—Phillip Cole, Williams 35.4
2—Charles McLane, Dartmouth 36.0
3—Ralph J. Townsend, N. Hampshire.. 37.0
4—Bob Meservey, Dartmouth 37.0
5—Jack Wilkins, St. Lawrence 37.1
6—Ray Ellis, New Hampshire 37.2
7—Raymond Wrisley, St. Lawrence ... 37.2
8—Robert Clark, New Hampshire 37.4
9—Wm. Keough, Jr., New Hampshire.. 40.2
10—John Tobin, Dartmouth 40.3

Mallouf Passes Click

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 26 (AP)—Lean Ray Mallouf, the Southern Methodist sniper, turned on a shower of touchdown passes yesterday to give the Southwest All-Stars a crushing 34-6 triumph over St. Mary's of Texas in a British war relief game.

Memphis Sells Bush

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Lou (Mickey Mouse) Bush, Chick second baseman, has been sold to Williamsport, Pa., of the Eastern League, President Tom Watkins of the Memphis Club, announces.

Young Australasian Davis Cup Tennis Player Blooms

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—Languid John Bromwich drooped his way through the New South Wales tennis championships to win the singles title, but the high light of the contests was that 19-year-old Dinny Pails proved that he is already close to Davis Cup standard.

This volatile youngster slammed down fast services, and bounced all over the court, to lead Adrian Quist (national champion) by two sets to one in a semifinal. Quist, who beat Bobby Riggs in the Davis Cup matches, had to call on all his courtcraft to overcome Pails, 6—4, 5—7, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

As Pails walked off the court Bromwich remarked: "There goes a Davis Cup player—if there ever is another Cup contest."

Twice in the match, Dinny aced Quist three times in one game, causing the champion's eyebrows to climb even higher up his forehead than their habitual elevated position. Pails has every shot needed in a great player's stroke-range, and is developing a strong, attacking game. He plays with a sort of gleeful determination.

"Porky" was his nickname when he won the national junior title last season, but now his figure is streamlined. In getting rid of curves he has increased his stamina.

O. K. for Sound

Pails is wired for sound. Partnering unemotional Jack Crawford in the doubles championship (they were runners-up to Bromwich-Quist) he kept exhorting Crawford with excited calls like: "Come on, son" and "Go up." This impulsive advice amused onlookers all the more because it was tendered to a master of courtcraft, 13 years his senior, whose knowledge of doubles tactics is unrivalled. Pails partnered Crawford because Vivian McGrath's inability to make the trip from Brisbane dissolved the "old firm" which held the N. S. W. doubles title from 1933 to 1937.

The most comic tennis sight I know (aside from George Lott) is a singles between Bromwich, who is 22, and Quist, 27. Their mannerisms and antics daub an incongruous Laurel-and-Hardy camouflage over their skilful play.

Bromwich looks utterly grief-stricken if his shot goes astray, and shuffles dispiritedly to position for the next play. When Crawford took a set from him in a semifinal, he dropped his racket on the court, covered his eyes with his hands, and rested his head in his hands on a net-post.

But his woebegone attitudes don't mean a thing. Between shaking his head despairingly and wearily brushing his long, fair hair out of his eyes, Bromwich keeps getting the ball back across the net with a consistency that wears opponents down. 'Brickwall" Bromwich they call him.

Accused of Stalling

Bromwich's lethargy got him into bother with the umpire, who reproved him for wasting time between shots in the final, and threatened disqualification if he did not obey instructions to quicken. Bromwich told the impire to go ahead, if that was how he felt. He denied that he stalled, and contended that he played at his usual pace.

Quist's eyebrow play is as superb as his smashing. I doubt whether even filmdom's Edward Everett Horton can surpass him in this. Quist's eyebrows are aloft so often, in pained surprise or supercilious boredom, that, when they come back to earth, you have to look at him twice to recognize him.

When he mulls shots, nearby fans hear him scolding himself in a reproachful monologue.

Bromwich won the final, 6—3, 4—6, 10—8, 6—8, 6—1. In the fourth set, he led 5—0 and held two match-points on his own service. Compactly built, Quist, with his all-court game, won eight of the next nine games, but was unable to carry his grand recovery into the fifth set. Quist was footfaulted twice for swinging over.

Bromwich may serve weakly, but he is the most accurate passing-shot player in Australia, from both his left-hand forehand and his two-hander on his right side.

Because the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, with super-patriotism frowned on N. S. W. holding championships in wartime, players from other States discreetly refrained from entering, except two—Max Newcombe (1938 national junior champion) and Mrs. Harry Hopman. The boycott made little difference, because the only likely title winner among the absentees was Nancye Wynne (Mrs. Peter Bolton), who had earlier declined an offer to go to America, turn professional, and tour with Alice Marble.

Freckled Vivienne Berg, an 18-year-old redhead, retained her State junior title. In reaching the women's championship final, she defeated two of Australia's best—Joan Hartigan (a Wimbledon semifinalist in 1934) and Mrs. Hopman. Vivienne, a potential champion, went down in the final to Thelma Coyne, a sound stroke-player, who won the title fo the third consecutive year.

John Kimbrough Considering Pro Offer From Yanks

DALLAS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Big John Kimbrough, fullback for the Texas Aggies, said he plans to accept a $37,500 offer to play one year of professional football with the New York Yankees of the American League—unless he gets a better bid.

At the Cotton Bowl ball where he and his mates were celebrating the Aggies' 13-to-12 victory over Fordham, Kimbrough said the offer was made by Douglas Hertz, President of the Yankees, during his recent visit to New York as a guest of the pro team.

He added he had not yet signed a contract and "won't until I talk to some of the other pro clubs. That's the first offer they made and I told them I'd take it if I didn't get a better one.

"I don't particularly care about playing any more football, but I want to buy a ranch and $37,500 will make a pretty good payment on one, won't it?"

Kimbrough, who does not participate in any other college sport, completed his collegiate gridiron career by scoring the second touchdown in the Aggies' triumph. He was drawn by the Chicago Cardinals in the National Professional Football League draft.

First Hole in One

BALTIMORE (AP)—George G. Ruppersberger, Jr., claims the first hole-in-one for the 1941 golfing year. He tallied the ace—the first in his life—at 11:55 a. m., Wednesday.

Three Teams Now Tie For Fourth Place

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	14	6	1	62	41	29
Detroit	10	6	5	51	42	25
Boston	8	7	5	71	57	21
Chicago	7	10	4	46	55	18
Rangers	7	10	4	54	56	18
Montreal	8	10	2	46	54	18
Americans	6	11	5	40	70	17

Results Dec. 31

Rangers 2, Boston 2, tie.
Americans 4, Montreal 2.

Results Jan. 1

Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Montreal 2, Rangers 1.

By the Associated Press

The traffic jam at the bottom of the National Hockey League is getting worse, instead of better.

The four games played New Year's Eve and night, far from clearing up the crowded condition of the clubs in the lower bracket, created a three-way tie for fourth place and left the New York Americans moored in the cellar only a point behind the others.

The Montreal Canadiens, who have been playing a hide-and-seek game with the Americans in the circuit's basement, beat the New York Rangers, 2-1, on a freak goal last night while the Detroit Red Wings stopped the Chicago Black Hawks, 4-1, to leave the Rangers, the Hawks and the Canadiens deadlocked.

Montreal, turned back 4-2 by the Americans Tuesday night, was having its hands full holding onto a 1-1 tie through the third period of last night's encounter with the Rangers in Madison Square Garden. Then, Alfie Pike of the New York gang skated back to retrieve the puck from in front of his own net and, instead deflected it past his astonished teammate, Goalie Dave Kerr, for a Montreal marker. That decided the game.

Chicago's setback was the Hawks' third straight, and the result lifted the fast-flying Detroit Red Wings within four points of the first-place Toronto Maple Leafs.

Detroit spotted Chicago its only goal early in the first period, then proceeded to take all signs of a contest out of the game.

Plan to Step Up Sports Interest Is Formed by A.A.U.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union, acting in line with the recent pledge made to President Roosevelt to assist in furthering the national defense program, has announced a plan calculated to stimulate interest and provide athletic activities on a greater scale than ever before in this country.

The plan calls for establishing of divisional units within 41 district associations of the A. A. U. Each will have a complete set of officers and because it provides for smaller units and will be established in outlying or undeveloped parts of the association territory, the plan figures to add thousands of new clubs and hundreds of thousands of new performers to the ranks of organized athletics.

The Southern Pacific Association has experimented along these lines, according to Secretary-Treasurer Dan Ferris of the A. A. U. The New England Association is anxious to try the plan since it has natural divisions in Vermont and New Hampshire. The Metropolitan Association of New York has ideal units in populous Nassau and Suffolk counties and the Hudson River Valley region.

Ferris pointed out other logical sub-divisions include, the San Joaquin Valley sector of the Pacific Association; the states of Wyoming and New Mexico in the Rocky Mountain Association; Southwestern and Northeastern Kansas in the Missouri Valley; Tennessee and Alabama in the Southeastern Association; the Finger Lakes area in the Niagara Association; central and southern Illinois in the Central and North Dakota in the Minnesota Associations.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 1

Toledo 54, Dartmouth 48.
Evansville 58, Ohio 57.
Detroit 68, Centenary 34.
Wake Forest 42, Buffalo T. 39.
Western (Mich.) State 59, Chicago 48.
James Millikan 35, De Pauw 26.
Baltimore 44, Illinois Wesleyan 34.
Texas Wesleyan 52, New Mexico Mines 30.
City College of New York 43, Canisius 42.
Central (Iowa) 35, Calvin 29.
Davis-Elkins 37, Prospect Y. M. C. A. 35.

Results Dec. 31

City Col. of N. Y. 41, Geneva Col. 35.
Bradley Tech 36, U. C. L. A. 27.
Iowa State 45, Drake 26.
Wisconsin 52, Princeton 40.
Duquesne 42, Santa Clara 40.
Northwestern 46, Notre Dame 36.
Western State (Colo.) 37, Denver University 36 (overtime).
Illinois 40, Marquette 32.
Montana Nor. 46, Montana State Col. 37.
Wabash 49, Centenary 34.
Michigan State 34, Creighton 29.
Georgia Tech 44, South Carolina 35.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 1

By the Associated Press

National League

Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Montreal 2, Rangers 1.

American League

New Haven 6, Providence 4.
Hershey 4, Buffalo 3.
Philadelphia 5, Indianapolis 3.

American Association

Tulsa 3, Kansas City 2.
Minneapolis 3, Omaha 2 (three overtime periods).

American Soccer League

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 1

New York Americans 3, Brookhattan 2.

Teams Begin to Arrive In Camp Before March 1

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Twenty-eight major and minor league baseball clubs will do their 1941 spring training in Florida's balmy climate in 1941, according to an informal survey of spring training activities.

Ten major league clubs and 18 minor league outfits will begin arriving in the State before March 1 for a month or more of training prior to heading North to begin their regular schedules.

Five American and five National League teams will be scattered throughout the State. The American Association will be represented by six clubs, eight will come from the International League and four Southern Association teams will train under Florida's sunny skies.

Reds Back in Tampa

As it stands now, the world's championship Cincinnati Reds will be back in Tampa and the Detroit Tigers, American League titleholders, will again do their training in Lakeland. Other clubs will be located as follows:

New York Giants, at Winter Haven last year, move to Miami; Philadelphia Nationals at Miami Beach; Boston Americans at Sarasota; Brooklyn at Clearwater; Cleveland at Fort Myers; Washington at Orlando; New York Yankees at St. Petersburg; St. Louis at St. Petersburg.

The lineup of minor league clubs is as follows:

Columbus at Hollywood; Syracuse at Fort Lauderdale; Rochester at West Palm Beach; Jersey City, Winter Haven last year, at Fort Pierce, Louisville, Arcadia, last year at Bradenton; Montreal, Lake Wales last year, at Clearwater; Birmingham at Tampa; Buffalo at Plant City; Baltimore at Haines City; Kansas City, Haines City last year, at Lake Wales; Newark at Sebring; Indianapolis at Bartow; Milwaukee at Ocala; St. Paul at Leesburg; Chattanooga at Deland; Nashville at Sanford; Toronto at Avon Park.

May Locate in Florida

The Atlanta Crackers have not announced a training site, but probably will locate in Florida. Birmingham trained at Sumter, S. C., last year, and Baltimore was at Aiken, S. C.

Minneapolis, Boston Nationals, and Memphis, all of which trained in Florida last year, will move out of the State in 1941.

The Southern Association, seeking to combat depression at the gate, voted to reduce the number of trips around the circuit for each team from four to three in the 1941 season.

Directors of the league met in connection with the session of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. They decided to stop sending umpires to cover spring training games.

The opening date of the 1941 season was set for April 10—with Knoxville at Atlanta, Nashville at Chattanooga, Memphis at Birmingham, and Little Rock at New Orleans. A second set of openers will be played April 15—with Chattanooga at Little Rock, Atlanta at Nashville, New Orleans at Memphis, and Birmingham at Knoxville. The complete schedule will be drafted at a meeting in Nashville Jan. 7.

The question of broadcasting games, which some contended cut down attendance, was left to the discretion of individual clubs.

* * *

Florida East Coast Baseball League directors approved last Saturday a move to expand the circuit from six to eight clubs.

The directors, called together by League President Gordon W. Lynn, decided to invite groups from Tampa, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, and Lakeland to attend a January meeting. C. J.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	16	5	3	109	75	35
Baltimore	13	8	4	88	75	31
Atlantic City	12	10	3	100	96	27
Boston	10	13	1	80	90	21
River Vale	9	15	1	85	98	19
New York	9	18	0	95	123	18

Boardwalk Cup Series

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Baltimore	4	1	0	25	14	8
Boston	3	1	0	17	15	6
Atlantic City	3	2	0	19	15	6
Washington	2	1	1	18	14	5
River Vale	1	3	1	24	22	3
New York	1	6	0	15	38	2

Result Dec. 31

River Vale 9, New York 2.

Results Jan. 1

Atlantic City 4, Boston 2.
Baltimore 3, River Vale 2.
Washington 6, New York 2.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 1

Boston College 11, Colgate 4.

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The Home Forum

A New Leaf

THE WOMAN who came hurrying through Beacon Street inspired me, for the first time since I was ten, to make a New Year resolution. She carried before her, at arm's length, a long umbrella with a silver knob. She carried it with impressive dignity, as if it were a mace, and she about to rap on the door of Commons.

I thought of the woman I saw in Lisbon, marching down the Avenida da Liberdade, one balmy day, holding high above her head, with the utmost pomp and ceremony, a black umbrella tightly furled. Glancing from the mace-bearer to the procession that flowered around her, at the traffic intersection—a procession of blue and pink and green and red and purple—I realized that these protections from the rain were making history; and I solemnly resolved, in the New Year, to pay umbrellas the respect unquestionably due them. Perhaps, if my friends learn of this, they will modify their policy. They are, on the whole, rather generous persons and will trust me with anything, except their umbrellas.

* * *

It has always seemed to me a fault in disposition; that the umbrellas, like horses, finding themselves with an unfamiliar companion, became immediately cantankerous and possessed of a desire to "show off." They did things to themselves. They managed to be returned eventually to their rightful owners, but in the meantime they brought upon themselves various untoward adventures which harassed their borrower beyond description. My own umbrellas behave considerably better; but they too have their little tantrums now and then, and I have come to the conclusion that what they are demanding is greater respect.

A certain shelf in my hall closet suddenly assumes profound meaning. It is the shelf of umbrella parts. The skeleton in my closet is a handle and ten ribs as clean-picked as any remains the discoverer may find in the desert. It lost its emerald glory in a Cape Cod storm. The dog's head, carved in wood and lacking one glass eye, has only a loop of cord below the neck. The rest of it got left behind in a subway rush. The blue and scarlet taffeta cover, with frame and stick, but no head, is an example of idle luxury which reproaches me for not having had a new handle affixed to it. It goes by the name of Charles and serves in rare emergencies to keep off the rain. It was complete when it entered my favorite bargain basement, but decapitated when it withdrew.

* * *

The green and white oilskin, with flaps of the cracking material falling away from the wires, signifies false economy in purchase. The tall, black cotton, going gray, is still intact. It swells ever so slightly in the middle, as if it had swallowed a large egg, and tapers up its amazing length to the black tape that confines it at the top. Its hooked handle looks meddlesome. It has no right on the shelf of mutilated umbrellas, but something about it—a sort of sinister morality—forbids my including it in articles of current use. I shrink from its company even in pouring rain. It belongs plainly to an age of yellow curl-papers, pattens, and reticules, and I have an uneasy feeling that, in spite of its attitude of strict decorum, it has more potential embarrassment wound up in its black folds than any of the broken-ribbed, or torn or loopless occupants of the shelf beside it.

* * *

Umbrellas, I have discovered, through long experience, have a way of getting even, of avenging themselves for real or imagined abuse or neglect. Take Charles, for example, before he lost his head. He was particularly docile until, one day, I unintentionally subjected him to humiliation. We had been visiting the Louvre and, much to his chagrin, he had had to remain in the check room until I was ready to leave. He was not, therefore, in a pleasant humor as we walked toward the door, and he gave me a resentful little poke. Imagine his indignation when the attendant screamed after me: "Mademoiselle has forgotten something!" "Of course," I admitted; and, handing her an infinitesimal sum, I smiled gratefully. She, too, smiled gratefully and showered me with appreciative French. It was evidently the last straw for Charles—to be denied a tour of the galleries and then, as it appeared to him, to be considered unworthy of a most frugal tip.

After that, he seemed to derive a certain morbid comfort in embarrassing me. The historic incident was that of the ride on the trolley car. As the car stopped for me, at the corner of Maple and River Streets, one showery afternoon, Charles refused to close. In vain, I pressed the spring. In vain, I coaxed. We were obliged to enter the car full-spread. The only seat which could contain us was the long one near the motorman; and there we sat, in full view of a grinning row of other passengers, throughout a journey which, it seemed to me, would never end. People disembarking were obliged to take a circuitous walk around the motorman and his coin percolator, if they wished to avoid the combative spikes of Charles. Some took it amiably; others looked annoyed. What to do with my own countenance was a question. To assume an expression of innocence would have been impertinent. To appear amused at my own gaucherie seemed unbecoming; to look annoyed, unsporting. To look absolutely nothing at all was the only solution and, before the end of the line, it was a definite strain.

* * *

Reaching my destination, I managed to steer myself, sideways, out of the car. The rain had stopped. The sun was brilliant. Still Charles refused to close. As I hurried along the main street, my umbrella above me, I was not unconscious of the amused faces which went past. An urchin flouted Charles's dignity by flinging a rubber band at him and by squeaking: "It ain't raining now." That, of course, had no effect. A number of times I was tempted to abandon Charles. Once, especially, it would have seemed justified when I came upon a baby parked outside a chain grocery, blinking at the sunshine. I could have hooked my umbrella onto the back of the perambulator. The blue and scarlet taffeta, however, was not lightly relinquished. As pedestrian after pedestrian stared at the outspread panels, I decided to sing a little song, to give me "face." The only lines I could recall at that moment were those of "Who Is Sylvia?" Singing has always been something requiring my undivided attention. Some people can sing and bake a cake; others can sing and crochet at the same time; and there are those who can even sing and paint furniture. I am not one of them. I was concentrating on the words, "that all our swains commend her," when suddenly Charles closed about my ears, and the notes of the melody were forced unceremoniously back into the larynx.

From that time forth, until Charles lost his head and joined the "parts" in the closet, he had spells of shutting down suddenly. His trials had left him implacable. He never regained his confidence in humanity. The mace-bearer, all inadvertently, led me to the sober contemplation of the rights of umbrellas. My New Year's resolution shall be concise but adequate.

PEARL STRACHAN

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"JANUARY": *A Painting by Frank C. Kirk*

FRANK C. KIRK is an American painter who shows considerable versatility in the painting of landscapes, still-lifes, and personal portraits. He has worked out a characteristic style for depicting all three of these chosen subjects. People he portrays in a decorative and dramatic way; still-life he paints with great accuracy; landscape he represents with a maximum of atmospheric effect.

This snow scene, "January," was painted at Beacon on the Hudson River. Mr. Kirk has contrasted the tall strong trees with the weatherworn wooden houses. White snow, which blankets everything, contrasts agreeably with the dark patterns of trees and buildings.

Long White Night

This is the long
white night.
Hours like feathers
pass, slowly and gently pass.
As lovely dove-down falling
the million snowflakes fling
themselves so softly, light
as a baby's whispering.
The white, white featherfall
drops gently, gently down
over the field and town,
making the darkness light
throughout the long
white night.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Receding Years

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST PERSONS entertain some sentiment, perhaps of regret, regarding the going out of the old year, and look forward with expectation for what the incoming year may hold of good.

In reviewing the year that has passed, one may recall regrettable words and deeds. Remorse for what has been done is not enough, however; true repentance manifests itself in reform. Knowing this, each earnest individual may prayerfully resolve, with divine help, to consecrate himself to the gaining of more Christliness in the coming year, in order that human vicissitudes may be met with greater wisdom and love, and that daily duties may be more joyously and more perfectly fulfilled. Faithfulness and obedience to God, good, result in duties properly fulfilled, added spiritual grace, and an enriched life, which images forth more clearly the divine nature.

In a poem, "To the Old Year—1865," written just before her discovery of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy addressed the year then closing in these words, in part (Poems, pp. 26, 27):

"One word, receding year,
Ere thou grow tremulous with shadowy night!
Say, will the young year dawn with wisdom's light
To brighten o'er thy bier?"

"Will the young year dawn with wisdom's light?" That is an arresting thought. And it is for individual right thinking to help bring an affirmative answer. Patriarch, Psalmist, prophet, and New Testament writer all prayerfully sought wisdom, and acknowledged God as its source and bestower. In the book of Job, we find Elihu asserting (Job 32:8), "There is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding." The heartfelt New Year's wish of many would be fulfilled, if they felt equipped to exercise greater wisdom in the future. All right activity requires wisdom and understanding. And since it is divine Mind that imparts them, they must be sought in Spirit, God.

In the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 3), "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely;' but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire." The student of Christian Science learns that man is the reflection of God. The Bible reveals that man was created by God in His own image, and this spiritual fact has never been abrogated. Man, therefore, reflects God in wisdom, and he who applies "absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire," to understanding this fact may demonstrate it.

In order to spiritualize human consciousness to the end that we may achieve improved daily living, we must follow the practical example of our beloved Master, Christ Jesus. Of his life and work Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 54): "Through the magnitude of his human life, he demonstrated the divine Life. Out of the amplitude of his pure affection, he defined Love." In closing the paragraph she states, "Earth received the harmony his glorified example introduced;" and then asks, "Who is ready to follow his teaching and example?"

How effective in some dark hour is a truly sustaining word, spoken with the assurance that God is unchanging Love, always to be depended upon with confidence. Christian Science makes clear to its students that Mind never forsakes His own idea, man, because Mind is God, ever-present good. And when men turn their thoughts in implicit trust to God for instruction, peace, joy, health, security, and holiness are experienced.

Christian Science reveals the spiritual import of the Bible, makes plain its teachings pertaining to man, and imbues its students with the genuine desire to live as children of God, under the law of Love that heals and comforts, and is practically availing on all occasions. Exercising a little more thoughtfulness, a little more courtesy, humility, and Christian love, one may avoid hurting a brother, and save himself pangs of conscience in the reckoning of the passing years.

Snow at Walden

I NOW FIRST BEGAN to inhabit my house, I may say, when I began to use it for warmth as well as shelter. I had to get a couple of old fire-dogs to keep the wood from the hearth, and it did me good to see the soot form on the back of the chimney which I had built, and I poked the fire with more right and more satisfaction than usual. My dwelling was small, and I could hardly entertain an echo in it; but it seemed larger for being a single apartment and remote from neighbors. All the attractions of a house were concentrated in one room; it was kitchen, chamber, parlor, and keeping-room; and what satisfaction parent or child, master or servant, derive from living in a house, I enjoyed it all. . . .

At length winter set in in good earnest, just as I had finished plastering, and the wind began to howl around the house as if it had not had permission to do so till then. . . .

At this season I seldom had a visitor. When the snow lay deepest no wanderer ventured near my house for a week or a fortnight at a time, but there I lived as snug as a meadow mouse, or as cattle or poultry which are said to have survived for a long time buried in drifts, even without food; or like that early settler's family in the town of Sutton, in this State, whose cottage was completely covered by the great snow of 1717 when he was absent, and an Indian found it only by the hole which the chimney's breath made in the drift, and so relieved the family. But no friendly Indian concerned himself about me; nor needed he, for the master of the house was at home. The Great Snow! How cheerful it is to hear of! When the farmers could not get to the woods and swamps with their teams, and were obliged to cut down the shade trees before their houses, and, when the crust was harder, cut off the trees in the swamps, ten feet from the ground, as it appeared the next spring.

In the deepest snows, the path which I used from the highway to my house, about a half mile long, might have been represented by a meandering dotted line, with wide intervals between the dots. For a week of even weather I took exactly the same number of steps, and of the same length, coming and going, stepping deliberately and with the precision of a pair of dividers in my own deep tracks—to such routine the winter reduces us—yet often they were filled with heaven's own blue. . . .

I came to town still, like a friendly Indian, when the contents of the broad open fields were all piled up between the walls of the Walden road, and half an hour sufficed to obliterate the tracks of the last traveller. And when I returned new drifts would have formed, through which I floundered, where the busy northwest wind had been depositing the powdery snow round a sharp angle in the road, and not a rabbit's track, nor even the fine print, the small type, of a meadow mouse could be seen. Yet I rarely failed to find, even in midwinter, some warm and springy swamp where the grass and the skunk-cabbage still put forth with perennial verdure, and some hardier bird occasionally awaited the return of spring.—From "Walden," by HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

Concerning H. M. Tomlinson

TOMLINSON, having escaped from an office job, had at the age of thirty or so (he was born in 1873) joined the staff of the Morning Leader. He was later to work as War Correspondent for Dickens' old paper, the Daily News, under A. G. Gardiner, and then for the weekly review, the Nation, under Henry Massingham; and like Massingham he could not write the smallest paragraph without stamping it with his own personality. But his books began in 1912 with "The Sea and the Jungle," and "The Sea and the Jungle," which was not at the time a popular success, remains still his most characteristic production. You will find in its luminous pages all the various Tomlinsons who have since expressed themselves so picturesquely upon the subjects of the sea and the War and the politicians and other matters.

In that book he gives an account of his participation in an exploratory journey from Wales to the Amazon and farther up the Amazon than any ship of such draught (23 feet) as the *Capella* had ever previously been. He had a friend who was chief engineer on this ship, and he was engaged nominally as purser for the voyage. There are no lies in "The Sea and the Jungle." It begins at the beginning, with our author finding his way aboard in darkness and rain. It continues with an account of a storm, not as a sailor sees it, but as we ourselves (who are not sailors) would see it and feel afraid and very uncomfortable. And we then see and feel the atmosphere of Para and other Amazonian features. It is an experience. We actually sail in the *Capella*. Although our vocabularies may be smaller than that of our guide and companion, we share all his sensations. . . .

It has been said that Tomlinson has a studied style. That is not the case. His style is a natural product, and it results from Tomlinson's lifelong habit of mind and ear. The sentences form themselves in his head as he writes; they are not laboriously reshaped after they have been set down. Any reader who knows the author will recognize every cadence they contain, and every word, even where it seems conscious, as if it were uttered as part of the conversation in that hoarse little undertone. He will see Tomlinson's surprisingly tall, bony head, and a hand at the ear to catch whatever reply is made, the almost anxious gravity of Tomlinson's expression, the sad, dry smile preceding a story, never afterwards forgotten, which sets the party in a roar, the thoughtfulness, the honesty, the convulsed silent laughter, and above all the scepticism which runs through his mind like a whisper.

He began by taking to heart the ways of two writers who are still among his favourites. Two meditative writers who lived in a simpler world than ours and who seem to me a little less good than Tomlinson finds them. His pen and his speech are alike the pen and speech of a lover of Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson.—From "The Georgian Scene," by FRANK SWINNERTON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Liszt Had a Nose For Publicity

WHATEVER ITS SHAPE, Liszt's was a good nose for publicity, and the great man knew the value of originality in advertising. Once, while billed for two concerts in a French town, Liszt found himself on the first evening playing before scarcely fifty listeners, of whom but one was a woman. Always a lion with the gentler sex, he was deeply hurt. He stopped in the middle of his concert and marched to the footlights. "Gentlemen—and Madame," he said, "this is enough of music. Will you do me the honor of dining with me?" The invitation was accepted with loud huzzahs, and the assembled audience—with the lone lady seated on the host's right—enjoyed a banquet at Liszt's expense. The town gazette published the story and on the next evening the concert hall was sold out, so that the wily Franz felt himself more than reimbursed for his outlay of the previous night. The second audience, however, went supperless to bed, discovering to its chagrin that free meals did not always come with piano recitals.—From "Hungarian Rhapsody," by BERTITA HARDING. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

New Year Calls in Old New York

FROM OLD DUTCH TIMES to the middle of the nineteenth century New Year's Day in New York was devoted to an universal interchange of visits. Old friendships were renewed, family differences settled, a hearty welcome extended even to strangers of presentable appearance.

The following is an entry in Tyrone Powers, the actor's, diary for January 1, 1834: "On this day from an early hour every door in New York is open and all the good things possessed by the inmates paraded in lavish profusion. Every sort of vehicle is put in requisition. At an early hour a gentleman of whom I had a slight knowledge entered my room, accompanied by an elderly person I had never before seen, and who, on being named, excused himself for adopting such a frank mode of making my acquaintance, which he was pleased to add he much desired, and at once requested me to fall in with the custom of the day, whose privilege he had thus availed himself of, and accompany him on a visit to his family.

"I was the last man on earth likely to decline an offer made in such a spirit; so, entering his carriage, which was waiting, we drove to his house on Broadway, where, after being presented to a very amiable lady, his wife, and a pretty gentle-looking girl, his daughter, I partook of a sumptuous luncheon . . . and on arrival of other visitors, made my bow, well pleased with my visit.

"My host now begged me to make a few calls with him, explaining, as we drove along, the strict observances paid to this day throughout the State, and tracing the excellent custom to the early Dutch colonists. I paid several calls in company with my new friend, and at each place met a hearty welcome, when my companion suggested that I might have some compliments to make on my own account, and so leaving me, begged me to consider his carriage perfectly at my disposal. I left a card or two and made a couple of hurried visits, then returned to my hotel to think over the many beneficial effects likely to grow out of such a charitable custom which makes even the stranger sensible of the benevolent influence of this kindly day, and to wish for its continued observance."—From "Curiosities of Popular Customs," by W. S. Walsh. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1941

Cape Cod Boys Find Place In Defense Plans

Youth in Provincetown trained by WPA and Coast Guardsmen for emergency duty.

National defense today found that even boys had a place in its program—and a group of young fellows who are studying and drilling for emergency service with the United States Coast Guard in Provincetown, Mass., today became a permanent organization.

The announcement that the boys hereafter would study their seamanship, radio operation, signaling and other work as a permanent unit of the Works Projects Administration—the only one of its kind in the country—was made by Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator.

Several high school students in the Cape Cod town, feeling apparently that national defense was a boy's as well as a man's job, began their weekly classes two months ago. The Work Projects Administration immediately offered assistance, and the classes moved to the Community Recreational Center where a "rigger's loft," said to be as complete as those in the Nation's naval training school was provided.

Extensive Course

Meeting every Thursday night, the boys, between 16 and 18 years of age, study under former Coast Guardsmen and men and officers of the Coast Guard now stationed at the Race Point Station. After an examination in seamanship, they are given practical experience at the station during week ends, and this is the much-sought-for privilege.

In an average day at the station, they get the full routine of the Coast Guardsmen's work. They operate the "mill," a typewriter to the uninitiated; get instruction in cooking; don storm clothing; acquaint themselves with the use of the 26-foot surfboat and its contents in life-saving. They learn what to do with the lifebelts, water light, and anchor line.

They master knot-tying, memorize the points of the compass, splice rope, study the channel buoys, the codes — International, Morse, and Semaphore—work on weather charts and learn those signals . . . anything and everything that might be necessary if they were called on to assist during an emergency.

Radio and Drill

Regarded as tons of fun, however, is the operation of the two-way radio, and drill with Lyle gun and breeches buoy. The boys send and receive messages to and from the Pamet River Station at North Truro, record them in the log after decoding.

Under the watchful eyes of the Coast Guardsmen, they put the Lyle gun in place, load it with two ounces of powder, arrange the ropes, place the 18-pound projectile, and fire the gun. Properly executed, this should land the projectile on a drill pole, built like a mast of a ship, 300 feet away.

The boys attach lines to the "wreck" and haul the breeches buoy to the ship. Usually one or more of their companions are on the mast awaiting rescue. All are rescued, and most of the gear saved. Knives in the pennant block cut the hawser after the rescue is accomplished, leaving only six or eight feet of the hawser on the "wreck."

Most lonely duty is to patrol the beach. The Guardsmen have six miles of beach to patrol. The boys are given shorter stretches, but take with them the customary flares and patrol clocks. On duty in the observation tower, they watch for distress signals, make a note of time they see ships passing the station.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Friday with rain beginning Friday morning; warmer tonight with lowest temperature about 34°; light easterly winds becoming moderate southeast Friday morning.

Maine: Cloudy and farmer tonight with light rain on the coast and snow in the interior of west and north portions; Friday cloudy with rain on the coast and snow or rain in the interior, warmer in east and central portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Friday with snow in the mountains and rain in lower elevations, warmer tonight; colder in the mountains late Friday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight and Friday with rain Friday and in western Massachusetts and Connecticut tonight, warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Light easterly winds becoming fresh southeasterly Friday; weather cloudy tonight and Friday with rain Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	24	New York	31	31
Chicago	42	41	Norfolk	43	40
Denver	16	15	Philadelphia	33	32
Los Angeles	55	48	St. Louis	40	39
Miami	66	63	San Francisco	42	38
Minneapolis	22	22	Washington	40	40
New Orleans	55	63			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 2.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:26 p. m.; height 9.5 meet. Friday, 2:58 a. m.; height 8.9 feet. Light all vehicles by 4:53.

In Training for Defense

Work Projects Administration

A 'Junior Coast Guard' Reserve

As a second line of defense for the United States Coast Guard, Provincetown high school students are studying and drilling to prepare for emergencies. (1) On patrol along the beach, with flares and the patrol clock. (2) Explaining the Lyle gun. (3) Operating the two-way radio. (4) Surfboat drill. (5) The breeches buoy is put into action and a sailor is "rescued."

Winchester Radios Cheer to English Namesake

The new year series of radiocasts from New England towns to namesake towns in England begins today with the hooking up of Winchester, Mass., and Winchester, England., it was announced by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

A week from today, Dover, Mass., will radiocast to Dover, England, and on following weeks Bristol, Vt., to Bristol, Cambridge to Cambridge and Oxford, Portland, Maine, to Portland, Gloucester to Gloucester, and Manchester, N. H., to Manchester.

Other tieups will continue until the middle of March in order to help build morale and give information to the people of England and other countries of American sentiment as represented by the Committee to Defend America.

Beginning Nov. 21 with an exchange between Boston and Boston, in which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin participated, last year's series also brought Plymouth to Plymouth, Lincoln to Lincoln, Braintree to Braintree, Hingham to Hingham, and Worcester to Worcester.

English towns are notified by letter and cable of the broadcasts so they can listen for them.

Officials of American towns and other local leaders participate. Responses from English communities by letter have been enthusiastic. In a recent letter, for instance, Mayor Tobin of Boston was asked to accept a ring made from the windscreen of a German plane brought down in the Thames estuary.

Today's short wave broadcast, at 3:45 p. m. over WRUL, brings the second group of English refugee children to the microphone to talk to their parents and other relatives in England. All the children, who range from 6 to 14 years, are now ensconsed in Winchester. They come from Leicestershire, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Surrey, London, Cardiff, and Bristol.

In the initial talks today Elliott Cameron, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Winchester, and Raymond S. Wilkins, Town Moderator, will voice their thanks to Mayor Griffiths of Winchester, England, for a cable he sent conveying the season's greetings to the Massachusetts Winchester.

Age Issue Raised In N. H. Senate

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2 (AP)—State Senator-Elect Arthur K. Smart (D) of Tilton may not be allowed to serve in the Legislature, which convened yesterday, it was learned today.

Mr. Smart is under 30, and the State Constitution provides that a Senator must be 30 before he takes office.

Former Senator Anson C. Alexander of Boscawen, a Republican, was defeated by Mr. Smart. The State Senate is 15-to-8 Republican, and members indicated today they favored giving the seat to Mr. Alexander. In the meantime Mr. Smart sought legal interpretation of the age limit qualification.

Manchester Cantonment Bids to Be Opened Jan. 6

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 2 (AP)—Bids for construction of the $1,500,000 military cantonment at the Manchester airport will be opened at the United States District Engineer's Office in Boston Jan. 6, it was announced today by Capt. Donald C. Hill, Federal Area Engineer.

The contract will call for completion of the task, which includes erection of 118 temporary buildings within 90 days. Construction will start by Jan. 13.

New Governor Of Maine Asks Longer Terms

Sewall taking office is in favor of single four-year term in place of present two years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 2—Gov. Sumner Sewall opened his administration as Maine's forty-third Governor today with three major recommendations to the Legislature:

1. That the powers of the Executive Council be restricted to avoid further inefficiency and confusion in Maine's government.
2. That the Legislature grant to him the right to name the State's four chief offices—Attorney General, Secretary of State, Agricultural Commissioner and State Treasurer.
3. That the Legislature establish a single four-year term for Governor instead of the present two-year tenure.

Other proposals by the new Governor included: a law to make the State Personnel Board independent "in fact as well as in theory" of the Governor and Council; salary increases and pay adjustments "judiciously distributed" to State employees; and perfection of various State programs for labor and the aged.

Was Campaign Issue

Governor Sewall's criticism of the Executive Council came as no surprise for the subject was a campaign issue last autumn.

"Through the years," Mr. Sewall declared, "the Executive Council has been given duties and powers by legislative enactment which were neither foreseen nor provided in the Constitution." As a result, he said, there was "inefficiency and confusion in the administration of State affairs, and even within the Council itself."

Not only had the Executive Council encroached upon the powers and duties of the Governor, but of the Legislature itself, Governor Sewall asserted. He urged the legislators to take the necessary steps to restore the Council to its original functions.

Commenting upon the present status of Maine's Old-Age Assistance Law, Governor Sewall said Maine has recognized the State's obligation to provide for the needy aged but so far has failed to provide the necessary funds "for just administration."

Promises No Overdraft

In another part of his inaugural the new Governor said he hoped the Legislature would appropriate sufficient funds to meet the needs of the people. He promised there would be "no overdraft" in his administration.

As to his recommendation for a single, four-year gubernatorial term, Mr. Sewall said:

"A Governor would then be able to spend more time administering the affairs of the State . . . and less time to seeking election to that or some other office. If this suggestion is followed, it may also be wise to consider the desirability of having the State election occur in years other than in which the President is elected." State matters, he added, would then get separate consideration by the people.

As for Maine's part in National defense, Governor Sewall said the replacement in some measure of National Guard units called to Federal service would demand earnest consideration of the Legislature but that "the fast changing pattern of National defense will undoubtedly require that I supplement these thoughts in later messages to you."

Mother Sees Him Inaugurated

Smiling broadly as he received a welcoming ovation in the presence of his mother, wife, three children and other relatives, Mr. Sewall took over direction of Maine's governmental affairs as the State's new Chief Executive.

Present to witness Mr. Sewall's induction were three former Governors, William Tudor Gardiner and Percival P. Baxter, Republicans, and Louis J. Brann, Democrat.

Retiring Republican Governor Lewis O. Barrows, in keeping with custom, did not attend the ceremonies after escorting the new Chief Executive to the door of the House of Representatives where he was administered the oath by Senate President Nathaniel Tompkins.

Chief Justice Guy H. Sturgis, associate justices, and Superior Court justices, dressed in their black robes, added dignity to the occasion.

Mr. Sewall, who presented his message in a calm, deliberate voice, was warmly greeted by a large delegation of Bath's city officials, including former Mayor Arthur Sewall, brother of the new Governor, and Mrs. Sewall.

The Governor and Mrs. Sewall subsequently went to the Blaine Mansion, official home of Maine's Governors, where they received members of the ninetieth Legislature and their wives at a buffet luncheon.

The Rev. Joseph O. Purdue, Minister of the Winter Street Congregational Church, Bath, gave the invocation to open the inaugural proceedings.

Navy Orders Bedspreads

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Navy Department announced award of an $11,333.25 contract to the Monument Mills, Housatonic, Mass., for cotton bedspreads.

Takes Office

© Bachrach

Sumner Sewall
Republican Governor of Maine

Army Ready To Admit New Hub Draftees

Brig.-Gen. Leslie J. McNair, Chief of Staff of General Headquarters, is expected to fly here from Washington tomorrow with six or seven staff members, to confer with Maj.-Gen James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, it was announced today.

General McNair will be the luncheon guest of Maj.-Gen. Roger Eckfeldt, of the 26th Division of the National Guard. The 26th began service on a Federal status today.

Irvington Street Armory will bustle with activity tomorrow morning when the job of inducting nearly 1,000 Selective Service recruits gets underway. During the ten-day induction period 984 men will be transformed from civilians to soldiers at this station.

Other Massachusetts induction stations at which the balance of the State's quota of 1,717 men between the ages of 21 and 36 will be processed, are at Worcester and Springfield.

Approximately 4,371 men in New England will answer this second call of the Selective Service Board. Upon acceptance the recruits will be sent to the Fort Deven Reception Center from which they will be distributed to various Army and Federalized National Guard units in the First Corp Area. Many of them are expected to join the 26th Division of the Massachusetts National Guard which goes to Camp Edwards on Jan. 16.

A third call for draftees is expected to follow completion of the present induction with as many more men being summoned to the service by late this month or early in February.

More than 20,000 Massachusetts selectees are expected to be in uniform by June.

To expedite the big job of induction some draftees in the Boston district have been ordered to report tomorrow to Worcester. Ten selectees from Newton will be among this group. The 314 men selected by the 27 Boston draft boards will be the last to be inducted, reporting Jan 8, 9, and 10 at the Irvington Street Armory.

Irving Heads Point

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Appointment of Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Irving as commandant of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., has been announced by the War Department.

Colonel Irving, now instructor in tactics at the Academy, will succeed Lieut. Col. Charles W. Ryder, who will become Chief of Staff of the Sixth Army Corps with headquarters at Providence, R. I.

Colonel Irving is a native of Taunton, Mass., and was graduated from West Point in 1917. He was cited for extraordinary heroism in action during the St. Mihiel offensive.

Brookline Joins Group Using The Food Stamp Plan

Brookline, Mass., has joined the Federal Government's Food Stamp Plan, it was announced today by Richard S. Bowers, member of the Brookline Board of Selectment.

Mr. Bowers stated that he had just received word from Washington that Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard had named Brookline as a stamp plan area for the distribution of surplus farm products for needy families under this system.

More than 1,000 Brookline families, representing some 3,000 individuals, are eligible to benefit by the plan, it was estimated. Stamps will be accepted in exchange for food in any of Brookline's retail food stores.

Brookline is the twenty-first city in Massachusetts to join the plan, which is now in operation in some 260 areas throughout the country.

Three Shoe Plants To Pay Back Wages

Three Massachusetts shoe firms agreed in Federal Court recently to conform to provisions of the Wage-Hour Act and to make restitution of back pay to underpaid employees. The firms were: Max Segal, of Lynn; Active Sportswear Co., Inc., of Worcester, and Best Shoe Company of Boston.

Defense Survey Finds Few N. E. Bottlenecks

"Defense and You"
Third of Five Articles

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are few bottlenecks in New England defense production that can't be unstopped quickly should Washington contribute a few deft moves.

That, at least, is the impression left with you after conversations with business leaders, military authorities, labor leaders, and others who find their normal routines so vividly affected by the six-months-old redirection of the region's enterprise.

It is insisted on every side that production thus far is just about on schedule. Considerable praise is given by businessmen to the Army and Navy for the prompt way in which they figured out what they needed and asked for bids.

The magnitude of that work is apparent in the fact America did not become conscious of the acute need for armaments until the Low Countries fell in May. By June 13, the Army and Navy were placing contracts and by October had passed the peak of spending. Today, six months after some $12,000,000,000 was made available, the Army and the Navy together have less than $1,000,000,000 in unexpended appropriations.

Orders In Production

This means that orders are in production, delivery dates set, and the present period is simply one of turning out the goods. That situation will continue until Congress appropriates more billions for additional orders.

The point that should be remembered is that these orders were not placed, were not accepted, on an emergency basis. They were bid for on the basis of the 40-hour, five-day week, on prevalent wage scales, without overtime pay. There are sharp penalties for late delivery, but no bonuses for delivery ahead of schedule.

If Washington feels the speed of deliveries should be accelerated, it appears to be up to Washington to redraw the contracts for the items needed and provide for the extra costs implicit in forced day-and-night operations. The first move, then, in the opinion of most business leaders, is Washington's.

Another obstacle to faster production seems to lie in the fact that thus far the facilities of small plants have not been harnessed. While it is true that many of these smaller plants have been able to participate as subcontractors, there are still a considerable number of factories, even those having idle the very types of machines so badly needed, which have not been touched by defense orders.

Reasons for Condition

Some of these have felt unable to tackle the big contracts offered, others have hesitated to make bids with prices ascending, others lacked financial resources for tooling, or plant, or training workers. And it must be said the Army and Navy have shown little interest in marshaling these potential producers.

It is understandable, of course, that the Army, for instance, would prefer to give a single $1,000,000 order and be able to dismiss it from thought with the assurance the goods would be forthcoming on time, than to divide up the order among 10 small plants and be constantly apprehensive lest financial, or other, problems arise to delay things.

Nevertheless, if speed is to be the demand of the day, the productive capacities of these smaller plants will have to be utilized.

Some advance in this direction recently has been made by the Federal Reserve Bank. In this area, Assistant Cashier Ellis G. Hult has been delegated to stir interest of smaller manufacturers in going after defense business.

This is being done by asking the banks to furnish information on firms in their area that might produce Army and Navy items. In addition, Mr. Hult will assist in splitting loans, so that no one bank need be unduly burdened by a customer who takes on a big order.

One Difficulty

So far as loans are concerned, there is this difficulty: Suppose an electrical products company gets an order. It takes its contract into the bank, and assigns it to the bank as collateral for a loan. Payments by the Government are made from time to time as the order progresses through its stages of delivery, so the bank is protected in that regard.

But there is a penalty of one tenth of 1 per cent for each day of delay on delivery, and this penalty is permitted to roll up to 15 per cent of the total value of the contract. So if the electrical products concern is running so close that it has no surplus to absorb such penalties, the bank stands to lose.

For that reason banks want to know in the first place that their client is capable of bidding low enough to get an order, that he bids high enough to show a profit and, also, that he can deliver on the date due. With costs of materials subject to increase in price and with labor talking about higher wages, the problem of bidding correctly becomes more difficult. It is understandable why banks have perhaps tended to favor the big producer, able to buy in quantities, to absorb losses, and with margins of capacity.

But all this is a problem, too, that must be solved in Washington.

Some Moves Suggested

Perhaps more of an effort on the part of the Federal Government to split up orders into smaller units, perhaps a more lenient penalty clause, or complete suspension of it on the first "breaking in" contract awarded a firm, possibly the offering of a bonus for speedy delivery—possibly one of these moves, or all of them, would help attract more small producers.

Certainly, the suspension of bidding and the direct placing of orders by the Ordnance, Quartermasters, and Naval Procurement divisions would accelerate matters.

It should be said here that if any group in New England has an accurate picture of the machines still idle that might be harnessed to the defense effort, it is probably Maj. James Crawford and his staff, including Capt. P. E. Gruber, at the Boston District Ordnance Office.

For several years before the average citizen suspected the need for defense, this office was quietly combing factories of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island (Connecticut is a separate ordnance district) to see what could be turned to war uses.

Flood of Contracts

When the money was made available early last summer, the Ordnance office was ready. From a room or two on the twentieth floor of the Post Office Building, it expanded into a big suite at the United Shoe Machinery Building and poured out the contracts.

Calling upon such an office to co-ordinate all British and American ordnance buying, calling on the Quartermaster's corps to do likewise for all items under its normal control, might tend to a more orderly fulfillment of orders.

But, here again, is a situation which must have its solution handed down from Washington.

Friday: New England's Aid to Britain

Colorful Ceremonies Mark Bay State Inauguration Day

Massachusett's traditionally colorful inaugural ceremonies performed annually through 1919 and biennially since, were repeated today according to ritual as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, and members of the new Executive Council took their oaths of office.

As Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, clad in a morning coat and striped trousers, administered the oath of office to the Governor a few minutes after high noon, a 19-gun salute boomed across Boston Common to proclaim the occasion.

Dignitaries attending the traditional affair included three former Massachusetts Governors, Chief Justice Fred T. Field of the Supreme Judicial Court and his Associate Justices, Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Superior Court and his Associate Justices, Judges of the Land Court, U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., the consuls of 16 foreign governments as well as numerous former legislative officials.

Former Governors

The three attending former Governors were James M. Curley, Frank G. Allen and Channing H. Cox. Notably absent were the German and Italian consuls in Boston as the Governor charged: "The axis of tragedy is attempting to drag the whole world into partnership."

The members of the Senate filed into the House shortly before the Governor was escorted into the chamber at 12:03 p. m. The capacity audience rose and cheered the Chief Executive as he marched down the center aisle to begin his second two-year term. A somewhat similar demonstration took place a few minutes before when Senator Lodge made his appearance.

Today's performance was a repeat affair for Governor Saltonstall. As a result the other feature attraction of the two preceeding inaugurations—namely the long lone walk down the State House steps by the retiring Governor—was lacking. The inaugural crowd overflowed into the corridors and into the Gardner Auditorium.

Dever Attended

Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General who is retiring from office on Jan. 15 as the result of his gubernatorial defeat by Governor Saltonstall, attended the inauguration with the other incumbents of the so-called constitutional offices. Robert T. Bushnell, the Attorney General-elect, and Thomas J. Buckley, State auditor-elect, the only new constitutional officers to take office Jan. 15, were also present.

In the speaker's gallery, Mrs. Saltonstall, Leverett Saltonstall, Jr., and his wife, Emily, Susan, Peter and William Saltonstall, children of the Governor, and other guests of Mr. Saltonstall, looked on as he took the oath of office.

Directly after the Governor was sworn in, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill was given the oath of office.

Hopes for Good Skiing Rise As Possible Snow Is Forecast

Hopes for improved skiing conditions in northern New England were looked for the week end today as predictions of "possible snow" were issued by the Weather Bureau.

Trails in such ski centers as Cannon Mountain, N. H.; Bridgeton, Maine, and at Mount Mansfield, Vt., have some snow but they are well worn and are badly in need of fresh powder.

Despite the lack of snow in general ski schools carried on over New Year's Day with large crowds of "students" turning out."

The annual children's ski school at Hanover enrolled 57 in the 8-13 age group and 45 signed up for the older children's group. The Tamworth, N. H., ski school also is holding sessions with Don Shaw, certified ski instructor, giving lessons.

Events scheduled in New Hampshire for this week end include a ski instruction session and third-class tests at the Appalachian Mountain Club Cardigan Ski Lodge at Alexandria; the usual Sunday afternoon informal open downhill ski races for men and women at Ossipee; and horse-racing on the ice Saturday afternoon at Beaver Lake, Derry, and Chrystal Lake, Canaan, weather permitting.

New Ski Book

Frank Elkin's book, "The Complete Ski Guide" (Doubleday Doran, $2.50), is a comprehensive publication on the art of skiing. It should be enthusiastically received by the novice and expert alike as it not only gives the fundamentals of skiing, but it gives a complete picture of this sport in all of its various branches. Careful study of the book and the illustrations should go a long way in helping the novice get his ski legs. Contributions to the book by such famous skiers as Otto Schniebs, Sigmund Ruud, and Birger Torrissen add much to the book's authenticity.

Ski Schools Opens

The official opening of the second season of the Oscar Cyr Ski School at Woodstock, Vt., took place yesterday. Twice daily, ski classes will be held under the direction of Bert Herbert of Franconia, N. H. The school teaches the long-established and recognized Swiss and Arlberg techniques. Located 150 miles from Boston on what was formerly known as Pulsifer's, the Oscar Cyr Ski School Hill is serviced by a ski tow.

Amateurs to Gather

The United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association's school for amateur ski instructors will be conducted by the Dartmouth Outing Club in Hanover, commencing Tuesday, Jan. 21, and continued through Saturday, Jan. 25. Walter Prager will be in charge of instruction. The entry fee is $2. Registrants have been offered a special rate at the Hanover Inn, $6 for five days, without meals.

Exhibit Announced

"Ski," national magazine of winter sports, announced an exhibition of paintings, prints and water colors devoted entirely to the subject of winter sports. Artists interested in showing should communicate with the editor of the magazine, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City. The exhibit will be held at one of the mid-town galleries and will be a no-jury show. The dates will be announced as soon as all of the entries are in.

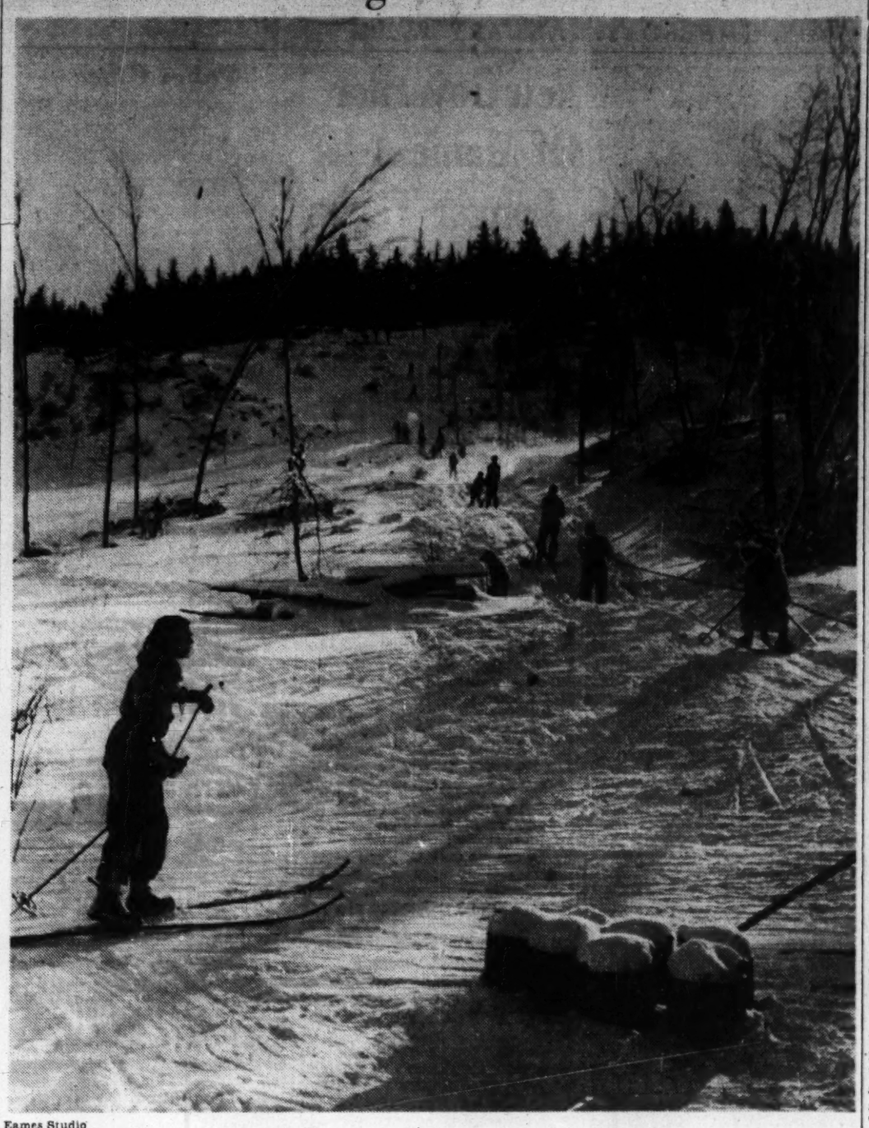
Lac Echo Ready

The new skiing ground opened at Lac Echo in Terrebonne County, Quebec Province, last winter, now has been put into shape to receive skiers who like their sports off the beaten track. Lac Echo is three miles from the town of Shawbridge on the Laurentian line of Canadian National Railways.

Colby Outing Club

Through assessment of its members the Colby College Outing Club has about $700 available for winter sports. This is the first time that the organization has stressed this phase of outdoor activity to such an extent. The Outing Club makes its headquarters at the Dunham's Mountain Farm development, overlooking Colby's new Mayflower Hill site.

In Case You've Forgotten What It Looks Like



Eames Studio

A Skiing Scene in Southern New Hampshire

This picture taken in the Monadnock region at an earlier date shows how much enjoyment to many a little snow can bring

Better N. H. Rural Life Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—A more abundant life for rural people in New Hampshire and the building up of rural resources and production as an aid to national defense will be stressed by the State Extension Service in the program it has prepared for 1941.

Off-handed it might be said that these objectives are interconnected, but with the single purpose of making rural life more interesting the Extension Service will aid the country people of the State in geting more out of what they have, especially in the field of recreation and entertainment.

The Extension Service field workers will stress homemade entertainment and organized movements in the various rural communities. Music, drama, crafts, old-fashioned dancing, and games are being promoted as entertainment that may be enjoyed in home groups or community gatherings.

As for assistance in the national defense program, the Extension Service will seek to aid the farmers in combatting competition for labor on the part of defense industries, soil building activities to increase the potential yield of the land, improvement of stock, conservation of forestry resources and use of methods and policies that will increase the yield and the quality of the yield of forest products.

Authorities feel that there will be an increased demand for agricultural products and the need for possession of the facilities to produce such requirements. To this end it is argued that the farmer must be prepared to do his share.

As far as the farm women are concerned, the home demonstrations leaders are prepared to aid them for their part in national defense. The homemaking of clothing will be promoted and to this end clinics are being held for the repair of sewing machines that may be in none too good order. New ways of using foods raised on the farms will be taught as well as methods of preserving surplus foods during their seasons for consumption during the remainder of the year. It is recognized that when a farmer sells he does so at the producer price and when he buys he does so at the sellers' price. It is being pointed out that a great many rural people would do well to aim at greater self-sufficiency and less dependency on each other.

'Dutch Treat' For Fund Drive Is Tomorrow

Preliminaries to the Greater Boston 1941 Community Fund campaign get under way tomorrow with a "Dutch treat" luncheon for workers in the educational (promotional) division of the fund, it was announced today.

About 300 to 400 workers in the division will meet at the Copley-Plaza for the luncheon meeting which will be addressed by Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, and Henry R. Guild, General Chairman of the 1941 campaign.

Next Monday evening, the second pre-campaign event will be held, a preliminary dinner at the same hotel to be attended by 800 to 900 persons from all parts of Greater Boston. Clarence B. Randall, Vice-President of the Inland Steel Company of Chicago, will be the main speaker.

The Greater Boston 1941 Community Fund drive will be held this year Jan. 18 to Feb. 5.

New Connecticut Governor And Assembly Session Jan. 8

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2—Next Wednesday, Jan. 8, Connecticut will inaugurate a new Governor. Robert A. Hurley will take office as Chief Executive and successor to Raymond E. Baldwin, and a new General Assembly will hold its first session.

The General Assembly, as has happened before in recent years, will be politically divided, the House Republican and the Senate Democratic. By now the legislators have developed a working system for this situation, and there appears no reason for any delay in organizing the Assembly for business. Instead of joint committees, the traditional form of organization in the Connecticut Assembly, the House and Senate will presumably organize independent committees. Each branch can then go its own way on controversial measures. When there is no political argument involved the committees can work together.

Hurley Works on Budget

Governor-Elect Hurley for several weeks has been actively engaged in budget conferences with heads of departments and members of the Department of Finance and Control, and he will have his budget recommendations ready for the Assembly soon after the session begins. As Commissioner of Public Works for the past four years, Mr. Hurley has, at the start, a good general knowledge of the State's governmental structure and finances, and detailed knowledge of how its institutions are financed. Under his direction some $20,000,000 has been spent in construction at these institutions.

Although the Governor's fiscal policies will be set forth in his inaugural message, expectation is that Mr. Hurley will follow his predecessors, Mr. Baldwin and ex-Governor Cross, in insisting on a balanced budget. To do so will present some difficulties. The new institutions which he, himself, has been constructing, are now open and, for the first time, will call for heavy maintenance expenditures. National Guard and other defense expenditures will be heavier than usual, and there is interest and amortization on a $25,000,000 bond issue of the last Cross term to be paid.

As a Democrat the new Governor will be committed to his party's policy of no new sales tax that hits "the little fellow," but there has been speculation regarding his attitude toward a State income tax. In a speech at a Democratic dinner recently the Governor-Elect made the statement that he would not support an income tax, but he did it in such a way as to leave the public in doubt whether he meant it seriously. He would not, of course, he said in effect, support an income tax that would keep New York businessmen from moving into Connecticut's Fairfield County. That county, nearest New York City, is now the Republican stronghold of the State and the center of opposition to any income tax proposal.

Salary Tax Fades

The proposal of a salary tax in Hartford, as a means of aiding City finances without adding to the tax load of real property, has apparently borne no fruit. Mayor T. J. Spellacy, who first proposed that Hartford follow Philadelphia's example with a City pay roll tax, has now announced that the plan is illegal without additional authority from the General Assembly.

At the same time the City Board of Finance has recommended an increase of one half mill in the City tax rate. The new rate on real estate will be 29.75 mills if the proposal is adopted. The extra half mill is to be set aside specifically for construction of the Hartford dike.

Lowell Gets Job

As one of his last acts in office, Governor Baldwin has appointed his Executive Secretary, James B. Lowell of Canton to the $5,000-a-year position as Connecticut Dairy and Food Commissioner. The job was left vacant recently by the resignation of Edwin G. Woodward to become dean of the college of agriculture at the University of Connecticut. Mr. Lowell lived as a boy on a dairy farm, but that is his only experience in the dairy industry. He has been a magazine circulation manager, insurance agent and real estate developer.

'Co-op' Burned Out

A $40,000 fire wiped out the plant of one of Connecticut's most ambitious farm co-operatives, the Connecticut Farmers Co-operative Auction Association. At its plant in East Hartford, the farmer organization had developed an egg and poultry auction patronized by poultry farmers throughout central Connecticut.

Even the membership list was burned in the fire, and the manager had no record of the members' names next day, but the co-operative is still selling eggs and has begun construction of another building.

Dever in New Law Firm

Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever, unsuccessful candidate for Governor, will go into private law practice with his first assistant, Edward O. Proctor, in a new law firm to be known as Dever and Proctor today, with offices at 10 Post Office Square, it was announced.

Boston Tube's Opening Off For Some Time

It will be several weeks before the new Huntington Avenue subway is opened for service, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, said today. The new $7,000,000 tube, a Work Projects Administration project, was originally scheduled for completion by New Year's Day.

Delays have resulted from failure to receive certain materials on time, Colonel Sullivan said. About 900 WPA workers are now employed on three shifts.

Work remaining to be done includes installing the granite walls around the 12 entrances and exits leading to the surface. The Transit Commission, which is in charge of the project, is also awaiting delivery from a Quincy quarry of granite slabs to shelter a portion of these entrance-ways.

Inclined to Leak

On previous subways, concrete slabs have been used to shelter the entrance-ways, but these slabs have been inclined to leak and to look shabby, Colonel Sullivan said. So the new subway will have the first granite roofings used for this purpose in Boston.

Most of the tile work at the stations has been completed. The dearth of tile-setters has slowed the work somewhat, Colonel Sullivan stated. Practically all the ceramic tile has been received.

Some of the workers are now engaged in electrical wiring and plumbing work. Other remaining tasks include the installation of turnstiles and guard rails, cashiers' booths, metal strips on the stairway steps, hand-rails and other small items. The tracks are all prepared, and it only remains to connect them with the surface tracks at the incline near the Boston Opera House.

The connection will be made between Saturday night and Sunday night of some weekend, when traffic is lightest, Colonel Sullivan said. Trolley traffic will have to be suspended, and buses substituted. The Boston Elevated Railway has about completed the work of relocating surface tracks just beyond the incline point in order to facilitate the connection.

Hard to Judge

Whether or not there will be ceremonies connected with the opening has not yet been definitely decided. The amount of time necessary to connect the tracks and do last-minute work depends upon the weather and other factors hard to judge in advance, Colonel Sullivan explained. That means the new subway would be ready for operation sometime on a Sunday, at an unpredictable hour. This would make planning a ceremony difficult.

Ceremonies may be postponed until completion of the new automobile underpass on Huntington Avenue at Massachusetts Avenue, Colonel Sullivan said. Construction of this portion of the project will begin as soon as the surface trolley tracks are no longer needed, and will take about four months, he stated.

Plans do not call for repaving Huntington Avenue or removing all the surface tracks until spring. This surface work can best be done in warm weather when there is no danger of the concrete paving base freezing, it was explained.

The new subway, extending from Copley Station to the Boston Opera House, is nearly a mile long and will make possible the removal of street cars from Huntington Avenue, a traffic artery of growing importance.

Chinese Language Still Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2—The Chinese language today is the same as it was 2,000 years ago.

Dr. Yen Ren Chao of Yale University, speaking at the Linguistic Society of America, at the Hotel Biltmore recently, pointed out that while English is an evolving language adapting itself to new terms and conditions, the Chinese are using "almost the same system of characters as was used 2,000 years ago."

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Old Ivories," by Mrs. Sayward, 11:00 a. m.

"Dutch Treat" luncheon by the educational division of the Greater Boston Community Fund opening the 1941 pre-campaign work, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30 p. m.

N. H. Co-operative Insurance Facing Threat of Taxation

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2—New Hampshire rural people are being reminded of the savings that have accrued to them through the operation of co-operative insurance companies and that they should be prepared to ward off any possible legislative attempt to tax their co-operative endeavors.

George M. Putnam, President of the State Farm Bureau Federation and the founder of several of the co-operatives, says that there is a movement under way to put through State legislation taxing co-operative insurance companies and reducing the tax burden on profit-making insurance companies. He says that such taxation would violate the very principles upon which the co-operatives were founded and built up. Mr. Putnam says that he does not disagree with the attempt of profit-making insurance companies to receive a reduction in their tax load but he maintains that it should not be done by shifting the load onto the co-operatives. The rural leaders feel that once the door is opened for the taxation of a co-operative enterprise that the taxation of these activities will spread to all such activities.

Mattress Making

Centers are being established in various sections of the State by home demonstration leaders of the State Extension Service to carry out mattress making projects for rural families in co-operation with the AAA. Rural women are being told how they can apply for free cotton and ticking with which to make the mattresses and the home demonstration leaders have been schooled in the making of mattresses so that they may guide the rural women in these projects. In order to cover the cost of tools, tufts, twine, and incidentals a charge of $1 will be made for each mattress made at the centers through the projects. This will be the only cost. Right now voluntary committees in the various counties are contacting the eligible families to acquaint them with the procedure that they may follow in getting new mattresses $1 each.

Useful Gadgets

Rodney D. Woodard of Intervale, N. H., is one of those New England inventors who gets a kick out of seeing his inventions come into more or less general use in spite of the fact that he receives no fame and very little cash reward. In his home workshop Woodard works out various things that satisfy a personal fancy or need. Sometimes he turns out extras which he sells. He doesn't patent or otherwise protect his interesting inventions and frequently he sees them turned out in mass production to the probable financial gain of someone else.

Really it is the love of the mountains that keeps Woodard at Intervale and not the profit from his workshop or inventions. He spent 10 years with the Appalachian Mountain Club as a hutsman and assistant to Manager Joseph Dodge of the Club's properties in the White Mountains. He got married, settled down in a home at Intervale, and makes a living in his workshop where he repairs skis, fixes riggings, and turns out his gadgets.

He claims to have been the inventor of such items as the miniature colonial doorways that are attached to homes for visitors to leave notes on the attached pad when no one is at home. He made quite a lot of them and among his sales was one to a man representing a novelty firm which later turned out 10,000 of the items. Other firms started producing the item and Mr. Woodard proudly exhibits his collection of as many of these as he has been able to obtain.

Right now he is turning out a door-knocker made of a miniature ski boot that taps a miniature ski.

State Programs Show Nature Of Split in National Labor

Differences in demands to be made on the coming Legislature by the two rival labor organizations in Massachusetts indicate something of the nature of the national split in the union movement, labor observers declared here today.

The American Federation of Labor viewpoint appears locally as chiefly limited to current economic measures which could be accomplished by action at this legislative session.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations program extends in part to long-time consideration of the distribution of wealth. The C. I. O. also makes its immediate requests.

Contrast in philosophies hinted in the local program of the two organizations furnishes one of the problems that will have to be worked out ultimately when the split is removed and organized labor achieves unity.

The C. I. O. nationally places a greater reliance on political action, and tends to go into questions of a broader social character than the A. F. of L. usually does, according to local analysis.

Chief illustration of the variance in emphasis locally comes in the importance which the Massachusetts State Council of the C. I. O. places on revision of taxation. The Council asks that the tax laws be revised so as to put the burden of taxation more heavily on those able to pay. The C. I. O. includes this among its leading issues.

On the other hand, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor looks on tax revision as all right but does not kindle to the urgency of the demand. The Federation is focusing on certain objectives that it seeks from the present Legislature. On taxation it foresees a long fight involving a change in the State Constitution, and will not push tax changes right now.

Disagreement of the two wings of organized labor on consumers' taxes is somewhat related. The C. I. O. purposes opposition to consumers' taxes, naming the tax on cigarettes as typical. While the labor leaders in the Federation would like to see the cigarette tax and other consumers' taxes lifted, they ask what would be imposed in its place? Would it be shifted to bread?

Likewise the appeal for a five-day week for all State employees to be made by the C. I. O. appears today a bit farther than the Federation will go without further study.

Legislation to protect draftees and their families in the way of getting their jobs back after their return home, of a moratorium on their debts, etc., makes another point of divergence in emphasis. The C. I. O. is keen to promote any State action to this end, while the A. F. of L. feels that this is more likely a national matter which will be taken care of at Washington.

Such dissimilarities, of which there are several others besides, supply only a part of labor's legislative outlook. On a number of measures of the first importance in Massachusetts, both sides have come independently to complete agreement. These include revision of unemployment compensation, a State wage-hour act, a peaceful persuasion law, improved workmen's compensation, increase in old age assistance payments, etc.

Connecticut College Plans To Enlarge Palmer Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Palmer Library at Connecticut College, which now contains a book collection five times as large as it was in 1923 when the building was opened, and which is the center of the intellectual activity of a student and faculty group which has almost doubled in that time, is to be enlarged. Announcement of the proposed expansion is made by President Katharine Blunt in her annual report, recently published.

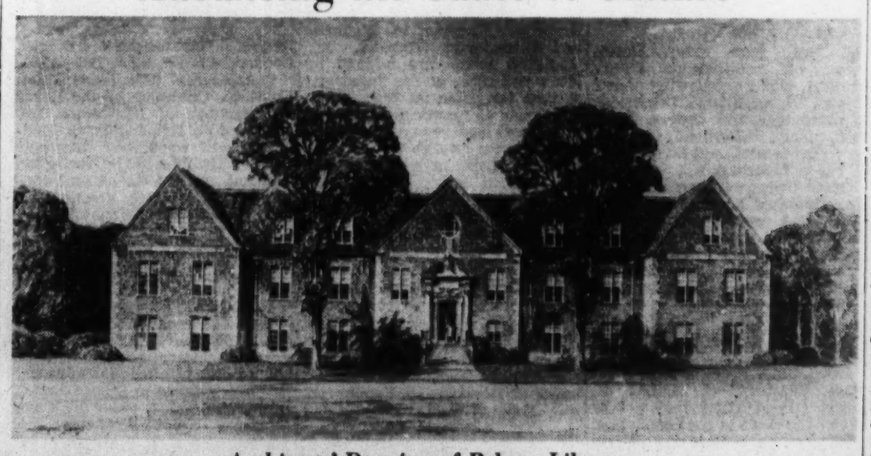
The enlargement not only will provide adequate space for the 90,000 volumes which now crowd the stacks, and allow for future growth, but also will include approximately 100 "carrels," small private rooms with desk and chair, designed to further students' individual work or independent study, which the college is emphasizing increasingly.

The expansion of the library was made possible through the generosity of the late George S. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, donors of the library, who with forethought rare in educational philanthropists, realized that a college library building must be enlarged at intervals and made a gift of securities for future additions, in 1931. The trustees voted this fall to make use of the gift and to supplement it with the $40,000 grant recently received from the Carnegie Corporation.

Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon, who have designed many of the college buildings in recent years, are the architects. William and Godfrey Platt, sons of Charles A. Platt, the original architect of the building, are serving as associates. Miss Edna Ruth Hanley, author of "College and University Library Buildings" published by the American Library Association, is serving as consultant for the new construction.

Besides the plans for the library expansion, many other evidences of the vitality and progress of the college are reviewed by the President. Gifts of money for college development from July 1, 1939, through Nov. 30, 1940, total $594,386. These have been for buildings, educational funds, campus planting, scholarships, prizes and the arboretum. Growth resulting from the new buildings, Harkness Chapel, the Frank Loomis Palmer auditorium, and Frederic Bill academic hall, are noted in the report.

Advancing the Cause of Culture



Architects' Drawing of Palmer Library

Showing this Connecticut College structure as it will appear with the added east and west wings. This is the original design of the late Charles A. Pratt and will be closely adhered to by his successors, William and Godfrey Pratt.

January Value Flashing! More than 5000! Samples or discontinued $5 to $18.50 styles!

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For your convenience—extra space—extra salespeople — express elevators all day Thursday. Sorry—No mail or phone orders filled—and we request all sales final. No fittings.

FILENE'S THIRD FLOOR—BEGINNING THURSDAY

Home Rule Keynote Of N. H. Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2 — Inaugurated today as eightieth Governor of New Hampshire, Dr. Robert O. Blood urged vigilance in the retention of local responsibilities and local rights against Federal encroachment.

The new Executive, capping a brief political career of six years with his induction at noon before the 127th State Legislature, appealed to the people not to neglect State affairs amidst the serious international situation.

United States Senators Styles Bridges and Charles W. Tobey and former Senator George H. Moses of Concord were among guests at the inaugural. Also attending were Governor-elect and Mrs. William H. Wills of Vermont, justices of the State Supreme Court and members of Governor Blood's family.

Governor Blood told the lawmakers that "while public attention is fixed upon dramatic events abroad and social reconstruction at home, the State governments, of which we are one, are gradually being forced or enticed to yield more and more powers and prerogatives to the Federal Government.

"This sometimes subtle, but more frequently frank assumption of functions, makes it imperative that both the Governor and Council and the General Court examine carefully every implication of proffered Federal aid."

Results Deplored

While not denying that Federal aid of the last few years has "been beneficial," Governor Blood declared that it has resulted in "the shifting of the responsibilities of one class to another, the demoralization of community financial responsibility, the elaborate increase in red tape, and the belief of recipients of assistance that the money comes out of someone else's pocket."

He suggested that state and local agencies should be charged "with responsibility for examining and passing upon the propriety of projects which directly affect local communities."

Dr. Blood, a surgeon and the 16th Governor to be a graduate of Dartmouth College, has only been in politics six years, having been first elected a member of the State House of Representatives in 1934 from his home ward in Concord. In 1936, he was named to the State Senate, and following his re-election in 1938 became President of the State Senate. He was elected Governor without the support of his predecessor, Republican Governor Francis P. Murphy.

The Ceremonies

The inauguration ceremonies got underway at 9:45 this morning with a concert in the Hall of Representatives by the University of New Hampshire band. The new Governor was escorted to the State House by the new Governor's Executive Council.

A detail of officers from the 172nd Field Artillery formed an arch of sabres as the official party passed through the Hall of Flags in the State House. Following the inauguration, the Governor and his party went to the Executive Council for the public reception.

In his address, the Governor recommended a maximum of local administration of relief and that consideration be given the "adequacy of the aid being given to the blind, to dependent children, and to the aged." Extension of unemployment compensation to "classes not covered by present laws" and a "reduction in the present waiting period" received the indorsement of the new Governor.

Dr. Blood suggested protection for workers against occupational diseases.

For industry, Governor Blood said that "every aid possible should be given to industries to locate in the smaller communities and at the same time to fill the space of vacant factories."

As for agriculture, the Governor said that "further support of the Extension Service of the University of New Hampshire and of the Department of Agriculture in both advisory and experimental capacities in an effort to bring to the farmer the best scientific advice can have only beneficial results.

Primary Law

Governor Blood told the lawmakers that while the system of political nomination by direct primary has "been satisfactory on the whole, . . . it may be desirable to re-examine the Primary Law, and I commend a study of it."

Other suggestions made by Governor Blood included adaptation of the educational system to changing times; co-ordination of all educational facilities in the State; establishment of trade school facilities; use of various sources of research information for the lawmakers; possible establishment of an interim legislative commission; establishment of a building code covering public construction; "a long range co-ordinated program of public construction so planned that heavy expenditures in any one year would be avoided"; establishment of the merit system and a retirement plan for State employees, to be entirely financed by the State "in the interests of complete State freedom"; that the State liquor system should be "continued and enforced strictly, economically, honestly, and efficiently"; and consideration of bringing all domestic relations matters under one court.

In closing, the Governor turned to national defense and said that "the State of New Hampshire must be unwaveringly diligent, ready to seize each opportunity to co-operate with the Federal Government and her sister States in common defense. Let no man nor foreign ideology split us asunder. Let us beware of hysteria lest we commit acts which we shall regret when the heat of the moment of passion has passed."

Felicitations for Saltonstall

By a Staff Photographer

Bay State Governor Receives

Top: Senator Angier L. Goodwin, Republican President of the Massachusetts Senate, (left) congratulates the Governor in the latter's office this morning, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican United States Senator from Massachusetts looks on. Lower: Good humor prevails when the Governor and his defeated opponent, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, meet at the State House just before the inaugural ceremonies begin.

British Gun Tests at Quabbin Recommended by Governor

Continued from Page 1

don his pay-as-you-go policy to obtain capital improvements.

Other gubernatorial recommendations closely allied to national defense was one to provide unemployment compensation benefits for men returning from selective service who cannot find jobs immediately and another to protect jobs of public service workers called into service.

The "Boston Breadbasket"

Boston's fiscal, traffic and water supply problems were singled out for discussion. The Governor said about 3,000,000 of the State's 4,300,000 persons live within 30 miles of Boston, "the breadbasket that supports the great majority of these homes."

While making no specific recommendations and giving no direct support to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's plans for arterial highways through Boston, he said "the State cannot ignore" the city's serious traffic problem.

Indirectly and perhaps unintentionally the Governor questioned the wisdom of the $65,000,000 Quabbin Reservoir water supply project just tapped to increase the Boston Metropolitan supply. He pointed out that Boston's use of water dropped from 94,000,000 gallons daily in 1930 to 88,000,000 gallons daily now. He urged a Commission study of a program to encourage additional communities to use this existing supply rather than spend money for new local facilities.

Governor Saltonstall, in his discussion of State administrative problems, revived a proposal of the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures that the State's fiscal year start be shifted from Dec. 1 to July 1 for better budget control.

Amendment Necessary

He recommended that the change be effective on July 1, 1943, but called attention to the belief of some experts that the revision cannot be made without a constitutional amendment. Therefore, he suggested that the Legislature ask the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion on the change.

The Chief Executive stated that under the present fiscal year the State operates for approximately one half year annually on the basis of the previous year's budget, because the Legislature does not adopt the new budget until May or June. Thus, he said, adequate budgetary control is impossible.

Theoretically, the Governor's fiscal year proposal would bring about the best possible budget system. However, the problems of putting such a proposal into effect are tremendous, including the initial financing of a 31-month budget in a period of two years. Such a program would add greatly to the State tax on cities and towns, a fact which undoubtedly militates against its early adoption.

Undoubtedly, the Governor will experience considerable criticism for his failure to make specific recommendations affecting labor.

Defense Orders

Reverting once more to the national defense emergency and its related problems, Governor Saltonstall pointed out that defense orders have swelled Massachusetts industry.

"The hum of factory wheels," he cautioned, "must not deafen us to warnings of slackening days ahead when the urgent call for armaments ceases. This is one of the most serious situations which the country faces. . . . We must exert all our efforts and then multiply them still further to bring to this State new plants which manufacture goods consumed by civilians as well as soldiers, and to encourage the expansion of plants already doing business here. We are not going to rise indefinitely on the defense boom. I urge you to give your hearty support to all measures which will lead to a peacetime goal of a busy industrial Massachusetts."

To maintain a tighter rein on State expenditures, the Governor proposed legislation to give the State the means of examining local expenditures for public welfare, education and other services before the State reimburses the communities for the State's share of the cost of these activities. The Governor explained that practically one-third of the State's General Fund revenue—that is, revenue outside that received from gasoline taxes and automobile fees —goes to such reimbursements.

Whether such a recommendation will meet with approval from legislators is problematical but the Governor's statement that expenditures on so-called Chapter 90 highways must be increased is certain to meet ready response among the Senators and Representatives. Little such work was done during the past two years because of the Saltonstall economy drive by which he cut down State highway expenses and sent $9,600,000 annually from the State Highway Fund to the cities and towns to finance their own regular local road expense.

Chapter 90 roads are secondary highways on which the State, municipalities and counties share the cost.

At the same time the Governor said the State highway construction program must be continued in co-operation with the Federal Government and the State must continue financial co-operation with towns of small valuation on road problems.

Funds Still in Sight

With all these expenditures the Governor said he still believed the State will "have funds available to turn over to the cities and towns for local highway purposes."

Inasmuch as the $9,600,000 annual highway fund distribution to the cities and towns in 1939 and 1940 helped greatly to keep local tax rates down, financial experts are hoping that 1941 and 1942 distribution amounts may approach the $9,600,000 level. However, private guesses are that the amount will drop to approximately $5,000,000.

Advocates of improvement of the State parole system will undoubtedly be disappointed because the Governor failed to give direct support to the recommendations of the special commission which investigated the pardon and parole system. The commission recommended, among other things, that the State Parole Board be given a quasi-judicial status with the members appointed for 15-year terms with substantial salaries. The Governor, however, merely called legislative attention to the report and offered no comment.

Motives Back Of Textbooks Study Sought

Fourteen Harvard professors asked the National Association of Manufacturers today for a statement explaining the purpose of the Association's study of textbooks on social subjects in public schools and were immediately advised that the study was made to determine whether there is any basis "for the growing apprehension about the contents of school textbooks."

The Harvard group, headed by Dean Francis T. Spaulding of the Graduate School of Education, welcomed the study made by the N. A. M., but warned that the study had two possible courses: It could "take a narrow view of democracy," tending to force the teaching of social studies into a "single mold"; or it could judge textbooks in terms which "help rather than hinder" the schools in training the future citizens of American democracy.

The Harvard group, in a public statement, asked the N. A. M. to "make its position with respect to these possibilities entirely clear" in its published analysis of the 600 textbooks reviewed. The group likewise asked the Association how the abstracts of the textbooks were made.

Explaining its position, the N. A. M. declared in a statement: "The aim was not to prove one thing or another, but merely to determine the facts — whether there is any basis, and if so, how much—for the growing apprehension about the contents of school textbooks." In doing this, the Association added, a service is being provided to educators and schools alike.

The Association said its report had been conducted by Dr. Ralph W. Robey, Assistant Professor of Banking at Columbia University. He was assisted by Dr. Ida C. Greaves of Packer Collegiate Institute; Vladimir D. Kazakevich, lecturer at the American Institute of Banking, and A. Mackenzie Pope, now studying for a degree at Columbia. Dr. Robey described his assistants as "a liberal, a Marxist and an independent with conservative leanings," respectively.

General Court Of Bay State Elects Leaders

The Great and General Court, one of the chief participants in today's inauguration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for his second term, completed its organization work yesterday with the usual ceremony and very little delay.

As was anticipated for several months Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose was elected President of the Senate, to succeed Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, and Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for his second term.

Similarly the Senate Republicans chose Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro and campaign manager for Henry Parkman, Jr., in his recent contest for United States Senator, as Republican Floor Leader, and House Republicans renamed Representative William A. Jones (R) of Barnstable as their Floor Leader.

Only Contests

The only contests occurred over the Democratic selection of their Senate and House Floor Leaders.

Senate Democrats elected Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr. (D) of Boston only after a long caucus. His opponent was Senator George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg, a new member. House Democrats elected Representative John E. Troy (D) of Boston on the fourth ballot. His opponents were Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville and Representative Philip Markley (D) of Springfield.

Speaker Herter immediately announced that Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis would serve as Republican Whip in the House during the session.

Both President Goodwin and Speaker Herter announced appointment of members to the various committees.

The Committees

The chairmen of the important legislative Committee are:

Rules; Senator Goodwin, Senate Chairman, Representative Herter, House Chairman; Ways and Means, Senator W. Hollis (R) of Newton, Senate Chairman, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, House Chairman; Municipal Finance, Senator Charles G. Miles (R) of Brockton, Senate Chairman; Representative Charles O. Cooke (R) of Athol, House Chairman; Constitutional Law, Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Senate, Representative Charles J. Innes (R) of Boston, House; Education, Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, Senate, Representative Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield, House; Insurance, Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, Senate, Representative John H. Valentine (R) of Chelmsford, House; Legal Affairs, Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, Senate, Representative William E. Ramsdell (R) of Winchester; Labor and Industries, Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland, Senate, Representative John W. Vaughn (R) of Belmont; House Judiciary, Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, Senate, Representative Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy, House; Power and Light, Senator James A. Gunn (R) of Montague, Senate, Representative George A. Parker (R) of Boston, House; State Administration, Senator Cornelius F. Haley (R) of Rowley, Senate, Representative Philip Barnet (R) of New Bedford, House; Taxation, Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Senate, Representative Hollis M. Gott (R) of Arlington, House.

Schedule Arranged

The tentative schedule of the Legislature, as arranged by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, calls for informal sessions on Mondays and Thursdays until Feb. 3, except for Jan. 9, when a formal session will be held to dispose of any possible emergency measures.

On Monday, Jan. 20, a Legislative Bulletin, listing all the bills filed before the filing deadline of 1 p. m., Jan. 11, will be issued. Chairman of the various committees will then schedule hearings on the various measures so that a complete list of hearing dates may be published the following Monday.

Supreme Court Order in Curley Case Postponed

Execution of the court decree ordering James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts, and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso to pay more than $50,000 to the City of Boston was postponed until Jan. 13, today, by Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge of Suffolk Superior Court.

Before the 13th, the Supreme Judicial Court is expected to hear a petition filed by the former Governor and his associate requesting that they order the Superior Court to reopen the case. The former Mayor of Boston and Dr. Santosuosso were found by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick to have "corruptly authorized" and "corruptly accepted" a settlement of a damage suit against the City while Mr. Curley was Mayor.

The Supreme Court upheld the finding. Judge Francis J. Good of the Suffolk Superior Court granted the defendants a stay of execution until today. At today's hearing, Edward F. McClennen, counsel, asked that execution be deferred again until the Supreme Court's hearing. Judge Greenhalge postponed taking action on the request until Jan. 13.

Women Legislators

By a Staff Photographer

At Inaugural Ceremony Today

Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, left, re-elected State Representative from Needham, greets Mrs. Margaret L. Spear of Newton, serving her first term on Beacon Hill. Both are Republicans.

Tanker Flagler In Picketed Following Sit-Down Strike

The tanker H. M. Flagler, whose crew of 28 American seamen staged a sit-down strike Dec. 31 and prevented the ship's sailing from Boston Harbor as scheduled, was picketed by the National Maritime Union today in an effort to prevent a non-union crew from taking over the vessel.

The sit-down strike was staged, union spokesmen said, because the captain of the Flagler refused to disclose the tanker's destination or explain why an unusually large supply of stores was put aboard.

As a result, the strikers were discharged by Capt. S. A. Malm and paid off, according to a statement by H. R. Smith, local agent for the Panama Transport Company, owners of the tanker. Union officials told a slightly different story, asserting that the seamen were ordered off the Flagler by the Chelsea police and then paid.

Consequently, the Flagler, tied up at the Mexican Petroleum Company dock in Chelsea, was picketed by 14 men today under leadership of the N. M. U. officials, charging that the company intended to hire a new crew to sail the ship as soon as possible.

Prior to the strike on Dec. 31 the crew feared the tanker was to be sent into the war zone. Accordingly the crew asked for a bonus, various benefits usually paid under such circumstances, and union recognition. Mr. Smith, the company spokesman, said a bonus and other benefits were offered to the crew but that there was disagreement on the amount. The tanker was scheduled to discharge cargo at Teneriffe in the Canary Islands.

When no agreement could be reached, Mr. Smith said, it was decided not to use the ship in the war zone but only in the Western Hemisphere but that the crew went on a sitdown strike Jan. 1 and thereupon were discharged. Asked if the company planned to hire another crew and sail the tanker, Mr. Smith did not reply.

New Legislature Passes First Bill

Slightly more than an hour after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall delivered his inaugural address before the House and Senate today, he signed the first bill to be passed by the Legislature at the 1941 session.

The bill, speeded through all legislative procedure within a few hours, provided for a change in the city charter of the City of Attleboro in order to validate the recent Attleboro city election in time for the inauguration of the new city officials on Jan. 7.

Clyde-Mallory Line Lists Two More Sailings

Added impetus was given today to the campaign of Boston shipping interests to retain the ocean fleet service of the Clyde-Mallory line out of Boston on a permanent basis when officials announced another postponement of the proposed date for suspension of service.

Two additional sailings from Boston to Charleston and Jacksonville were announced by John A. Collins, local agent, to Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. They are the freighter Norfolk due to sail Jan. 16 and the Osage on Jan. 23.

In December the company announced an embargo on shipments out of Boston effective Dec. 26 but subsequently postponed the original closing date by scheduling sailings for Jan. 2 and Jan. 9.

Today's postponement, the second, is welcome news for 200 water-front workers, including longshoremen, working for the line, Mr. Davis said. "The outlook for retention of this valuable service on a permanent basis," Mr. Davis added, "is now far brighter." Arrangements are underway for a conference in Washington, tentatively set for Jan. 8 to discuss freight rates that is expected to bring together officials of steamship lines, railroad executives, and prominent shippers.

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THIS YEAR, more than ever, people sent their Christmas and New Year greetings to far-away friends and relatives by telephone. Because of this Long Distance rush, there were delays on calls to certain points. If yours was one of these, we thank you for your patience and we hope the delay did not detract from your happiness.

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Text of Inaugural Address by Governor Saltonstall to the General Court

This is the text of Governor Saltonstall's inaugural address:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

Two years ago, when I came before you, I told you we were in the midst of tragic times. Those words have proved only too true.

The din of war rings in the New Year. The Axis of tragedy is attempting to drag the whole world into partnership. God forbid that this Nation ever be forced into conflict of arms! But we cannot escape partnership in the sorrow and dread of people fighting for their lives and their freedom. Nor can we avoid the terrific task which confronts a peaceful Nation standing on the tottering brink of a war-torn civilization.

Today we are extraordinarily united. That is evidenced by our ready agreement to the first compulsory military training in peacetime. We have a stern job ahead. It must be done now.

I sincerely believe in a national government strong enough to protect us in this or any other emergency. But we must insist upon the independence of our local and of our State governments. Our Country is too big and our interests too diversified to be run from one central spot. While co-operating to the fullest extent with our National Government, our State must retain its own initiative and self-reliance. It has a definite part to play in the great drama of world events. This part may not be dramatic; it may not get the headlines; but it is fundamental, none the less.

State Has Role to Play

It becomes the solemn duty of our State to keep our people happy, contented, and adequately cared for in their everyday life. The services to which they are entitled and to which they have become accustomed must be carried out efficiently, economically, and in such a manner is to give every citizen confidence that he will be served by his government, no matter who he may be; no matter what his race, or creed, or color. That service is not dramatic action. But it is the vital role which our State and local governments must play in this great national emergency. Played well, it will enable our people to deal most effectively with national defense. We have seen the fate of governments that neglected these simpl, everyday, undramatic duties. That must not happen here. Our State and its communities are close to our people. Sound government at home, community responsibility, and healthy family life form the basis for a strong national government and national unity.

Two years ago I hold you that our average citizen wanted a job, and that it was our responsibility to see that there are jobs in private industry for our people. Thriving industries affect all our citizens. Industries can thrive only under a prudent, co-operative, and progressive State government. That is what we have provided in the past two years.

From this rostrum two years ago I said it is the primary duty of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth to insist upon honest service in every department of government; that there must be no graft, waste, and inefficiency; that the pardon and parole racket must stop. That pledge has been kept. All essential services have been maintained. Many improvements have been made.

Surplus of $3,300,000

We begin our new biennium with a surplus of free cash of over $3,300,000 in the general fund, instead of a deficit, and $2,601,187.61 in our highway fund. Yet in these two years we have reduced our State debt by almost one half. We have turned back to the cities and towns almost $10,000,000 each year from our current highway revenues to assist them on their local roads. With the initiative and hard work of the local authorities, and with the assistance of our State, 215 of our cities and towns reduced their tax rates in 1940, the biggest reduction in 30 years.

Meanwhile, our services to individual citizens, wholly or partly dependent upon our Government, have been increased. While the number of people on general welfare fortunately is growing less, the number of recipients of old-age assistance has increased from 75,000 in 1938 to an anticipated 98,000 in 1942. Our aid to dependent children is rising proportionately. More liberal payments have been made to all these folks than ever before in the history of the Commonwealth.

The comfort and welfare of 30,000 patients in our State hospitals have been improved by more convenient admissions, better medical care, and research.

I am glad to say that with your support almost every recommendation made to you two years ago has been fulfilled. The few remaining are the subject of study and report to your present body. Let us work together in the same harmonious and helpful spirit for the benefit of all of our people during the coming two years.

The Task Ahead

Today the country faces the greatest emergency in its history. Massachusetts, as in the past, will play her part. With our co-operation, the Federal Government has established its northeastern air base at Westover Field in Chicopee; Fort Devens is being enlarged; Camp Edwards has been leased to the Federal Government for the duration of the emergency. The State has turned over to the Federal Government land owned by it in Boston Harbor for the purpose of improving and enlarging its naval dry dock and other facilities. It has leased to the Federal Government land in Quincy for the enlargement of the Fore River shipyards.

Two further requests have been made, however, which the Executive Department is unable to grant without your assistance. The Federal Government now wishes to lease the Shawme State Forest for extension of Camp Edwards. The British Government wishes to lease property adjacent to the reservoir at Quabbin for a proving ground. Specific legislative authority is necessary to fill these requests. I recommend that you grant the first at your earliest possible convenience, and the second if the War Department approves, and the Metropolitan Water District Commission sees no real objection.

But land and harbor sites and proving grounds are of no value without men to use them. Massachusetts has provided her share of men. We have brought our National Guard to an extremely high degree of efficiency. Our State will have one complete division in the Federal service in the course of the next few weeks, and, in addition, two coast artillery regiments, one tank company, one air squadron, and a colored infantry battalion. Camp Edwards will make an ideal site to train the 26th Division where our boys will be near their homes.

While there will be many Federal troops training in Massachusetts, none will be available to the Commonwealth to preserve order and afford protection to persons and property in local emergencies. So we have organized a State Guard for the period that the National Guard is in Federal service. The War Department will turn over to us rifles and bayonets, but the Commonwealth must furnish the uniforms and other essential equipment. The Adjutant General informs me that 7,000 officers and men will be required to provide a well-distributed force throughout the State. Men and officers will serve without pay, except when called for emergency duty. We have already the necessary armories. I, therefore, recommend that the sum of $350,000 be appropriated in advance of the budget for providing uniforms and equipment for a State Guard.

Public Safety

In addition to an armed force, the co-operation of the civil authorities is necessary and must be co-ordinated. In the past year I have organized a Committee on Public Safety under the leadership of former Gov. Channing H. Cox and a group of 150 representative citizens of the Commonwealth. This Committee provides the necessary co-ordination of the local defense committees now established in every city and town. They are organized on the basis established in the first World War and are prepared to deal with the various problems affecting the welfare of our citizens that may arise in connection with national defense.

Last August I asked the Commission on Interstate Co-operation to investigate whether existing State laws, concerning sabotage, criminal conspiracy, control of explosives, control of firearms, registration of members of political organizations with foreign affiliations, deputizing of special guards, and protection of civil rights were adequate. The Committee has made a thorough study of this important subject, and I recommend the careful consideration of its suggestions.

We have a definite obligation to ensure, beyond that assumed by the Federal Government, the normal continuation, after service, of the lives of men who volunteer for or are called into the armed forces of the United States. I recommend that you study, in the light of present conditions, the various measures adopted by the Commonwealth in the period of 1916 to 1918. Adequate provisions of this nature are essential, not only for the welfare of soldiers, sailors and their families, but also for the morale of the entire defense personnel.

I recommend that employees in the public service be protected so far as possible, and that those on eligible lists be considered in this category. Our Unemployment Compensation Law should also be studied, as undoubtedly there will be men returning from the Army or the Navy who will be unable quickly to find jobs.

Private employers are taking many steps for the protection of their workers' jobs. The State should keep step in setting such a salutary example.

Industrial Defense

At the same time that we are providing men for national service, we have the responsibility of making certain that our numerous industrial establishments play as large a part as possible in providing weapons and equipment for our Country's defense. The Massachusetts Industrial Committee for National Defense, appointed by me in May of 1940, was one of the first such State agencies. It is doing an effective job in giving the fullest possible assistance to our industrial establishments in obtaining for Massachusetts orders that we are most capable of filling. It has worked in close co-operation with our Associated Industries, our New England Council, our Industrial and Development Commission, and our Aeronautics Commission. This Committee has acted through a central group and 14 regional co-ordinators, representing every industrial section of the State. I am glad to say that it has resulted in our State obtaining many contracts which have speeded the defense program and provided jobs for our citizens.

Our most serious problem is to provide skilled workers. With the assistance of the educational authorities of the State, training programs have been begun in our vocational schools. Some of these are working 24 hours a day in order that an increased number of applicants may receive such training. With the co-operation of industry and labor, apprenticeship training and other training programs have been stimulated. During the past summer courses were begun for machinists, welders, and sheet metal workers. With the War Department, the State Department of Education has worked out a plan for training members of the Army in the ordnance division. One such school has already been set up in Springfield. I urge your full support for such activities in order that Massachusetts may hold its position in the forefront of national defense and in order that our State may secure the business that will mean jobs for our citizens.

Railroad Transportation

Our railroad service is a vital defense factor. Two years ago I was seriously concerned with the future of our New Haven Railroad system. I am still concerned with it. On July 10, 1939, at my request, you appointed a special commission to protect the public interest in this important transportation problem. It has materially assisted in maintaining essential services along the South Shore. Its report is now on file. I recommend your serious consideration of it and your continuation of the commission so long as the problem of the Old Colony and the New Haven Railroad system exists. Fortunately, with the help of all of the New England Governors, State officials, and private interests, the Boston & Maine has been successfully refinanced.

Air Transportation

Commerce by air is now an established fact, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must keep step in providing the necessary facilities for military, commercial, and private flying. This is specially important to the defense program. We cannot expect our municipalities alone to provide adequate air bases. The Commonwealth should have at least two first-class terminal air fields and a third for alternate emergency use, for training, and miscellaneous flying. I recommend, therefore, that the airport at Boston be taken over from the City and operated and improved by the State. This will provide a logical major central air terminal for Massachusetts and New England, not only for land but sea planes; and may well become the focal point for trans-Atlantic air commerce. In addition to this airport, the Commonwealth should develop a second major airport in the Boston metropolitan area, sufficiently far inland to provie an alternate terminal in periods of coastal fog and to permit the present non-scheduled and miscellaneous flying activity to be removed from the Boston Airport, where it now presents a serious traffic hazard. The national government offers to build such an airport at Bedford, Mass., at once, providing the land to be improved is owned by the State or one of its subdivisions. I recommend that you appropriate in advance of the budget a sum not to exceed $10,000 for the purchase of this land. The maintenance of the airport after it is built must also be considered.

The Commonwealth should assist in the further development, maintenance, and operation of an airport in the vicinity of Springfield to serve the air transportation needs of western Massachusetts.

As these undertakings call for a long-time improvement, I recommend that payments for them be provided over a period of years.

Sea Transportation

This year has been prosperous for the Port of Boston, in spite of conditions which have deprived it of large European and Mediterranean business. It behooves us to be sure that naval operations do not interfere with commercial requirements. Boston is in a position to handle a huge and growing marine cargo business, but the time has come when, if we wish to anticipate such business, improvement of our pier facilities must be considered. We must also make every effort to retain shipping lines which changing economic conditions may threaten to divert elsewhere. I recommend your careful study of this subject, in accordance with plans of the State Department of Public Works and the Port Authority.

Boston's Various Problems

Within the circumference of 30 miles of the State House, about 3,000,000 of our 4,300,000 population live. Boston is the breadbasket that supports the great majority of these homes. Boston's future becomes a problem of the State. I have called your attention to its railroad, water, and air transportation. It has, in addition, a serious traffic problem which the State cannot ignore. Free moving traffic of all kinds is a fundamental requirement for a good business center and the entire area of which it is the heart.

Real estate values in Boston have shrunk. The City is in difficult financial circumstances. This is indicated by the number of cases before the Board of Tax Appeals, over 80 per cent of whose work comes from Boston. For instance, a major problem of the Old Colony Railroad centers around its relation to the cost of using the South Station terminal properties.

I also call your attention to the problem of its water supply. Recently the Metropolitan Water District Commission has opened the Quabbin reservoir and has connected it with the metropolitan Boston supply. From 1900 to 1910 Boston was consuming an average of 95,000,000 gallons of water a day. In 1930 the figure was about 94,000,000. It is now using about 88,000,000 gallons. This reservoir is the biggest in the world. It would seem that its use could be more widely extended. Many localities now have their separate supplies, and from time to time these may have to be extended or improved. Would it not be much wiser to request municipalities to use this existing supply rather than spend money for new facilities?

This is a long-range problem and I recommend that you establish a commission to study this entire subject. Furthermore, I believe that such a commission will find that such use will eliminate some of the problems of pollution in the Charles River Basin, caused by the slow movement of the river itself, due to the amount of water taken from it before it reaches the basin.

In addition to the water problem, I respectfully recommend your study of Boston's relation to and its share of the expense of the Metropolitan District Commission.

We must make certain that Boston is financially able to provide the services required of government in order that it may continue to be the breadbasket and provide jobs for almost 70 per cent of our people. Many other requirements may be brought to your attention. I trust that in dealing with them you will consider the welfare of Boston as one of the most vital factors in the economic structure of Massachusetts.

Up to this point I have considered problems of general welfare. May I now discuss with you, briefly, problems of administration of our State government.

Public Welfare

The system of public welfare has been completely revised, and the Commonwealth now assists and supervises rather than duplicates the work of the municipalities. With the increase of jobs, public welfare, we hope, will diminish in the next two years. But the number of our citizens who will require old-age assistance will undoubtedly increase, as will the need for aid to dependent children. In both cases we must be as liberal as the finances of the Commonwealth permit. At the same time, we must make no pledges of assistance to our elderly friends and neighbors for which we do not provide the revenue. Failure to so provide is hypocritical in the extreme and does more than anything else to destroy confidence in our government and our system of democracy. We must also be sure that any action we take complies with and does not exceed Federal allotments, for we depend on that assistance for many of our present payments. A special legislative commission is completing its study of old-age assistance, and I shall expect to make my recommendations upon this subject, if any are necessary, when its report is made.

It has always been the proud claim of our Commonwealth that, instead of orphanages or other institutional care of dependent children, our State maintains the service of foster home placing. The White House Conference on Children in a Democracy asked each Governor to appoint a committee to make effective such recommendations as relate to his respective State. I named the Massachusetts Child Council to direct this undertaking, with the co-operation of our State departments. With more than 8,000 in the care of our Child Guardianship division, I recommend that you make certain that we carry out our responsibility adequately and effectively. I also recommend that you consider further protection of children over two years of age who are boarded out in foster homes and are not directly under the care of the Department of Public Welfare.

Youth and Education

Two years ago I stated to you that our most important problem was to see that our young people were provided jobs, and, upon my recommendation, you passed a resolve for the Commissioner of Education to study this problem. His report has now been made to you, and I believe it is the most comprehensive statement made by any State on this subject.

According to the report, the problem is essentially one for the local communities. It advocates that every high school employ one full-time placement director. It recommends that a permanent local youth planning board be organized in every community. The possibility of a State educational loan fund is suggested. This is an important, long-range program which I commend to you.

A special legislative commission is concluding its study of teachers' colleges. Its findings should be considered, not with the idea of simply eliminating some of our institutions, but, if possible, of improving the usefulness of those of our educational facilities which it is clearly in the best interests of the Commonwealth to maintain. We must provide ample normal and vocational school opportunities for our young people, to the extent of available jobs for graduates. Fulfillment of the State's less specialized higher educational obligations involves consideration of extending the facilities of our State College. If Massachusetts is to maintain her present high position in the Union, she must find jobs for her youth so that they will want to make the Commonwealth their place of business and their home. She must both educate and employ her young people.

Mental and Public Health

We have improved the administration of our Department of Mental Health. Admissions have been faster, medical care made better, and research stimulated. Waiting lists for patients have been diminished, but they must be further reduced. The most important, immediate need, in my opinion, is a hospital for the criminally insane. I renew my recommendation for the establishment of such a hospital, to be placed on land now owned by the Commonwealth adjacent to and in the Town of Norfolk. Its cost should be spread over a period of years.

Our Department of Public Health is constantly attempting, through clinics and investigations, to maintain the health of our people and to prevent or control epidemics in their early stages.

Juvenile Delinquents

Public attention has been sharply called to the detention of juveniles in the county jails by the publicity given to the situation in Suffolk County, where, in the course of a year, several hundred children are sent to the Charles Street jail. This is an intolerable situation and steps to correct such a condition should be taken. The recommendation to you two years ago to consider State-wide extension of juvenile courts is the subject of a report of a special commission. This report furnishes a practical basis for action.

Jobless Aid and Civil Service

Two years ago I recommended and you effected extensive revision of our Unemployment Compensation and Civil Service laws. Your action resulted in much improvement in the administration of these important services. Certain administrative problems have arisen, and I recommend your careful study of both of these subjects, not with the idea of any further drastic revision, but rather with the thought of improving and clarifying the fundamental changes that you initiated in your last session. The division of Unemployment Compensation is accumulating large reserve funds. I recommend your examination of the present law, to see if there are not ways and means for making it more useful to our workers. The suggestions of the commissions will be before you. Both of these departments, I am glad to report to you, have been administered fairly and honestly, and have re-established public confidence in the operation of Civil Service and unemployment compensation in the Commonwealth.

Labor

In the vast program of national defense upon which our Nation has embarked, measures to be taken are determined by the government. Employers accept the responsibility of production. But it is the millions of workers whose trained hands must actually produce the vital materials. The success of the program depends to a large extent upon the establishment and maintenance of peaceful and just relationship of all parties. It depends, also, on the fair execution of those measures which the State enacts in many fields to promote the welfare of the workers within its borders. Not only does the success of the defense program depend upon this, but also the desirability of our State as a good place in which to live and do business, regardless of defense.

I congratulate our Department of Labor and Industries upon its successful administration of our laws for the protection of those in industry. Our Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has prevented violent and costly interruptions in work. Our State Labor Relations Board is beginning to administer that new subject with skill. I shall do everything in my power to continue to improve the efficient, impartial, and intelligent administration of our State departments and agencies dealing with the question of labor.

In various parts of this message I have suggested action by your honorable bodies on matters affecting the welfare of our workers. A recess commission will soon report to you the results of its study on the feasibility of a State wages and hours law. The Workmen's Compensation Law, with respect to burials may well be liberalized, and I so recommend.

Conservation, Recreation

Our conservation and recreational facilities must be adequately maintained. Today the recreational business in Massachusetts is substantial. We want it to grow. We must attract visitors to our shores and to our hills.

I renew my recommendation for improvements where possible, in our laws to stimulate the great industry of marine fisheries. This is a business that must be encouraged.

With your approval, I established a commission to assist owners in disposal of hurricane lumber. That commission has actively helped many citizens. Its work has resulted in the reduction or elimination of many mortgages. That is encouraging. Its report will soon be made to you and will include the important subject of the future of our forests.

Industry and Agriculture

Our Industrial and Development Commission, in addition to its defense activities, has done extremely valuable work during the past two years in brightening the whole productive picture of this Commonwealth. In 1939 more than 225 new industries came to Massachusetts. The total for 1940 will probably be greater. The hum of factory wheels swelling pay rolls on defense orders must not deafen us to warnings of slackening days ahead, when the urgent call for armaments ceases. This is one of the most serious situations which the Country faces. Because it is a future problem we cannot afford to neglect preparations to meet it. We must exert all our efforts and then multiply them still further to bring to this State new plants which manufacture goods consumed by civilians as well as by soldiers, and to encourage the expansion of plants already doing business here. We are not going to rise indefinitely on the defense boom. I urge you to give your hearty support to all measures which will lead to a peacetime goal of a busy industrial Massachusetts.

The business of our Massachusetts farms has increased. While we are essentially an industrial State, agriculture still maintains its position as second or third of our largest income producers. We must constantly be of assistance to our farmers and co-operate with them in stimulating new and bigger markets for their produce.

The dairy industry in our State has increased. Milk prices have become more nearly stabilized. In spite of the fact that the Federal Government has taken over the control, to a large extent, of this important problem, there is still need of a State administrative body, and I leave to your discretion whether to continue the Milk Control Board or create an administrative agency within the Department of Agriculture.

Public Utilities

I recommend your immediate consideration of the law regulating motor truck carriers of property for hire over the public ways of this State. The law is now so complex in many of its requirements that it has never, in my opinion, been capable of efficient application. Hence, effective administration is impeded. If a regulatory law is to be helpful to those engaged in the business, it must be clear and capable of administration. Otherwise, it does more harm than good.

Upon my recommendation you divorced from the Banking Department the affairs of closed banks. The new division has made excellent progress towards liquidation of these institutions. It is for the best interest of the Commonwealth that the final liquidation be accomplished at the earliest possible moment. I recommend the continuation of this division for another two years, or until these banks have been completely liquidated.

I believe that our present banking laws are ample and well administered. However, several recent decisions by our courts raise a question of further regulation of small loans, and interpret certain conditional sales contracts and insurance premium financing as a part of the responsibility of State administration under our present act. I recommend that this subject be studied with a view to determining just how these transactions may be best supervised and administered.

The insurance business in Massachusetts has been regulated for more than 100 years. Great care has been exercised to avoid the enactment of laws which will prevent the development of broad coverage demanded by our ever-changing economic conditions. But we can and must make certain that those who enter this important business are responsible individuals. Two years ago, through legislation, you minimized the opportunity for the looting of insurance companies by faithless officers. Recently, however, our courts have criticized the Insurance Department for permitting companies to be licensed that are primarily designed to further the personal fortunes of irresponsible individuals. I recommend that legislation be passed giving the Commissioner authority to pass upon the qualifications and reputations of the officers or directors of an insurance company.

Administration of Justice

By rigid adherence to strict honesty and observance of the law, our State has, during the past two years, set an example for impartial administration of justice. I pledged myself to back to the limit the various enforcement officers and agencies in the performance of their duties. I propose to continue this policy. The notorious pardon and parole racket has been wiped out and recently the Parole Board has been completely reestablished. You have before you a voluminous report from the special commission on past cases and several recommendations for future administration.

For many years our criminal code has been built up by little changes here and there. There has not been for a long time a complete study of our criminal law.

The growing complexities of modern life; the numerous inventions, like the automobile, the airplane; the need of more regulation of human behavior in a multiplicity of fields untouched in times past; the views of experienced psychiatrists, prison workers, criminologists and others who have reflected on various aspects of this problem—all impel to the conclusion that such a task is an essential enterprise of good government.

I recommend the creation of a special commission to examine the existing criminal statutes in Massachusetts and to draft a penal code that is more consistent internally than is the body of existing statutes and may be more in harmony with modern conceptions of crime, punishment, and correction. This commission should be given plenty of time to accomplish its objective and an adequate appropriation.

Justice speedily rendered inspires confidence. Our courts are much more nearly up to date than they were several years ago. I renew my recommendation that such legislation be enacted as may be necessary to keep the structure abreast of modern needs; and, in any event, to enable the courts to make their own rules of practice and procedure.

Public Works

During the past two years we have turned over most of our highway funds to our local governments, yet during this period we have matched all available funds provided by the Federal Government for highway purposes in Massachusetts. In fact, there was actually more money spent on the construction of State highways than in either of the previous administrations. In the coming biennium I believe that the State must continue its so-called Chapter 81 work; that is, assistance to towns of small valuation. It must increase the amounts appropriated for Chapter 90 work; that is, co-operation with municipalities and counties for secondary roads. And it is fundamental that we continue our State highway program in co-operation with the Federal Government. I believe we can satisfactorily accomplish all of these objectives and still have funds available to turn over to the cities and towns for local highway purposes.

Good roads are a mixed blessing, however, if slaughter as deadly as war is permitted to continue unchecked in automobile accidents. We must use every resource to increase our efforts in enforcement and in education. At the same time we must constantly improve our engineering through better lighting, better surface construction, and better principles in traffic flow.

The Commissioner of Public Works and the State Planning Board have completed, for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth, a tentative long-range program of highway construction. The advisability of proceeding on a well-planned general scheme merits your serious consideration.

We have completed the program for replacing bridges destroyed or damaged by the hurricane of 1938. We have made it possible for the Federal Government to proceed with flood control work, and the State has cleared more than 600 miles of the smaller streams. There is still more work to be done, but I now propose its continuance within the budget rather than by a loan.

I renew my recommendation that the Metropolitan Planning Board and the State Planning Board be combined. A committee of both bodies has joined in making this suggestion to me.

Revenue

The needs of defense will not be provided and the normal services of our State will not be maintained unless we are able to pay our bills. This becomes more important than ever when we realize we face a heavily increased Federal tax load. We commence this biennium with a vastly improved financial position and a renewed determination to prevent waste of the taxpayers' money.

I shall discuss in my budget message the revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. May I, however, now call your attention to two matters. At present practically one third of the general fund budget is comprised of reimbursements to cities and towns for expenditures that they have already made for public welfare, education, and other services. The State has no opportunity for checking these payments, which amount to approximately $16,000,000 annually. I recommend legislation that will give the Commonwealth the means of examining the expenditures before reimbursements for them are approved, and also consideration as to whether new economic conditions now make necessary some of these services.

During the past two years, the accounting system of the Commonwealth has been revamped in order that the day-to-day financial picture of the Commonwealth may be determined. The new accrual system, so called, has proved to be an immense help in determining the financial status of the Commonwealth and the proper expenditure of its funds for the most efficient and economical administration of its affairs.

But the recent biennium has shown several adjustments are needed. Through the co-operation of the various State departments, approximately $1,500,000 has reverted to the general treasury from their maintenance appropriations, yet substantial deficiency bills must be presented to you to cover unpredictable deficits, practically all of which have come from the reimbursements already referred to.

To meet these situations, I recommend two related remedies:

1. The establishment of a so-called allotment system, similar to that which exists in many other States today.
2. The power of transfer, under suitable restrictions, of the appropriations within a given department.

The fiscal year of the Commonwealth now ends on Nov. 30. The fiscal year of the Federal Government ends on June 30. The fiscal year under many of our laws requiring reimbursements ends on April 30. The Legislature convenes the first Wednesday in January. At the present time, practically one half of the first fiscal year elapses without a budget. Obviously, with our constantly increasing financial transactions with the Federal Government, it would be much more convenient and satisfactory to have our fiscal year coincide with Washington's. Likewise, the constitutional requirements are more nearly met when the Legislature has its full session for the consideration of the new budget, rather thtan for the State government to be operating on the previous year's appropriations. This would likewise be of great aid to cities and towns by giving them advance knowledge of items affecting their own budgets. There is some doubt as to whether the amendment to the Constitution concerning biennial sessions prevents a change in the fiscal year without further amendment. I recommend that you change the fiscal year of the Commonwealth to begin on July 1, as of the year 1943. If you question the constitutionality, I recommend that you ask an opinion of the Supreme Court at your earliest convenience.

Conlusion

Our national, State, and local governments are facing severe tests. We are determined to preserve our national unity and our national integrity. To do this, we must have adequate defense; and to have adequate defense means hard work, perserverance, personal sacrifice, all down the line. It calls for the exhibition of physical, mental, and moral courage by every man, woman, and child in our Nation. We must all tighten our belts and get to work.

The part that State government plays in such a crisis may appear to be one of undramatic action. But upon its faithful performance depends the stirring drama of our liberty and our lives.

Today our State executives, and you members of the General Court, have the duty and the precious opportunity to build the confidence of our people by serving them well. With faith in our system of government, trust in our future, and courage to face our problems as they arise, we may be sure that we are doing our utmost to preserve our country and its ideals for our children and their children in the days to come. In this spirit and with faith that Almighty God will guard and guide us in His far-seeing wisdom, we now undertake to carry on the affairs of our beloved Commonwealth.

Annual Police Census Starts In Bay State

The annual police listing of residents of Massachusetts communities started today as police officers began the task of calling at every house, stable, business or manufacturing establishment in their respective jurisdictions to record information concerning Bay State residents.

Every inhabitant, whether citizen or not, will be asked to give his name, address, occupation, citizenship status, place of residence a year ago, and present address. The data is used in keeping the voting lists up to date.

In Boston, police had already distributed cards to be filled out with the above-mentioned information with someone in the house when they are away from home, so the police officer in the district can collect it when he calls.

If a person fails to be listed in the present compilation, he cannot vote in the mayoralty election next autumn unless he makes a trip to City Hall to have his name added to the supplementary list.

In Boston, the listing is expected to take about a week. The time varies elsewhere according to local conditions.

Patrolmen in Boston have been instructed this year not to accept "over 21" as sufficient data about a woman's age. This practice has led to cases of fraud in the past, so if a woman does not choose to give her age, the listing officer is required to guess the age as best he can.

For the first time, Boston's thousands of lodging houses will be listed as lodging houses, not as residences. The constantly changing status of lodging house residents has caused confusion in police and voting lists in the past.

Young's Hotel Lot for Parking

The land where once stood Boston's hospitable Young's Hotel, now almost cleared of the demolished building, will become a parking space for automobiles if the City of Boston grants the necessary permits. Petitions have been filed with the Boston Street Commission and the City Council asking authority to build five driveways and to use the area for a parking lot.

Films Arriving in Boston Over the Holiday—Art Exhibitions

The Misses Rogers and Foyle; 'Santa Fe Trail'; 'Comrade X'

In transferring "Kitty Foyle" from the pages of Christopher Morley's novel to the screen, some changes seem to have been made. There is a marriage, for instance, and a divorce in the movie version; and, it may be suspected, there is a difference in emphasis. The film, now at the Keith Memorial, becomes a sympathetic study of a white collar girl from one of the poorer sections of Philadelphia who is faced by the choice between her romantic love for one of the "Main Line" social celebrities of the town and the honest affection of a struggling young doctor who wants her to marry him. A skillful adaptation has been prepared by Dalton Trumbo. Sam Wood has directed with quiet understanding. And Ginger Rogers plays the title role with unmistakable ability.

The story plunges Kitty into a situation that calls for an immediate decision, and then works back through flash-backs to provide a background of the events which have led to that moment. The film ends with her choice of marriage. The technique is a complicated one, with Kitty facing herself in the mirror and hearing the voice of her conscience from her image, urging her to take the right decision as she thinks over her earlier life.

She had been an imaginative child, the daughter of a practical Irish father who had warned her against the risks and the social obstacles to romance between Griscom Street and the Main Line. But she was confident, too, when she fell in love with her handsome young employer. And he was in love with her. But the obstacles were there as her father had said. There were interruptions to the romance. They were married, but that did not solve the difficulties and a divorce followed quickly.

In the meantime, she had become acquainted with the doctor. He had asked her to marry him and she had agreed when the film opens. But at the same time her former husband reappeared and urged her to go away with him to South America and a dubious future.

The acting is admirable. Miss Rogers carries the burden of it in a performance that has variety and shadings as she indicates the changes from girlhood to maturity. The players in the supporting cast, though they have smaller opportunities, do their work well—Dennis Morgan as the young society man, James Craig as the less polished but faithful doctor; Eduardo Ciannelli as a speakeasy proprietor, Ernest Cossart as the girl's father, and Gladys Cooper in a brief bit as a society matron.

The companion feature, "The Saint in Palm Springs," provides another adventure in the series about Simon Templar, entrusting him with the delivery of three rare stamps worth a fortune. It might have seemed simpler to turn to registered mail. But then there would have been no story. And there were complications to be considered, too, plenty of them. There always are when Simon Templar is abroad. George Sanders again has the role, with Wendy Barry and Linda Hayes as the principal feminine players.

E. F. M.

In "Graduation Ball"

Members of the Original Ballet Russe in David Lichine's ballet. The company, which concludes its New York engagements at the Fifty-first Street Theater on Jan. 12, will be seen in Boston early in February.

The Hans Wiener Workshop Group

"The Man With the Moustachio," a ballet by Mr. Wiener to music by Dr. Thomas Arne, edited by Robert Strassburg, to be given beginning Thursday evening, Jan. 9, for four performances at Civic Repertory Music Hall, when the Young Artists Association of Boston opens its current season there with performances of Dr. Arne's chamber opera, "Thomas and Sally." Left to right, front row: Mary Janet Perkins, Marian Kirk. Back row: Evelyn Traunn, Faye Anderson, Karl Morriss, Eleanor Grey.

'Santa Fe Trail'

"Santa Fe Trail" now on the screen at the Metropolitan, begins as a routine story about some bright young West Point cadets on their way to tame the American frontier and concludes as an exciting and terrible story about John Brown. A number of the characters and events are authentic. Authentic, one feels, is the attitude that Raymond Massey has taken toward the fanatical anti-slave leader whose raids and uprisings presaged the Civil War.

The screen play by Robert Buckner and the direction by Michael Curtiz give the impression that Warners were wary of giving "Santa Fe Trail" any bias. Perhaps the character of John Brown was at first intended to be incidental in the story of Virginia's J. E. B. Stewart and the Santa Fe Trail. That historic route, by the way, figures much more prominently in the title than it does in the action.

But the playing of Mr. Massey dispels any half-hearted attitude. The last stand at Harper's Ferry, the capture, the final scene of the hanging, and John Brown's last speech are the momentous scenes of the film, as they might well be.

Van Heflin bears the brunt of the film's villainy. Mr. Heflin is cast as a renegade student at the United States Military Academy who is dishonorably discharged for distributing Brown's pamphlets. It develops later that Rader (Mr. Heflin) is joining John Brown's forces as a mercenary and the picture charges Rader with having betrayed Brown at Harper's Ferry. Whether this is accurate or not, the whole introduction and development of Rader as a character in the early stages of "Santa Fe Trail" seems intended to get the abolitionists off on the wrong foot with the spectator.

There are a number of violent sequences. They are among the most effectively photographed battle skirmishes, chases, and hand-to-hand conflicts in recent films. Part of the picture's brutality is indicated in the tripping of seven horses. To the spectator who can stand the shock of these scenes, "Santa Fe Trail" probably recalls with considerable authenticity the grim events in a black period of American history.

As noted, Mr. Massey makes the most important contribution. Brown's ruthlessness, his unshaken devotion to the cause he had entered, and his zealous assurance of divine support are remarkably realized by Mr. Massey.

Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland are on the scene principally for romance, although Mr. Flynn is also active in tracking down John Brown. Director Curtiz has anticlimaxed the execution scene with a wedding between Stewart (Mr. Flynn) and Kit Carson Halliday (Miss de Havilland).

Alan Hale and Guinn Williams have a good deal of pother and horseplay as the comic reliefs and there are contributing efforts by Ronald Reagan, William Lundigan, Henry O'Neill, Gene Reynolds, and others. Among the historical characters brought into the action are George Custer, Robert E. Lee, Phil Sheridan, Shoubel Morgan, and Jefferson Davis.

Ken Murray and beautiful girls are the chief assets of "A Night at Earl Carroll's" the second feature on the bill, but it must be set down as rather dull. Mr. Murray is a comic in good standing and he has several funny bits. Elaborately untasteful costumes and dance routines of a style now happily almost vanished do not set off the girls to advantage. Rose Hobart runs Mr. Carroll's café and plays stooge to Mr. Murray. Lela Moore and an allegedly humorous pair known as Brenda and Cobina contribute a considerable amount of vulgarity.

At Telepix Cinema

In its choice of the best films of 1940, the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures gave special mention to "Power and the Land," a documentary film. There will be a Boston showing at the Telepix Cinema, beginning Friday. Short subjects on the program will include Ripley's "Believe It or Not," "Hollywood Night Club," "Gay Havana," the "Take It or Leave It" quiz, "Deer Hunting," and a Disney cartoon. The usual 30-minute news digest completes the bill.

At South Station

"Power and the Land," a documentary film directed by Joris Ivens, will be presented Friday on the new bill at the South Station Theater. Other features on the program will be "The Story of Homogenized Milk," "Take It or Leave It," Bob Hawks' radio program, Donald Duck, "Alice in Movieland," news, Walter Catlett comedy and other novelties.

'Comrade X' and Gable

"Comrade X" re-marks the spot where communism and the bourgeois tradition meet. Those who saw "Ninotchka" need not be reminded of the result. In "Comrade X," Comrade Hedy Lamarr is a street car motorman, and Clark Gable is a newspaperman who talks to her.

The occasion for his addresses is that Miss Lamarr's father (Felix Bressart) finds out how Mr. Gable has been smuggling sensational stories out of Russia and threatens to denounce the enterprising correspondent unless Mr. Gable agrees to get Mr. Bressart's militant and beauteous daughter out of the country. This effort runs into a number of difficulties.

The climax arrives with the escape of Comrade Hedy, Newsman Gable, and Papa Bressart at the head of a tank squadron supposedly going through maneuvers. The fleeing trio have hidden in the general's tank and knocked out the general and his aides. The scenes of massed tanks careening over mountains, down embankments, and through a river or two are more spectacular than funny—but pretty funny, too.

Oscar Homolka and Eve Arden play small parts. The spot marked by "Comrade X," by the way, is at the State and Orpheum.

"Gallant Sons," the other feature at the two houses, is an improbable melodrama about the son of a newspaper publisher who helps clear his best friend's father from a murder charge. With the co-operation of several children and the high school janitor, he tracks down a suspect and then puts on a play to which the guilty person is invited.

The youngsters are played agreeably by Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, Gene Reynolds, June Preisser, Leo Gorcey, William Tracy, Tommy Kelly, and others. The principal grown-up roles have been entrusted to Gail Patrick, Ian Hunter, El Brendel, and Minor Watson. Casting Mr. Hunter as a supposedly tough American criminal type was not a happy thought.

Martha Graham's Course

Martha Graham will give the second Master Dance Course in the series offered by the Boston Dance Council, on Jan. 12 and 26, and March 2. Ted Shawn gave the first course in the series. The place of Miss Graham's classes will be announced later.

Ballet Russe in February

"Early in February" is the time tentatively set for the Boston engagement of the De Basil Ballet Russe. Their visit to the Boston Opera House will follow their season in New York.

Zighera Concerts

Bernard Zighera will open the fifth season of his Chamber Orchestra concerts on Jan. 20, in Jordan Hall, with Povla Frisch as soloist. Later concerts are scheduled for Feb. 10 and March 10.

Stage News

John Halliday, according to information which reaches the New York Times, will be unable to assume his role in "The Talley Method" opposite Ina Claire when this new Playwrights' Company production opens in Baltimore Monday. It appears that his understudy, George Macready, will fill the part until a star or featured player is engaged. Possibilities mentioned are John Williams, George Coulouris, Leslie Banks, and Ralph Richardson. The play is scheduled for a week at the Plymouth beginning on Jan. 13.

"The Hard Way," Allen Boretz's farce which opened last Thursday, departed last night from the Plymouth Theater.

Ruth and Paul Draper, who are giving a joint program of monologues and dances at the Booth Theater in New York, have extended their engagement through Jan. 12.

Concerts to Come

Igor Stravinsky, as guest conductor, will present his new symphony at the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts in Cambridge and Boston, Jan. 16, 17, and 18. These concerts will follow the orchestra's second visit of the season to New York. This Symphony in C major had its first performance in Chicago on Nov. 7. Mr. Stravinsky's program will include also his Divertimento drawn from the ballet, "Le Baiser de la fée," and the seldom-played Second Symphony of Tchaikovsky.

Women's Symphony

The Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, will play in Jordan Hall on the evening of Jan. 9. Heinrich Gebhard will be soloist in one of his own compositions, "Divertissement," for piano and orchestra. Mr. Thiede will revive a pair of seldom-heard orchestral items for this concert, Chausson's "Viviane," and the Mendelssohn Symphony No. 5 ("Reformation").

Persis Cox Recital

Persis Cox, pianist, assisted by Georges Mager, trumpet, Barbara Werner, violin, Elizabeth Lobdell, violoncello, Georges Moleux, bass, Elizabeth Hastings, violin, and Nicholas Richardson, viola, will give a musicale in the State Suite of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12. The entire proceeds of the concert will be donated to The British War Relief Society. Miss Cox will discuss informally the music to be performed.

Boston String Quartet

The Boston String Quartet will give the first concert of a series of three in Recital Hill, New England Conservatory of Music, Sunday at 8:30 p. m. The Quartet consists of Harrison Keller, Alfred Krips Georges Fourel, and Alfred Zighera. For this concert they will be assisted by Quincy Porter, viola, and F. Judd Cooke, violoncello. The program: Ravel's Quartet, Haydn's in G minor, and Brahms' Sextet in B flat, op. 18.

Flagstad Program

The program which Kirsten Flagstad will sing in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, follows:

Die Mainacht, Die Liebende Schreibt, An Die Nachtigall, Ständchen, Frühlingstrost ..... Brahms
Song Cycle, "Haugtussa" ..... Grieg
Clouds ..... A. Walter Kramer
Music I Heard with You ..... Richard Hageman
The Dreamy Lake ..... Charles Griffes
Daybreak ..... Harl McDonald
Gesang Weylas ..... Hugo Wolf
Wenn Du Zu Den Blumen Gehst ..... Hugo Wolf
Wer Sich Der Einsamkeit Ergeibt ..... Hugo Wolf
Liebe Mir Im Busen ..... Hugo Wolf
Neue Liebe ..... Hugo Wolf

Trio of 'Lady in the Dark'

Moss Hart, Kurt Weill, and Ira Gershwin, the three collaborators in "Lady in the Dark" at the Colonial, are men of considerable background in the theater.

In the 10 years that he has been writing professionally for the theater, Mr. Hart has to his credit seven plays, all written in collaboration with George S. Kaufman, and five musicals: "Face the Music," "As Thousands Cheer," "The Great Waltz," "Jubilee," and "I'd Rather Be Right."

Kurt Weill, who was one of Germany's leading composers of operas, operettas, and musical comedies before Hitler came to power, has in the five years he has been in this country written the music for "The Eternal Road," "Johnny Johnson," "Knickerbocker Holiday," and innumerable films.

Ira Gershwin wrote the lyrics for almost all the musical comedies which his brother, George Gershwin, composed. He wrote the words to the songs for "Of Thee I Sing," "Let 'Em Eat Cake," "Porgy and Bess," "Life Begins at 8:40," and the "Ziegfeld Follies of 1936."

Each man has attempted to break with the formulas imposed on playwright, composer, and lyricist by the traditional musical show. Hart injected a new note in revue when in "As Thousands Cheer" he tied the sketches, songs, and dances together with a unifying idea, using newspaper headlines to introduce each new number. Gershwin's lyrics have never been of the simple variety. Weill belongs to the modern school of composers.

Photography Displayed By Nature Group

At the Museum of Natural History, on Boylston Street there is on exhibition a large selection of photographs by members of the Boston Society of Nature Photographers. This is their second annual display.

It is a delightful show with many excellent prints as judged from the technicians' viewpoint, and dozens of informing pictures about bird, animal, and plant life. Those who love flowers, pets, or wild animals will delight in many of these close-ups and realistic characterizations. The fact that the camera lends itself to adjustment in odd focusing places makes it invaluable for revealing the habits of birds and animals.

Many of the flowers shown at close view and their handsome sculpturesque forms are exquisitely revealed through the lens. Cactus seems a favorite among photographers and there are some excellent prints of cactus subjects in this exhibition.

The ethnological group contains interesting personal portraits of tribesmen, aboriginal types, and picturesque natives. The camera records their characteristic headdress, jewels, and peculiarities of costume. There is finally a group of landscapes, or nature studies in which views of the countryside are recorded photographically. While some are picturesque, we find the close-up photographs of living subjects far more exciting.

Cartoons at the Museum

Cartoons of the British satirist, David Low, will be on view at the Museum of Fine Arts through February. The gifts of this graphic artist have long been known to us, for most of his pictures are journalistic. We see them in reduced reproductions in the daily papers; those at the Museum are the originals.

David Low has reacted with brilliant irony to the sequence of events which comprise the history of our times. As a satirist Mr. Low take a permissable freedom; he is not held tightly within bounds which restrain the studio artist. Mr. Low tells a story, depicts a character, drives home a particularly ironic fact. If he must be, he is realistic and at moments he lets himself expand into the realm of fancy. The latter he does more commonly in individual portraits of eminent statesmen and writers. Mr. Low had no respect for appeasement.

As we look at the pictures at the Museum, we appreciate how powerful an instrument the pictorial art can be. It takes thousands of words to declare what David Low says in a few deft strokes of the brush. As Daumier sharpened his wits against the middle class of his day, David Low rises to heights of satire in the presence of the phenomenon of fascism.

Some water color drawings from a series "The Rake's Progress" disclose David Low's affinity with his artistic forebear, William Hogarth. His portraits of eminent statesmen link him with the cartoonists of Punch of a generation or two ago.

D. A.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Wilbur—"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams, starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Revue

Shubert—"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Musical Play

Colonial—"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Let George Do It," 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "The Baker's Wife," with Raimu. 3:20, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 1, 4:05, 7, 10:05. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"Mozart," 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:45. "March of Time—Arms and the Men, U. S." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:53, 7:02, 10:11. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 11:28 a. m., 2:37, 5:46, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner. 3:15, 6:30, 10:25. "Varsity Show," Dick Powell and Fred Waring. 1, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:05.

Modern—"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—"San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith and Irene Hervey. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Labor and Defense," "Flag of Humanity," "Travels," "Diary of a Racing Pigeon," "Sports—Skiing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Telepix—"London Before the War," "Latest March of Time," "Beautiful Bali," "Nurse Clara Barton," "Henry Busse and Orchestra," cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Chamber of Horrors," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Port of Seven Seas," Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Uptown—"The Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and J. Durante. "Pride of the Bowery," Bobby Jordan. 2 and 8. **Capitol:** "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Laddie," Tim Holt and John Carroll. 2 and 7:50.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "East of the River," John Garfield. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Brothers and Andrew Sisters. "King of the Lumberjacks." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Hit Parade of 1941," 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Pastor Hall," 3:30, 6:45, 10. **Brookline Village:** "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 3:33, 6:09, 9:27. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 4:26, 8:02. **Cleveland Circle:** "The Letter," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bittter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Ian Hunter. "Cross Country Romance," Gene Raymond, Wendy Barrie. 2 and 7:45. **University:** "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:05, 9:40. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:15, 9:15. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:45, 7:45. **Dorchester:** "Granny Get Your Gun," May Robson. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 2. Continuous from 7. **Franklin Park:** "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:10, 9:25. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:55, 8:10. **Strand:** "You'll Fnd Out," 3:18, 9:33. "Laddie," 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "East of the River," John Garfield and B. Marshall. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 2:58, 8:21. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 1:42, 7:10, 10:10. **Park:** "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:30 and 7:50.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "House Across the Bay," "Yesterday's Heroes." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "East of the River," John Garfield. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 1:54, 7:54. **Hyde Park:** "La Conga Nights," Hugh Herbert. "Ski Patrol." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "City for Conquest," J. Cagney and Ann Sheridan "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and E. Drew. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 2:30, 8:15. "Golden Fleecing." 4 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:57, 6:15, 9:31. **Mystic:** "I'm Still Alive," 2, 7, 10. "The Letter," Bette Davis 3:15, 8:25. **Maplewood:** "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Snow White." 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Orpheum:** "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Pier 13," "Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7. **Strand:** "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 2:30, 9:15. "Rangers of Fortune," 155, 7:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Laddie," Tim Holt. 1:45, 8. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:12, 9:27.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Too Many Girls," 1:45 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Too Many Girls," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:45, 9:45. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert. "East of the River." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari.

QUINCY — Quincy: "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. "Girls Under 21." **Strand:** "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8:10. **Revere:** "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Down Argentine Way" Don Ameche. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. 2 and 8. **Capital and Ball Square:** "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 2 and 6:30. **Davis Square:** "Sporting Blood," "Tom Brown's School Days." 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "Captain Caution," Victor Mature. "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Bros. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Father Is a Prince," Grant Mitchell. 2 and 7:30. **Broadway:** "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grand and Martha Scott: "Ski Patrol," Philip Dorn. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Carolina Moon," Gene Autry. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Law of the Pampas," with William Boyd. 2 and 7:45. "Public Deb. No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. 3:22, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau and Alan Hale. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "They Knew What They Wanted," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "I Love You Again," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Hot Steel." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "East of the River," John Garfield. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Cherokee Strip." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 2:16, 8:07. "You're Not So Tough," with the Dead End Kids. 3:55, 6:40, 9:46.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

HELP GREECE PRESERVE LIBERTY!
The American Public Is Invited to Attend the GRAND BENEFIT BALL for the
GREEK WAR RELIEF
ASSOCIATION, INC.
AUSPICES: ATHENS CHAPTER, ORDER OF AHEPA, BOSTON
MECHANICS HALL, HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.
FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1941
FEATURING: Miriam Hopkins, Gertrude Lawrence, Dorothy Gish, Benny Weeks, Mickey Alpert, Stuart Fraser, Rose Zulalian, Ben Blue—all in person, and others.
Honor Guests: Boston's British Consul, Hon. A. S. Calvert, O. B. E.; French Consul, Hon. Francois Briere; Greek Consul, A. S. Liatis.
ALSO: The famous Aleppo Patrol, the colorful Caledonian Pipe Band Patrol, Boston's own Ahepa "Evzones." Many state and city officials.
"The Most Patriotic Event in Massachusetts Since Webster's Appeal to Congress for Greek Aid in 1824"
Said President Roosevelt: "I am sure that my countrymen will give generously."
for GREEK WAR RELIEF
TICKET ONE DOLLAR — DANCING 9-2

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Ginger ROGERS in CHRISTOPHER MORLEY'S KITTY FOYLE
2nd HIT The SAINT in PALM SPRINGS
NEW INFORMATION PLEASE

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
25c 'til 1 P. M., plus 3c Def. Tax
Clark GABLE • Hedy LAMARR
"COMRADE X"
Plus "GALLANT SONS"
Jackie Cooper — Bonita Granville

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Jack Benny and Fred Allen in
Love Thy Neighbor
Also "Lady With Red Hair"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Errol Flynn—Olivia DeHavilland
"SANTA FE TRAIL"
Also "A Night at Earl Carroll's"

EXETER KEN 7067
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
THE BAKER'S WIFE — RAIMU
English Titles by John Erskine
LET GEORGE DO IT
New English Comedy, George Formby

SHUBERT TONIGHT 8:30
MAT. SATURDAY 2:30
WILLIE HOWARD AND LUELLA GEAR
Crazy with the Heat
NEW MUSICAL REVUE
Eves.: $1.10-$3.30. Mats.: Wed. 55c-$2.20. Sat. 55c-$2.75

COLONIAL TONIGHT 8:30
Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:30
Sam H. Harris Presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in
"LADY IN THE DARK"
A Musical Play by Moss Hart
Music by Kurt Weill Lyrics by Ira Gershwin
Production by Hassard Short
• No One Will Be Seated During First Scene •

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE Phone Com 4420 | Mats. 2:30 | Eves. 8:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
EVES. $1-$2.50, WED., SAT. MATS. $1-$2
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, FILENE'S & JORDAN'S FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

Managers of theatres will appreciates a letter or post card stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Cary GRANT · Katharine HEPBURN · James STEWART
"THE PHILADELPHIA STORY"
with Ruth Hussey • Roland Young • Virginia Weidler • An M-G-M Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "PAN-AMERICANA"—The gaiety of neighboring republics below the Rio Grande. ..produced by Florence Rogge, Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club. Symphony Orchestra direction Erno Rapee.
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'CHAD HANNA'
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment," N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS — Jane PICKENS — Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"MAKING SHOW-SHOP HISTORY" —Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times
ETHEL WATERS in the NEW MUSICAL HIT
CABIN IN THE SKY
With TODD DUNCAN, REX INGRAM, KATHERINE DUNHAM and Her Dancers
Eves. $1-$3 (ex. Sat.) Mats. Wed., Sat. $1-$2.50
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.

"Unmistakably a Hit."—Life Mag.
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
with JOSE FERRER
Arthur Margetson — Nedda Harrigan — Reynolds Denniston
CORT THEA., 48th St. E. of Broadway. BR. 9-0046
Evgs. 8:40, 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:40

IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40 — $1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c, SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical"—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Eves. incl. Sun. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20

JANE COWL — DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith — PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-6230. Eves. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. TH., W. of B'y Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed., Sat.
"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON — Vera ZORINA — Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by IRVING BERLIN
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed., Sat.

"A highly prized playgoing experience."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES — MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th St., Eves. 8:40
Mats. Jan. 1, 2 and 4. 328 Seats All Perfs. $1.10

Commerce and Finance

Congress Gets Weighty Proposal to Keep Monetary Stability

Business and Industry

Private Yards Have 3,142,460 Tons Of Navy, Commercial Ships on Ways

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—Private shipyards in the United States are constructing 487 navy and commercial vessels totaling 3,142,460 tons, the National Council of American Shipbuilders reported today.

In a year-end statement, the council said:

"The decision of Congress to provide for a two-ocean navy and the continued orders for commercial vessels by the Maritime Commission and by private interests has confronted the shipbuilding industry of the United States with the greatest task ever before it in peacetime, and is comparable only to the World War shipbuilding program.

"All the shipyards of the United States are very busy: The larger yards on the construction of vessels for the Navy and for merchant vessels of the seagoing type, and the smaller yards in the construction of miscellaneous harbor and inland waterway craft and small auxiliary vessels for the Navy and other Government departments. . . .

"Employment in the private shipbuilding and shiprepairing yards has increased about 45 per cent over the figure of a year ago. . . .

"At present there are 34 shipbuilding organizations in the United States engaged in the building of seagoing vessels. If further additional facilities are required it is believed they can be best developed through existing organizations, as recently occurred in connection with the contract for 60 vessels for British account. Such development results in the least disruption of existing organizations."

In a summary of the industry in the United States, the council listed steel vessels of 1,000 or more gross tons (figured on a basis of gross for commercial ships and displacement for Navy ships) as follows:

	1940		1939	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Under construction, Dec. 31—				
Commercial	185	1,509,440	139	1,119,855
Naval	302	1,633,020	36	241,725
Delivered during the year—				
Commercial	51	449,659	28	251,900
Naval	18	63,080	16	32,740
Contracted for during year—				
Commercial	95	836,440	108	833,355
Naval	284	1,454,375	14	64,845

Text of Reserve Plan to Prevent Inflation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—The text of the special report to Congress made public yesterday by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, the presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks, and the Federal Advisory Council is as follows:

For the first time since the creation of the Federal Reserve System, the board of governors, the presidents of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, and the members of the Federal Advisory Council representing the twelve Federal Reserve districts present a joint report to the Congress.

This step is taken in order to draw attention to the need of proper preparedness in our monetary organization at a time when the country is engaged in a great defense program that requires the co-ordinated effort of the entire nation. Defense is not exclusively a military undertaking but involves economic and financial effectiveness as well. The volume of physical production is now greater than ever before and under the stimulus of the defense program is certain to rise to still higher levels. Vast expenditures of the military program and their financing create additional problems in the monetary field which make it necessary to review our existing monetary machinery and to place ourselves in a position to take measures, when necessary, to forestall the development of inflationary tendencies attributable to defects in the machinery of credit control. These tendencies, if unchecked, would produce a rise of prices, would retard the national effort for defense and greatly increase its cost, and would aggravate the situation which may result when the needs of defense, now a stimulus, later absorb less of our economic productivity. While inflation cannot be controlled by monetary measures alone, the present extraordinary situation demands that adequate means be provided to combat the dangers of overexpansion of bank credit due to monetary causes.

The Excess Reserves Problem

The volume of demand deposits and currency is 50 per cent greater than in any other period in our history. Excess reserves are huge and are increasing. They provide a base for more than doubling the existing supply of bank credit. Since the early part of 1934 fourteen billion dollars of gold, the principal cause of excess reserves, has flowed into the country and the stream of incoming gold is continuing. The necessarily large defense program of the Government will have still further expansive effects. Government securities have become the chief asset of the banking system and purchases by banks have created additional deposits. Because of the excess reserves, interest rates have fallen to unprecedentedly low levels. Some of them are well below the reasonable requirements of an easy-money policy, and are raising serious, long-term problems for the future well-being of our charitable and educational institutions, for the holders of insurance policies and savings bank accounts, and for the national economy as a whole.

The Federal Reserve System finds itself in the position of being unable effectively to discharge all of its responsibilities. While the Congress has not deprived the system of responsibilities or of powers, but in fact has granted it new powers, nevertheless, due to extraordinary world conditions, its authority is now inadequate to cope with the present and potential excess reserve problem. The Federal Reserve System, therefore, submits for the consideration of the Congress the following five-point program:

1. Congress should provide means for absorbing a large part of existing excess reserves, which amount to $7,000,000,000, as well as such additions to these reserves as may occur. Specifically, it is recommended that Congress—

(a) Increase the statutory reserve requirements for demand deposits in banks in central reserve cities to 26 per cent; for demand deposits in reserve cities to 20 per cent, for demand deposits in country banks to 14 per cent; and for time deposits in all banks to 6 per cent.

(b) Empower the Federal open market committee to make further increases of reserve requirements sufficient to absorb excess reserves, subject to the limitation that reserve requirements shall not be increased to more than double the respective percentages specified in paragraph (a).

(The power to change reserve requirements, now vested in the board of governors, and the control of open market operations, now vested in the Federal Open Market Committee, should be placed in the same body.)

Seeks Greater Authority

(c) Authorize the Federal Open Market Committee to change reserve requirements for central reserve city banks, or for reserve city banks, or for country banks, or for any combination of these three classes.

(d) Make reserve requirements applicable to all banks receiving demand deposits regardless of whether or not they are members of the Federal Reserve System.

(e) Exempt reserves required under paragraphs (A), (B) and (D) from the assessments of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

2. Various sources of potential increases in excess reserves should be removed. These include: the power to issue three billions of greenbacks; further monetization of foreign silver; the power to issue silver certificates against the seigniorage, now amounting to one and a half billion dollars on previous purchases of silver in view of the completely changed international situation during the last year, the power further to devalue the dollar in terms of gold is no longer necessary or desirable and should be permitted to lapse. If it should be necessary to use the stabilization fund in any manner which would affect excess reserves of banks of this country, it would be advisable if it were done only after consultation with the Federal Open Market Committee whose responsibility it would be to fix reserve requirements.

3. Without interfering with any assistance that this government may wish to extend to friendly nations, means should be found to prevent further growth in excess reserves and in deposits arising from future gold acquisitions. Such acquisitions should be insulated from the credit system and, once insulated, it would be advisable if they were not restored to the credit system except after consultation with the Federal Open market committee.

4. The financing of both the ordinary requirements of government and the extraordinary needs of the defense program should be accomplished by drawing upon the existing large volume of deposits rather than by creating additional deposits through bank purchases of government securities. We are in accord with the view that the general debt limit should be raised; that the special limitations on defense financing should be removed; and that the Treasury should be authorized to issue any type of securities (including fully taxable securities) which would be especially suitable for investors other than commercial banks. This is clearly desirable for monetary as well as fiscal reasons.

Tax Financing Favored

5. As the national income increases, a larger and larger portion of the defense expenses should be met by tax revenues rather than by borrowing. Whatever the point may be at which the budget should be balanced, there cannot be any question that whenever the country approaches a condition of full utilization of its economic capacity, with appropriate consideration of both employment and production, the budget should be balanced. This will be essential if monetary responsibility is to be discharged effectively.

In making these five recommendations, the Federal Reserve System has addressed itself primarily to the monetary aspects of the situation. These monetary measures are necessary, but there are protective steps, equally or more important, that should be taken in other fields, such as prevention of industrial and labor bottlenecks, and pursuance of a tax policy appropriate to the defense program and to our monetary and fiscal needs.

It is vital to the success of these measures that there be unity of policy and full co-ordination of action by the various governmental bodies. A monetary system divided against itself cannot stand securely. In the period that lies ahead a secure monetary system is essential to the success of the defense program and constitutes an indispensable bulwark of the nation.

Maine Central Net Cut

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad reported a November net income of $23,990.39, as compared with $51,133.92 in the same month last year.

Reserve's Monetary Scheme To Bar Inflation Explained

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Federal Reserve System's plan to prevent inflation kept the monetary experts in Washington busy today explaining some of its technical aspects.

Here are some of their answers:

Remove President's power to revalue the dollar—Before the depression of the early 1930's, there were 25.8 grains of gold in an American dollar; an ounce of gold was worth $20.67; in 1934, President Roosevelt was authorized by Congress to cut the gold content in half, but actually reduce it to 15 5/21 grains, making an ounce of gold worth $35. In today's recommendation, the Reserve System asked that he give up the unused portion of this power, which would enable him to boost the value of an ounce of gold to $41.34. The Treasury now owns $21,981,693,552 worth of gold at the $35 price. The Reserve System doesn't want the value changed. Should the value of gold be fixed at $41.34, the Government's gold stocks would be worth nearly $4,000,000,000 more than at present and enable the Treasury to issue that much extra currency. President Roosevelt has given no indication that he intended to make further use of his revaluation powers.

Repeal the "greenback" power—In 1933, Congress attached to the first Agricultural Adjustment Act a clause permitting the Treasury to issue $3,000,000,000 worth of new money backed only by the Government's credit rather than by gold or silver. The system said this power, although never used, ought to be wiped out because it is a potential inflationary influence.

Repeal power to monetize foreign silver—The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 permits the Treasury to issue $1.29 in money for every ounce of silver it buys, although foreign silver is purchased currently at only 35 cents an ounce. The Reserve System's proposal viewed the issue of money on silver at more than the metal's market price as inflationary. It made no comment on other powers to issue $1.29 money for every ounce of domestically mined silver, currently purchased by the Treasury at 71.11 cents an ounce.

Increase the reserve requirements of banks, that is, the amount of funds that banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System are required to keep on deposit at Federal Reserve banks—besides extending this requirement to all banks whether or not Reserve members, the system asked these immediate increases in reserves for member banks: demand deposits in New York and Chicago, from $22.75 to $26 per $100 deposit; in Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Richmond, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Dallas, and San Francisco, from $17.50 to $20; in all other cities, from $12 to $14. Savings or time deposits in all cities, from $5 to $6. The Federal Reserve Board also asked powers to double these new figures.

Neutralize credit effects of gold imports—No method was suggested officially, but the monetary experts here assumed it would be done as it was by the Treasury in 1936-38. Then, the treasury used borrowed money to pay for foreign gold. When a foreigner sells gold to the Treasury, he gets cash and deposits it in the banks, swelling deposits by that amount. If the Treasury borrows an equal amount, the transactions cancel each other as far as total deposits are concerned. This has been called "sterilization." At present, the Treasury pays cash for gold by reselling the metal to the 12 Federal Reserve banks.

Sell Government securities to anyone but the banks—When a bank buys a Government bond, its depositors still have as much money to spend as before. Then when the Government spends the proceeds of the bond by paying a barracks contractor, for example, the contractor deposits the money, and the total of deposits in banks is increased. But if some businessman draws money out of the bank to buy a Government bond, his withdrawal will cancel the eventual contractor's deposit, and there will be no more credit available than before.

Balance the budget—Due largely to relief, and now to defense needs, the Government has been spending far more money than it received in taxes every year for a decade. In the coming fiscal year, this deficit may total as much as $9,000,000,000. The system said that taxes should be increased gradually until some day Federal tax receipts equal Federal spending. No time was suggested when this should be achieved except that it ought to be accomplished whenever the country approaches what the system calls "full utilization of the country's economic capacity"—apparently when all employable persons have jobs.

Sloan Says Defense Is First Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—As America enters upon a new year the immediate job before it is the capitalization of the co-ordinated efforts of industry to the end that in the shortest space of time, the country's defense may be so strong and so effecive as to place us in an impregnable position, declared Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, in an annual statement.

"Nothing," Mr. Sloan said, "should detract from that vital task. With national defense contracts already reaching the point where they are bringing about increased employment, with larger pay rolls, the effect is bound to be continually increasing stimulation of the economy.

"While this is particularly true in those areas directly involved, as time passes the influence becomes more and more widespread. The trend of production for industry as a whole during the year 1941 can be expected to reach higher levels and, in all probability, establish a new all-time record. I do not see how 1941 can help but be considerably better than 1940, from the standpoint of the volume of production."

Auto Output Cut Sharply by Holiday

DETROIT (AP)—Automobile output this week, sharply curtailed by the Christmas holiday, was estimated by Ward's Reports, Inc., to total 81,295 cars and trucks, falling below the comparable 1939 mark for the first time in a long period.

The service set last week's production at 125,370 units, and said 89,365 assemblies were made this week a year ago.

Sugar Refiners' Net $6,926,565

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported that seven leading cane sugar refiners had combined net income of $6,926,565 in 1939, representing a return on capital of 3.4 per cent. Return on stockholders' investment was 2.8 per cent.

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January 1, 1941

"1941 Inventory" of Estate Items
Following an established American business custom, many merchants commence the New Year by "taking stock."
A commendable personal custom, practised by many persons of means at the New Year, is to "take stock" of their property and their arrangements for its conservation and distribution.
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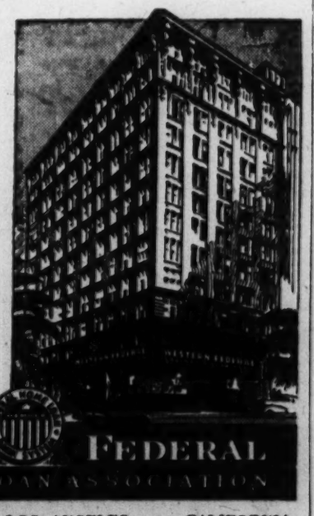
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Commerce and Finance

Business Activity in 1940 Makes New Highs in Most Lines

Business and Industry

Defense Plan Big Factor In Real Estate

CHICAGO (AP)—The large scale activity of the national defense program in its relation to the individual American city is the one big factor affecting the pattern of the real estate market.

This was the consensus reflected in the semi-annual survey, covering 237 cities, released by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The survey also reflected a favorable trend in every major phase of real estate, an advance in market activity and prices, and an indication of accelerated business and a new rise in real estate demand in 1941.

The survey showed that one city out of every four will need emergency defense housing before the coming year is out and that some communities with a combined population of 7,782,954, would need a total of 49,545 family units. That would be one family overflowing into emergency housing for every 40 families of present population.

In 49 per cent of the cities, the survey indicated that the demand for industrial real estate will be increased and in a third of them the demand will be powerful enough to cause a price rise.

The survey showed also that the real estate market was more active in 57 per cent of the cities and at least as strong as last year in 89 per cent of them.

Sales prices were about the same or higher than last year in 93 per cent of the cities with about one-third showing rises of 5 to 10 per cent above last year's levels.

According to the survey the supply of the single family dwellings was on the short side in 45 per cent of the cities, the same condition as a year ago, indicating that new building is about balancing the expansion in home demand.

Rents for single family dwellings and apartments were higher in 45 per cent of the cities.

1940 Business at New Top But Stock, Commodity Prices Lag

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The price-chart for both stocks and commodities in the year just ended looked something like a horizontal picture of Niagara Falls, with the falls in the middle. It began, in both cases, with a fairly level line continuing through the first four months of the year. There was a disastrous crash in stock and commodity prices in May, followed by a tremendous churning around in values thereafter through most of the year, with the markets finally levelling out in comparative peace like the lower levels of the river below the falls.

The losses in May and June were not recouped during the rest of the year, and as a result both stocks and commodities ended the year substantially below their beginning levels.

This, in itself, was history-making for both stocks and commodities.

The stock market has always, heretofore, followed the trend of business—so much so that the stock market for a generation and more has been considered the barometer of business prospects. During 1940, however, it wholly failed to act as such.

Stocks Do Not Follow Business

Business activity rose to new all-time highs in nearly all lines, and the business indices broke out into new high ground, reaching by the end of the year from 10 to 20 per cent higher than at the beginning, and with a prospect of further advance to new capacity levels in contrast to the prospect, at the beginning of 1939, of at least a three months' mild decline.

Yet the stock market remained sluggishly indifferent to this business news. The Dow-Jones index of industrial shares closed the year 20 points below the 150 level at which it began the year, and during the last two months of 1940, while the bullish outlook for general business was becoming ever more obvious, the stock market was actually in a slight downtrend.

The reasons for this discrepancy were almost wholly political. In the first place two revenue acts in a single year substantially increased corporation taxes, raising the normal corporation income tax by a third to 24 per cent, and laying on top of that an excess profits tax of nearly 50 per cent on all earnings in excess of the average of the four previous years or of 8 per cent on invested capital; and further increases are expected for 1941. As a result net corporate earnings, which will be far in excess of 1939 before taxes, will be slightly lower after taxes, and are expeeted to be still lower in 1941 though business will be still higher.

These tax increases, however, are only the external signs, so far, of a change in political and international atmosphere which is generally thought in Wall Street to put a permanent cloud over stockholders' prospects. The defense emergency has provided the justification for continued government tapping of corporate net incomes. The Third Term victory in November provided further impetus to the general anti-business policies of the Administration.

The defense program provides the opportunity to American labor to push its wages up, and corporations now, unlike in 1916, have no windfall of earnings out of rising prices, with which to meet these increased wage demands. As a result, the stockholder remains the beneficial owner only after the rising demands of two politically powerful groups are met, the Government and labor.

A further trend of the times is toward governmental book-keeping control, which means the imposition of higher depreciation charges before net income is figured. As a total result, net corporate income is now thought to be in a downtrend no matter how much of an uptrend corporate gross revenues are in.

War Considered Bearish

Furthermore the war itself is considered bearish not only on corporate net income, but on all the perquisites and emoluments of the capitalistic system. While the notion has just been crystallizing in recent years into folklore, that "Capital" enjoys war, for the profits and the power, the truth has been rapidly draining out of this theory and the fact has become ever more obvious that capitalist interests are overwhelmingly in favor of peace, even "at any price," including nearly any kind of appeasement, because war or war emergency means nothing but grief and hard luck for the capitalist system, including taxes, regimentation, and loss of control of private business.

Another historic peculiarity of the 1940 stock market was the almost complete absence of any boom in "war stocks." The chief reason was the determination of the American people that "nobody shall make any money out of the war." Suppliers for the British and French made substantial profits out of their contracts in the first half of the year, but suppliers to the United States government did not fare so well.

The temper of Congress was indicated when, shortly after the Battle of Frence, when it became obvious that we would embark on a heavy armament program, the Vinson-Trammell Act's limit of 10 per cent profits on navy work and 12 per cent on bomber building was cut to 8 per cent. This was an even larger percentage cut than it appeared to be, for these percentages were not guarantees but only limits and out of them had to come various unavoidable items like state taxes, etc. The new limit was taken off only when the excess profits tax was passed in September. Congress was also slow in permitting a fair amortization on plants of no peace-time value.

And near the end of the year, some time after the profits on French contracts had come to an end, it began to appear that profits on British contracts would also be cut, since these would be taken over by the U. S. Treasury.

Despite these facts, many armament companies showed phenomenal earnings increases. But these increases were largely clipped away by the excess profits tax. As a result, airplane manufacturing stocks by and large failed to reach, in 1940, their peak of 1939.

Few Stocks Gain for Year

At the end of the year only a few stocks were showing gains from the armament program. These including the railroad equipment companies and a few shipbuilders, whose heavy capitalization enabled them to take refuge from excess profits taxes behind the "average-earnings" exemption. They also included some of the machine-tool and automobile equipment companies, and stocks in a few miscellaneous peace-time categories.

An overflow of investment from the bond market appeared in the stronge and consistent demand for high-grade preferred stocks. By and large, these turned in the best performance of the year. As the supply of high-grade preferred stocks were driven up either dangerously beyond their call prices or to the point of unprecedentedly low preferred-stock yields, demand over-flowed into second-grade and even thirdgrade preferreds.

Commodities in 1940 failed to recover from the shock of the Battle of France for somewhat the same reason. A new economic atmosphere, government-dominated, has come to surround the making of market prices for commodities. Farm commodities are held down by the huge excess producing capacity. Even in those commodities where excess producing capacity does not exist, the whole official and unofficial attitude is to keep price advances at a minimum,

How Prices Were Held Down

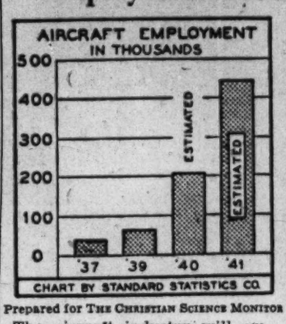
Wheat was held down by the excess producing capacity in this country and the rising carry-over. It would have gone down further if it had not been supported by a government loan program. The story of cotton, corn, and sugar prices was about the same. Coal prices still have to be bolstered up by the Guffey Coal Act. Oil prices were held down by the continued excess output in Illinois. Steel prices have been held down, despite rising prices for coke, pig iron, and scrap, by political pressure. The non-ferrous metals were held down by imports of lead over the tariff, by Washington conferences, and by the plan to bring in 100,000 tons of copper duty-free through the RFC's filial, the Defense Metals Corporation.

The war itself, instead of proving bullish on commodities, as had been anticipated in September, 1939 on the basis of previous war experience, proved bearish on most commodities, particularly on farm staples. The entire European continent was shut off from world markets by the British blockade. As a result, wheat, wool, copper, and cotton, backed up in producer countries.

Nor does any change in these trends appear likely in 1941. The U. S. Treasury's holdings of farm crops continue to increase at a rate highly suggestive of the old Farm Board, despite the crop reduction program disguised in the soil conservation program. Rises in many other commodities can be easily held off by dropping their tariff protection. Strategic materials are being officially accumulated, with the co-operation of foreign governments who have expanded production quotas of tin and rubber to aid the American Government.

Under all these circumstances the most that can be expected in the way of a rise in commodity prices in 1941 is likely to be quite mild. Commodity production had many bottle-necks during the last war, but during this war, which is one of machines and mechanics, the bottle-necks are in highly specialized machinery and in skilled labor. What price rises occur are more likely to be in such finished products as embody large amounts of skilled labor on scarce machinery than to appear in raw materials and easily fabricated staples.

Doubling in Aircraft Employment Seen



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The aircraft industry will employ about 455,000 persons directly by October of next year, according to Defense Commission estimates. This will be more than double the present number and will compare with less than 40,000 in 1937.

Machine Tool Trade Meeting Defense Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Machine tools, declares Frederick V. Geier, President of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, play a vital part in equipping industrial plants for the production of defense equipment. The very factors which make machine tools vital to the production of peace-time products make them even more vital to the production of the implements of defense.

But there are other equally vital elements besides machine tools. To produce planes, tanks, guns, shells and ships requires buildings, hoisting and handling equipment, electrical machinery and controls, heat treating equipment, and perhaps most important of all special work-holding fixtures and gauges.

Production Increased

The remarkable response of the machine tool industry to national defense needs is evident from the record of recent years. The machine tool industry, hard hit by a drop from the 1929 volume of $185,000,000 shipments to the 1932-33 average of $23,500,000, succeeded in rebuilding its production by sales abroad until the outbreak of war in September, 1939.

In 1939, machine tool output was $200,000,000, and in 1940 output has been increased to over $400,000,000. Increasing actual output over 100 per cent in twelve months is a record seldom matched by any comparable industry; 1940 output will be well over two times the previous peak.

On the basis of what the industry has accomplished in 1940 and in the light of the steady increase in production and the further expansion planned or contemplated, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association anticipates that machine tool production for 1941 will reach $600,000,000.

Over 65 machine tool companies have extended plant capacity. They have done this on their own initiative without financial assistance and in advance of having the defense machine tool requirements placed before them. Further expansion of capacity is now under way.

Total new equipment installations in the industry since the start of the defense program now approximate at least $30,000,000.

Most Men Trained

The industry trains its own men. Every company in the industry has a program for training apprentices or learners. The success and extent of this training program is summed up in the fact that well-nigh half of the nation's machine tool employees today have been trained on the job since September, 1939.

Swift & Co. Nominees

(Above) O. E. Jones and (below) Albert F. Hunt, Vice-Presidents of Swift & Company who have been nominated as candidates for the board of directors to be voted on at the annual meeting of the company on January 16.

Special Committee to Study Longer Hours for Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—A five-man special committee to study the petition of members for longer trading hours on the New York Stock Exchange was announced by William McC. Martin, Jr., President.

The petition, latest step in a series of moves undertaken the past year to extend trading hours, was presented to the board of governors last week. It was understood that more than 200 of the exchange's 600 member firms signed the plea to extend trading hours to 4 o'clock Monday through Friday from the present 3 o'clock closing hour.

The committee will consider all phases of the subject and report its findings back to the board of governors. It consists of Edgar Scott, of Montgomery, Scott & Co., Philadelphia; Ernest L. Jones, of Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, New York; and Howard B. Dean, Sidney Rheinstein, and Sylvester P. Larkin, New York members of the exchange. All are members of the board of governors.

November Shipments Highest for Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increasing deliveries under defense contracts, the Commerce Department said, helped to send manufacturers' shipments to the highest level of the year in November.

The department reported that its index of shipments stood at 149, a gain of three points over October, while the flow of new orders declined 13 points from the "extraordinary October total" to 159.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	1,073,070
1940 volume to date	207,605,359
1939 volume to date	262,015,799

Some Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Selective forward tendencies were displayed in the initial 1941 stock market session today, but rallying vigor was notably lacking.

While fractional advances were well distributed near the final hour, losers were plentiful and numerous issues unchanged. Dealings dwindled to about half the pre-holiday volume. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

War fears, brokers said, continued to offset to some extent the brightening business picture. Principal subject of discussion in boardrooms was the Federal Reserve Board's anti-inflation recommendations to Congress. The question of just how deflationary these might be, if adopted, was believed to have acted as a buying restraint. For the long pull, however, it was thought the suggested monetary program was bullish.

Among better acting stocks were Loft, Paramount Pictures, American Can, General Electric, J. C. Penney, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, U. S. Rubber, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, and Great Northern.

Hesitant were Chrysler, Air Reduction, Kennecott, Westinghouse, and Texas Corp.

In the curb occasional gains were posted for Great Northern Paper, Glen Alden Coal, American Gas, Bell Aircraft, Sherwin Williams, and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore.

U. S. Bonds Decline

U. S. Government bonds gave up minor fractions to more than a point today as the financial quarter pondered recommendations of the Federal Reserve Board for revamping vital fiscal policies. Corporate issues were narrow and generally mixed as the session neared the final hour.

Offerings of governments were extremely light from the start and remained skimpy throughout. Brokers explained the ease with which some of the longer term Treasury obligations slipped back as due to fears that the Reserve Board's new policy might be reflected in interest rates on top ranking obligations, now the lowest in history on the average.

Corporate bonds were mixed. The low-yield group exhibited extreme hesitation with some issues off as much as a point for the same reason the governments were on the offering side. A selected number of speculative issues moved ahead for small gains.

Posting minor advances were, among others, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Western Union 5s. Backward were Pennsylvania 4½s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Texas Corp 3s, American Telephone 3¼s and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

International Telephone 4½s and 5s were in good demand at advances of more than a point.

Foreign dollar loans were generally a shade higher.

Wheat Fluctuations Narrow in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (AP)—The wheat market greeted the new year with little trading enthusiasm today as prices fluctuated uneasily in a narrow range but the pit had a firm undertone much of the session.

Traders associated this underlying strength, which resulted in small fractional gains at times, with reports of red cross activity in picking up supplies for relief distribution and with the tightening domestic supply situation due to the loan program. Spot wheat prices were ¼ cent higher, with No. 2 hard here selling at 92¾, or more than 5 cents above the May quotation. The Federal Reserve Board's steps to quiet inflation fears attracted much attention.

Coal Industry Sees Good 1941 Prospects

WASHINGTON (AP) — John D. Battle, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, said in a year-end statement:

"The bituminous coal industry in 1940 has made notable progress and in terms of ine output experienced the best year since 1930. . . . The industry enters 1941 with prospects of further increases in mine output in pace with the steadily expanding activity in war industries as well as with increased demands for fuel coal in almost every channel. Mine operations are being geared to meet promptly and efficiently whatever demands for coal may eventuate but conditioned, as always, upon the sufficiency of transport facilities and the continuity of mine labor."

Britain's War Cost $38,000,000 a Day

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain expects its war expenditures to reach an average of $38,000,000 a day for the current fiscal year ending March 31.

This was indicated in a treasury statement estimating the total outlay for the year ending March 31 at £3,466,000,000 (about $13,864,000,000). In the week ending Dec. 10, Britain hit a record high daily expenditure of $62,596,764.

Lumber Ban Hits B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Restrictions on imports by Australia's government threaten to strike severely British Columbia major primary activity—lumbering. Already estimated by B. C. lumber exporters at some $3,000,000 a year, the ban on imports of redwood and cedar and a 40 per cent reduction in shipments of Douglas Fir virtually closes British Columbia's best overseas lumber customer next to the United Kingdom.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53	53	53	
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅝
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	4	15½	15¼	15⅜	Dec31
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	27	40⅜	39¾	39¾	— ⅞
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Dec31
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	8	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	6	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅞
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	162½	162½	162½	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10	10	10	Dec30
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	21	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	Dec30
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	2	35⅞	35½	35½	— ½
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	3	17½	17½	17½	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Dec31
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	7	15	15	15	Dec30
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	16	15¾	15¾	— ¾
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	8	58½	58	58	— ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	18	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	25	8¼	7½	8	+1
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	11	38	37½	38	Dec31
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	12	89½	89	89¼	+ ¾
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	184¼	184¼	184¼	Dec31
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	13	30⅞	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
65	34	Am Car & F pf	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	6	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Dec31
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	5	9½	9½	9½	Dec31
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Am European	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	1	1	1	1	+ 1/16
24¼	9⅛	Am&FP$6pf1.20k	2	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.40k	5	16⅝	16	16	—1
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3¼	3	3	— ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	11	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	Dec31
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	50	50	50	Dec31
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Dec27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Dec17
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	9	16⅛	15⅞	16	
92	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec31
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	16	19	18¼	18¼	
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	3	46	44⅞	44⅞	— ½
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	4	38	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	25	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	9	8	7¾	7¾	Dec31
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	7	43½	42½	42½	
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	155	154½	154½	Dec31
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Dec31
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	7	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Dec31
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	12	12	12	Dec24
23⅜	12¾	Am SugRef(½e)	16	15¾	15	15⅛	+ ¼
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	10	83½	81	81	+4½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14	14	14	Dec31
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	168½	167⅞	168	+ ¼
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	6	70¼	69¾	70¼	+ ½
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	71⅝	71	71⅜	+ ⅛
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153¼	153¼	153¼	Dec31
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	+ ⅜
12	6	Am Woolen	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Dec31
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf(7k)	4	58½	57½	57½	—1
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	54	54	54	Dec31
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	51	27⅛	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Dec31
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Dec31
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec31
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Dec30
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¼	110½	110½	+ ⅜
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	49¼	49	49	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N'v15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	14	29½	29	29	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Dec30
9½	3⅜	Artloom (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Dec27
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23k)	1	92	92	92	
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	39	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	61¼	60¼	61	+ ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	15	14⅝	14	14	— ½
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	4	14½	14½	14½	Dec31
22½	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	16½	16½	16½	
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	+1¼
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	8	7⅛	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	43	49	49	49	Dec31
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	6	69	68	68	Dec31
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec31
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	
8⅝	4	Aviation Corp	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	73	19	18¼	18½	
6⅝	2¾	Balt & Ohio	11	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Dec30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	8	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¼e)	29	24½	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅞
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	10	29	28½	29	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	Dec31
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	20	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅞
22½	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29¾	29½	29½	+ ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	50	87½	86	86¼	— ⅛
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	131	131	131	+ ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	24½	24½	24½	Dec31
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	10	9¾	9½	9½	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	10	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	30	30	30	+ ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	6	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	18	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	3	1	⅞	1	Dec30
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35¾	35⅜	35¾	Dec30
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	18	25⅛	24½	24½	— ½
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40	40	40	Dec30
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	44½	44	44½	Dec31
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec31
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	36	6	6	6	— ⅛
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	15	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	Dec31
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	29¾	30	Dec27
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22¼	22	22	
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	7	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	5⅛	5	5	
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	*9	7¾	7¼	7¼	— 1/16
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	5	34	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	8	18¼	18	18	— ¼
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	19	8½	8¼	8¼	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Dec31
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19¾	19⅛	19¾	Dec31
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	Dec31
		C					
26⅛	14	Calif Pack (1)	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
19½	11	Camp Wy (1.15e)	5	14¾	14⅝	14½	Dec31
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	8	12½	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Canadian Pacific	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	4	37	36½	36½	Dec31
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3	3	3	Dec31
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	7	29¾	29¼	29⅜	Dec31
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	19	3	2¾	2¾	Dec30
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	9	55¼	54½	54½	— ⅜
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	13	49½	48½	48½	—1
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	6	27⅞	27	27	— ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	18	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	19	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Dec30
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5	5	5	Dec30
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	30⅞	30½	30½	— ½
8⅝	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Dec31
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	19½	19½	19½	Dec31
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	24	43⅛	42½	42½	— ½
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101	101	101	Dec30
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec31
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Dec30
2⅛	⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	½	½	½	Dec31
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	Dec31
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
⅝	1/16	Chi Rock Is & P	15	1/16	1/16	1/16	Dec31
⅝	1/16	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	Dec31
¾	1/16	C R I & P 7% pf	7	1/16	1/16	1/16	Dec31
11	7⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Dec28
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	1	11	11	11	Dec31
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	58	72⅛	69¼	69¼	—2¾
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec30
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	36	36	36	— ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec31
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	5	28½	28	28	
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	3	33½	33	33	— ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	106	106	106	+ ¼
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Dec31
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½a)	3	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	4	29	29	29	Dec30
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	Dec31
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	2	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅜
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Dec31
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	28	4¾	4½	4½	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	78	76⅞	78	+1½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	23½	22	22	Dec28
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	77	77	77	+ ⅞
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	14	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ½
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	3	103¼	103	103	— ½
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	35⅞	35½	35½	+ ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	+1⅛
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	38	11¼	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	20	11/16	¾	11/16	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	52¼	51½	51¾	+ ½
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	17	29½	29¼	29⅜	
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼e)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	4	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
31½	17⅝	Cons Aircr (2e)	9	27	26	26¼	— ½
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	6	14⅜	14	14	+ ½
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (½e)	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	72	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	9	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	Dec31
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec30
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	23	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec30
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	21¼	20⅜	21¼	Dec31
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	15	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	80	80	80	+1
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	12	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ½
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	25	4⅛	4	4	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	28	19½	19	19⅛	
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	2	22⅛	23	22⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	3	18⅞	18½	18½	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	57	56¼	56¼	Dec30
65⅛	40¼	Corn Prods (3)	*24	45¾	44⅞	44⅞	— ½
184	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	*2	177	175	175	—2¼
7½	4	Coty Inc (½e)	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	Dec31
1½	⅜	Coty Internat'l	5	½	7/16	⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	5	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	5	18¼	18	18	
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	Dec31
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	2	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	5	45	45	45	Dec30
21⅛	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	3	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	31	46⅝	44¾	45	—1⅜
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	4	97½	95½	95½	—1½
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
45½	45½	Cuban-A S cv pf	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	—1¼
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	25	25	25	
4½	1½	Curtis Publish	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
51	31	Curtis pf (2¾k)	2	47½	47	47	Dec18
35½	29¾	Curtis p pf (¾e)	1	33	32½	32½	+ ¾
11⅜	6½	Curtiss-W (½e)	73	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
32⅜	21¼	Curtiss-WA (2)	3	29	29	29	+ ¾
23	14⅝	Cutler-H (1½e)	2	19¼	19	19	— ½
		D					
5½	3	Davega Str(¼e)	11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Dec27
18¼	13¾	Davega Spf(1¼)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Dec27
8⅜	5⅜	Davison Chem	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅞	13⅝	Deere&Co (1½e)	8	21¼	20⅜	20¾	— ⅜
28⅛	21	Deere pf (1.40)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
19⅜	11⅞	DeiselW-G(1½a)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
23⅝	8¼	Del & Hudson	8	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Del Lack & West	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	8	3/16	3/16	3/16	Dec30
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (2g)	1	117	116½	116½	—1½
36⅜	25⅞	Diamond M(1½)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Dec31
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1½)	3	40½	40½	40½	Dec30
10⅛	4⅜	Diam TMot(¼e)	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	12½	Dist C-S (h2.22)	5	18	18	18	+ ⅜
86	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	4	86	85½	86	Dec30
14⅝	9	Dix-Vortex(½e)	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Dec28
24⅝	14	Doehler D(1¼e)	1	21½	21½	21⅛	[illegible]
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines(h2)	8	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ½
94⅞	65½	Douglas Air (5e)	10	78	77	77½	+ ½
171	127¼	Dow Chem (3)	2	140	139¾	139¾	— ¼
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (2e)	4	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
10	5	Dunhill Int	3	6	6	6	Dec31
13¾	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	Dec31
189¼	146½	du Pont deN (7e)	12	163½	163	163	— ½
129⅜	114	du Pont pf (4½)	1	125	125	125	
		E					
44½	25¾	East Air Lines	12	34	33	33	—1⅛
6¼	3	East Roll Mill	6	4½	4½	4½	
166¾	117	East Kodak (6)	13	139	138¾	139	
37	22	Eaton Mfg (3)	2	34½	34	34	— ⅜
17⅛	10½	Edis Br Strs (1a)	1	14	14	14	Dec27
1¾	⅜	El & Mus Ind	3	7/16	7/16	7/16	+ 1/16
41¾	25	Elec Auto-L (3)	16	33⅜	33	33	— ⅜
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.80e)	46	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3	El Power & Lt	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
36¼	15⅝	El P&L6pf(.30k)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
40⅞	18½	El P&L7pf(.35k)	4	32¾	32	32	+ ⅜
33½	24⅞	El Stor Bat (2)	6	31¾	31¾	31¾	
41⅞	26	El Paso Nat G(2)	5	30	29½	30	Dec31
46	35	Endi-John (3)	6	41	41	41	Dec31
12⅜	5⅜	Eng Pub Service	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
83	63	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	
89	66	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Dec31
97	77	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	+1
⅞	¼	Equit Off Bldg	12	⅜	5/16	5/16	Dec31
1¾	⅝	Erie RR	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ 1/16
3⅜	¾	Erie 1 pf	3	1	1	1	+ 1/16
1⅝	⅝	Erie 2 pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Dec31
5	2¼	Eureka V Clean	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11¼	5	Evans Products	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
34¾	20½	Ex-Cell-O(2.30e)	6	30¼	30	30	
1	⅜	Exchange Buffet	1	½	½	½	Dec31
		F					
49¼	29½	Fair Morse (3e)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
31½	17½	Fajardo (2)	3	22	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
18⅞	11	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	12	12	12	Dec26
29¼	16	Fed M & S (2e)	1	24	24	24	Dec30
15½	12⅝	Fed Mogul (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec30
4⅞	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
1	3/16	Fed Wat Serv A	1	5/16	5/16	5/16	Dec30
25	15	Fed D Str (1¼e)	2	18¼	18	18¼	Dec31
98½	79	Fed Str pf (4¼)	2	96½	96½	96½	— ½
20	10	Ferro Enam (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
40⅝	27½	Fid P F I (1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	
21¾	12¼	Firestone (1¼e)	*3	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅝
106	84	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
46	32½	First N Str (2½)	4	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	Dec31
21⅝	10⅛	Flintkote (1e)	5	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ¾
38¼	24¾	Florence S (3e)	1	33½	33½	33½	
25¼	19	Florsheim A (2)	4	21½	21	21½	Dec31
8⅝	6⅝	Follansbee Stl	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
32	22	Follansbee Stl pf	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Dec17
35	18¼	Food M (1.60e)	1	32	32	32	+ ½
21¼	9½	Foster Wheeler	6	18	17½	17½	
6½	2½	Francisco Sugar	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec27
39¼	24¾	Freeport S (1a)	13	38½	38	38¼	+ ¼
		G					
3½	1½	Gabriel Co A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Gair (Robert)	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
20	10½	Gair (Rob) pf	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ¾
6⅝	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	1	5	5	5	
14½	8	Gaylord (1e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Dec31
51	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	49	49	49	N'v25
7¾	3½	Gen Am I (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
105	94	Gen A In pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Dec30
57¼	35¾	Gen Am Tr (3e)	2	54¾	54½	54½	
8¼	5⅜	Gen Baking (.60)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Dec31
4⅛	1¾	Gen Bronze	5	3½	3⅛	3½	Dec31
11⅞	4⅛	Gen Cable	3	6	6	6	+ ½
29½	11¾	Gen Cable A	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec31
89½	48½	Gen C pf (1¾k)	9	86⅜	86	86⅜	Dec31
22	12¾	Gen Cigar (1a)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
41	26⅛	Gen Elec (1.85e)	64	34⅛	33½	33⅞	+ ½
49⅜	33¾	Gen Foods (2)	12	38¾	38	38¼	
118⅝	111⅛	Gen Fds pf (4½)	2	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Dec31
⅝	¼	Gen G&El A	14	¼	¼	¼	Dec31
101	77⅞	Gen Mills (4a)	1	86	86	86	+1¾
56⅝	37¼	Gen Mot (3¾e)	177	48	45¾	45¾	—2¼
127⅛	116	Gen Motor pf(5)	3	126	125⅞	126	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	Gen Out Adver	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
60	32½	Gen O A A 16½k	1	43½	43½	43½	— ¾
10	5½	Gen P Ink (.60a)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Gen Pub Serv	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec31
19¼	9¾	Gen Ry Sig(½e)	1	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
11/16	¼	Gen Real & Util	2	5/16	5/16	5/16	
18½	13½	Gen Real&U pf	1	18	18	18	Dec30
33¾	20	Gen Refr't(1¼e)	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
15⅜	10	Gen Shoe (1e)	1	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
24¾	16¾	Gen Tel (1.40a)	2	21¾	21⅝	21¾	Dec31
13⅜	7¾	Gen Theat (.85e)	6	12½	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
23½	13⅞	Gen Time (2e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
23⅜	10⅛	Gen T&R (½e)	8	11⅝	11½	11½	Dec31
6¾	3	GilletteSaf(.40e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
51⅞	30¾	Gillette S pf (5)	2	35	35	35	+1

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
9	4⅛	Gimbel Bros	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
65	43	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	63½	63	63½	+ ⅜
19¾	11	Glidden Co (1e)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
45	30	Glidd cv pf(2¼)	6	45	44⅞	45	Dec31
4⅛	1¾	Gobel (Adolf)	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Goebel (.20)	35	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
20⅜	10	Goodrich (½e)	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
69½	45	Goodrich pf (5)	2	62	62	62	Dec31
24⅞	12½	Goodyear (1¼e)	20	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
97¼	69	Good T&R pf(5)	2	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
4⅛	1⅜	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	1⅝	1½	1½	Dec31
1¼	½	Graham-Paige	5	⅞	11/16	⅞	+ 1/16
9⅛	4⅜	Granby M (.80e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Grand Un w ct	1	12½	12½	12½	Dec30
12⅛	6⅜	Grand Un x ct	1	12	12	12	
16¾	10	Granite C S(¼e)	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
36¾	26	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Dec31
25⅛	21¼	Grant pf (1)	3	24½	24½	24½	Dec17
18¾	11⅜	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	12	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
30	15¼	Gt Nor pf(½e)	11	26¾	26¾	26¾	
29⅛	18⅜	Gt W Sugar (2)	3	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
35½	23	Green (H) (2a)	2	32¾	32¼	32¾	Dec31
17¾	9⅜	Greyhound (1a)	28	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
12	9	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅜	14¾	Grum Air (1¼e)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Guantan Sugar	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec31
2⅜	1¼	Gulf Mob & Oh	2	2	2	2	
14⅛	8⅝	Gulf M & Oh pf	2	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		H					
34¼	29¼	Hack Wat (1½)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Dec18
20¼	9⅝	Hall Print (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
17	10¼	Hamil W (1¼e)	3	14	14	14	Dec31
28¼	16½	Harb-Wa (1¼e)	2	23½	23	23	+ ⅜
9⅛	5⅛	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
4½	2	Hayes Mfg	5	3	3	3	
113¼	89⅞	Hazel Atlas (5)	4	93	91⅞	91⅞	Dec31
11⅝	6⅞	Hecker P (.60)	2	7	7	7	
110	86	Helme GW (5a)	2	88	88	88	Dec31
21½	12½	Hercules M (1e)	6	16¼	15¾	16¼	Dec31
100½	69	Hercul P (2.85e)	5	71½	70⅞	70⅞	+ ⅞
67¼	50	Hershey Ch (3)	2	53	52	52¼	Dec31
115¼	94⅞	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Dec26
18¾	13½	Hinde & D (1)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec30
35¼	19	Holland F (2a)	4	29¾	29¼	29¾	Dec31
9¾	4¼	Hollander (A)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16½	8	Holly Sugar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Dec31
60¼	35	Homestake (4½)	2	51½	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅞
38¾	28	Hou-Her A (2½)	3	37½	37½	37½	Dec27
16¼	8¾	Hou-H B (1½e)	11	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
71½	54½	Household (4a)	4	62¾	62¾	62¾	Dec30
112	101	Household pf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec30
6⅞	3⅜	Houston Oil	4	4	4	4	
50⅜	28	Howe Sou'd (3a)	3	36	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
1⅝	½	Hudson & Man	7	9/16	9/16	9/16	+ 1/16
7½	2½	Hudson & M pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec26
27	12	HudsonBay(h2e)	11	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
6½	3	Hudson Motor	16	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ¼
1	½	Hupp Motor	12	9/16	9/16	9/16	+ 1/16
		I					
13⅜	5⅝	Illinois Central	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
24⅛	12	Ill Central pf	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
9¾	5	Indian Refin	7	5½	5½	5½	Dec31
23	20	Ind P&L (1.60)	*9	20	20	20	+ ⅛
29	16⅜	Ind Rayon (2)	12	24	23⅜	23⅜	Dec31
118	72	Ing Rand (7e)	1	107½	107½	107½	
94	66½	Inland Steel(4a)	5	89	89	89	
15⅞	7½	Inspir Cop (½e)	21	12¾	12½	12½	
7½	4⅜	Insuransh (.20e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
47⅜	21¼	Int'chem (1.60e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Intercon R(.40e)	12	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
12⅞	6½	Interlake Iron	13	11¼	10⅞	10¾	— ⅛
2½	1	Int Agricultural	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec31
44	18⅛	Int Agr pr pf	1	40	40	40	— ¼
191½	136	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	159¾	159¾	159¾	Dec31
62¾	38	Int Harv (1.60a)	13	51¼	50	50	— ⅜
174	145	Int Harv pf (7)	1	173	173	173	Dec30
5⅜	1⅝	Int Hydro El A	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
14½	5¼	Int Mer Marine	26	9⅜	9	9	— ¼
7	3½	Int Mining (.40)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
38⅞	19⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	40	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
133	109	Int Nick pf (7)	3	130¼	130	130	+1¾
21⅛	10⅛	Int Paper & P	28	15	14½	14½	— ¼
73	40½	Int P & P pf (5)	8	66½	65¾	65¾	— ¾
5⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2	2	2	
39⅝	26⅞	Int Salt (1½a)	1	39	39	39	Dec31
36⅛	25	Int Shoe (1½a)	4	28¾	28½	28¾	Dec31
30	13½	Int Silver	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
109	97½	Int Silver pf (7)	3	108	108	108	Dec10
4¾	1¾	Int Tel & Tel	18	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	3	2	2	2	Dec31
10⅛	4⅜	Inters D S (.15e)	2	7	6¾	6¾	+ ½
8⅝	5¼	Intertype (½e)	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	Dec28
33	20½	Island Creek(3e)	3	32½	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅜
		J—K					
17	9	Jarvis WB(1¼e)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
52	34¾	Jewel Tea(2.40)	1	41	41	41	— ½
77½	44	Johns-M (2¾e)	1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
109½	48½	Jones & Lpf(4k)	1	107	106½	106½	— ¼
16	9⅞	Kalam S&F (1e)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅛	Kan City South	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
20¼	11	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Dec31
15½	9	Kaufma'n(1.05e)	2	13⅜	13¾	13¾	Dec31
104½	92	Kaufman pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Dec27
15½	7	Kayser (½e)	1	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
18⅞	8½	Kelsey-H A(1k)	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	4¾	Kelsey-H Wh B	2	8⅛	8	8	
38⅞	24⅛	Kennecott(2¾e)	34	37⅜	36⅜	36¾	— ½
15⅜	10	Keyst S&W (1e)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Dec31
46⅜	27¾	Kimberly-C(1a)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
2¾	1½	Kinney (GR) Co	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec30
26	19½	Kresge SS (1.20)	4	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅝
4	2	Kresge Dept Str	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec31
29½	22½	Kress SH (1.60)	1	26½	26½	26½	Dec31
34½	23½	Kroger Groc(2e)	6	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
		L					
16⅜	11⅞	Lambert (1½e)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
7½	3¼	Lane Bryant	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Dec28
35¾	16⅜	Lee R & T (¾g)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
25	15⅛	Lehigh P C (1½)	4	24	23½	24	Dec31
1⅜	½	Lehigh Val Coal	4	11/16	⅝	⅝	Dec31
4¾	2	Lehigh Val C pf	6	4	3¾	4	Dec31
4	1⅜	Lehigh Val RR	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	15¼	Lehman (1)	6	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	
14	9½	Lehn & F (1⅜e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
29	18⅛	Lerner Strs (2)	4	22½	21⅞	22½	Dec31
53⅜	30	Lib-O-F-G(3½e)	4	43½	43½	43½	— ⅝
9¼	5	Lib.McN&L(½e)	3	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
45	33	Life Saver(1.60a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Dec21
109	87	Lig & Myers(4a)	3	95¾	95½	95¾	— ¾
109½	87	Lig & My B (4a)	12	98	97¾	98	+ ⅛
188¾	169	Lig & My pf (7)	1	188⅜	188⅜	188⅜	Dec28
23½	16	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Dec24
30¾	13¼	Lima Locomo	6	29¾	29½	29¼	— ⅛
41	27	Link Belt (1a)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
14⅝	9	Lion Oil Ref (1)	10	10¼	10¼	10½	Dec31
18⅜	10⅛	Liquid Carb (1a)	5	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
41⅞	22¼	Lockheed (1½e)	19	27⅝	27	27	— ¼
37⅝	20½	Loews Inc (2a)	27	33¼	32⅜	32½	— ¼
109½	97	Loew's pf (6½)	3	108½	108½	108½	Dec30
39¼	15⅜	Loft Inc (½e)	60	18⅞	17⅝	18¼	+ ¾
46½	29	Lone Star C (3a)	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
4¼	2	Long-Bell Lb A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec31
18¾	13½	Loos-Wil (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
25⅛	17¼	Lorillard (1.20)	2	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅜
65	38	Louis & N (6e)	2	63⅝	63½	63⅝	— ⅜
21½	15⅛	Lou G&EA(1½)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
		M—N					
35	25¾	Mac A & F (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	Dec31
31¾	17	Mack Trks(1½e)	15	31½	30½	30½	— ½
31	20½	Macy (RH) (2)	3	25¾	25½	25½	
12¾	8⅞	Mad Sq (1.10e)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	Dec30
38	21½	Magma C (2½e)	1	30½	30½	30½	
4⅝	1½	Manati Sugar	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec31
7⅞	4	Mandel Bro (1e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec31
16¼	11½	Manh Shirt (1a)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
1½	¾	Maracaibo Oil	12	1	11/16	11/16	Dec31
5¼	3½	Marine M (.10g)	14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
16½	8¾	Marshall F(.40a)	5	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
47⅜	26¾	Martin G L (2e)	15	30½	30	30	
14¾	6⅛	Martin-Parry	18	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
40⅞	21¾	Masonite Cp(1a)	1	27½	27½	27½	
32⅜	21	Math Alk (1½)	5	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
53½	36⅜	May Dept Str(3)	2	52½	52⅛	52½	Dec31
4⅛	2¼	Maytag Co(.15e)	2	2¾	2½	2½	Dec31
30⅛	20	Maytag pf (3)	1	25	25	25	Dec28
16¼	10½	McCall Cp (1.40)	2	12½	12½	12½	Dec31
17⅞	10	McCrory St (1a)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
111 11/16	93	McCrory pf (6)	2	111 11/16	111 11/16	111 11/16	+ 1/16
29	17⅛	McGraw El (1a)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
9¼	5	McG Hill (¾e)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec27
47½	26	McIntyre (2a)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
12⅞	5¼	McKeesport Tin	10	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅜	McKess & Rob	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
32½	17½	McKess & R pf	1	25	25	25	+ ½
9¼	5	McLellan (.60e)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	7¼	Mead Corp (¼e)	•	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
82	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	2	66¼	66	66	Dec18
34½	24½	Melville S (2a)	6	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Mengel Co	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
28¼	10	Merch & Miners	2	17¾	17	17	Dec23
38½	24	Mesta Mach (2e)	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
12¼	6¼	Miami Cop(.45e)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅜	11½	Mid Cont (.80e)	13	14¼	14	14	
45	23½	Midland S(5½e)	3	38	38	38	Dec31
54	33¼	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅛	Minn-Moline	3	4	4	4	
64⅞	26	Minn-Mpf(6½k)	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	Dec28
11¾	7⅛	Mission C (¼e)	5	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	Mo-Kan-Texas	4	⅜	5/16	5/16	Dec31
4¾	1¼	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
⅝	1/16	Mo Pacific	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	+ 1/16
⅞	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	6	3/16	3/16	3/16	+ 1/16
19⅜	9½	Mohawk C(1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Dec31
119	79	Monsanto C (3e)	7	86	85¾	85¾	
56	31¾	Montgom (2¾e)	28	38	37½	37½	— ½
45	33¼	Morrell(J)(2¾e)	3	41	40½	41	Dec31
16	8⅞	Motor Prod (1e)	4	11⅛	11	11⅛	Dec31
18⅝	12	Motor Wh (1.60)	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
26⅞	15	Mueller Br (1e)	7	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
5¼	2⅜	Mullins Mfg B	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15¾	8¼	Munsingw (¼e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Dec31
83	56	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	70	70	70	Dec31

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	4	Murray Cp (¼e)	8	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
53	41	Myers&Bros(4e)	1	50	50	50	+1
7⅝	3¾	Nash Kelvinator	42	5⅛	5	5	
23¾	13½	Nat Acme (1e)	16	23⅜	22½	22½	— ⅝
8¾	5⅝	Nat A Fib (.70e)	5	7⅛	7¼	7¼	Dec31
10	7½	Nat Auto pf(.60)	*1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
16¼	9	Nat Aviat (¾e)	10	10⅛	10	10	Dec31
24½	16¼	Nat Bisc (1.60)	23	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
176	155	Nat Bisc pf (7)	5	175½	175	175	
19	12⅛	Nat Bd & I (1a)	6	13	12¾	13	Dec31
99⅛	86	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	Dec 4
20½	15¼	Nat Bd&S (.60a)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
16¼	9¾	Nat Cash Rg (1)	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	Nat Cylin (.80)	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	Dec31
18⅝	11¾	Nat Dairy (.80)	6	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜
7⅜	3	Nat Dept Stores	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Nat D S pf (.60k)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
26⅞	17	Nat Dist (2)	6	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¼	Nat En & S(½e)	2	13⅜	13½	13½	Dec27
12¼	5½	Nat Gyps (.40e)	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
96	66	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	Dec31
22½	14⅛	Nat Lead (½a)	17	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
176	160	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	176	176	176	+1
27	13½	Nat M&S (1¾e)	1	23½	23½	23½	Dec30
38¾	28¾	Nat Oil P (⅛g)	3	30⅛	29⅝	29½	— ⅝
8⅞	5⅝	Nat P & L (.60)	1	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
73¾	48	Nat Steel (3)	3	66½	65½	66½	
9¾	4⅝	Nat Supply	8	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
48	26¼	N S 5½pf (2.06k)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
14⅜	8	Nat Supply$2 pf	2	9½	9½	9½	Dec31
8⅝	3½	Nat Tea	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec31
10⅜	7¼	Natomas Co (1a)	4	9½	9½	9½	Dec31
10½	8	Nehi Corp (½a)	6	8½	8½	8½	Dec30
25⅜	14	Neisner Bro(1a)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Dec31
53½	36	Newberry (2.40)	2	43	42½	43	+2
30⅜	20½	Newmont (1½e)	4	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
14¼	6⅛	Newport I (.30e)	2	8⅛	8	8	
27¾	23⅛	Newp N S (1e)	34	27¾	26¾	26¾	—1
110½	105¾	New N S pf (5)	4	109½	109	109	— ⅞
50	30¼	NY Air Br (3e)	1	42	42	42	Dec30
18⅞	9⅛	NY Central RR	54	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	8⅞	NY Chi & St L	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Dec30
39	15	NY Chi & St Lpf	4	31¼	30	30	—1⅜
33½	20½	NYC Omni (3a)	1	23½	23½	23½	
8⅛	3¼	NY Dock	1	5½	5½	5½	Dec31
12¼	4¾	NY Dock pf	1	10	10	10	Dec27
⅝	1/16	NY NH & H	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1/16
2	¼	NY NH & H pf	4	5/16	⅜	⅜	
½	1/16	NY Ont & West	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
31¾	13¼	NY Shipbldg(1e)	24	30⅜	29	29⅛	—1
35⅞	20	Nblitt-Sp (3.10e)	6	31½	31½	31½	Dec27
226½	175	Norf&West(10a)	3	213⅜	212	213⅜	Dec31
26¾	15	No Am Av(1¼e)	18	17⅛	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
23¾	14⅝	No Am Co(1.20a)	30	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
59	47½	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
58	47¼	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	1	57	57	57	+ ¼
9¼	4½	Northern Pacific	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
114	101	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Dec27
5⅛	2⅛	Norwalk T & R	11	2½	2¼	2¼	Dec31
16½	11	Norwich Ph (1)	1	13	13	13	— ½
		O					
8¾	5⅜	Ohio Oil (.45e)	31	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
23¼	10¼	Oliver F (½e)	8	16⅝	16¼	16¼	Dec31
14⅝	7⅝	Omnibus (1.20)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅛	Oppenheim Col	2	3½	3½	3½	Dec31
18⅜	11⅛	Otis Elevat (1e)	12	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
12⅜	7	Otis Steel	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
47	21	Otis Steel 1 pf	3	44	43	44	
32¾	19	Out M&M (2¼e)	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	Dec31
64⅝	42	Owens-Ill G (2)	4	47¼	46¾	46¾	
		P—Q					
10½	4¾	Pac-Am Fish	4	9⅛	9	9	
14	9½	Pac Finan (1.20)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Dec30
34⅝	25¼	Pac G & E (2)	10	27⅞	27½	27½	
50	33	Pac Lighting (3)	3	37¼	37	37	+ ½
16¼	8	Pac Mills	25	13	12¾	13	Dec31
7¼	2⅞	Pac Tin C (.60e)	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	5½	Pac West Oil	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
4⅛	2¼	Packard Motor	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
25¼	12	Pan-Am Airway	14	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
10½	6¾	Pan-Am Petrol	2	7¾	7½	7½	Dec28
1	½	Panhandle P&R	1	9/16	9/16	9/16	Dec30
45½	26½	Paraffine (2¼e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec31
10⅞	4¼	Param Pic (.45e)	119	10⅞	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
99	64	Param 1 pf (6)	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅜
11⅛	6¼	Param 2 pf (.60)	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
18	15	Park & Tilford	2	16	16	16	Dec26
2⅝	1⅜	Park UCM (.10e)	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Dec31
44½	29¼	Parke D (1.60e)	10	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
23⅜	13½	Parker Rust(1a)	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Dec31
2⅜	¾	Parmelee Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec30
12⅛	5⅜	Pathe Film(.30e)	9	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	— ¼
10⅜	5¼	Patino M (.40e)	9	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ½
62½	43	Pen & Ford (3)	5	45⅜	45	45	Dec30
96½	71	Penney(JC)(3a)	1	87	87	87	+1
4⅛	1⅜	Penn Coal & C	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4	1½	Penn Dix Cem	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅜
46¼	11¾	Penn-D pfA(1k)	2	42	41¼	41¼	— ¾
16⅝	9¾	Penn Gl ct (1e)	1	13	13	13	Dec31
25⅞	15	Penn RR (1½e)	21	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅜
23	15	Peoples D (1a)	1	22	22	22	
43	23	Peo G L & C(2a)	3	36⅞	36¾	36¾	— ¼
4½	1½	Peoria & East	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec31
13¼	5½	Pere Marquette	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec31
24	15	Pet Milk (1)	1	22	22	22	+1
8⅞	5¾	Petrol Cp (.70a)	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Pfeiffer (1)	1	7⅛	7½	7½	
40½	25½	Phelps D (1½e)	21	35⅞	35¼	35¼	
47	37¼	Phila 6% pf (3)	6	43	43	43	Dec31
⅝	⅛	Phil Read C & I	5	3/16	⅛	⅛	— 1/16
14¼	11¾	Philco C (¾e)	2	12	11¾	11¾	Dec31
97½	68	Philip Mor (3a)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
7¾	3⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
41¾	27¼	Phillips Pet (2)	5	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	2⅜	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec27
28⅛	22	Pillsbury (1.60)	3	22¾	22½	22½	Dec31
7¼	3½	Pittsburgh Coal	8	7¾	7	7	— ¼
46⅛	16	Pittsburgh C pf	6	46½	43¾	43¾	—1¼
9⅞	5¼	Pitt C&I (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	13½	Pitt Forg (1e)	7	14¾	14½	14⅝	Dec31
8¾	4½	Pitt S&B (.45e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11	5	Pitt Steel	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Dec31
1¼	⅝	Pittston Co	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
22¾	15	Plym Oil (1.30a)	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	Dec31
20½	12¼	Pond Crk (1¾e)	4	21	21	21	+ ½
12¾	5½	Poor & Co B	1	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2¼	½	Porto R-Am T A	2	¾	¾	¾	Dec31
8	4¾	Postal Tel pf	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Dec31
14⅞	6½	Pressed Stl Car	9	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
14¾	6⅜	Pressed Stl 1 pf	1	13	13	13	Dec30
45¼	21	Pressed Stl 2 pf	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
71¾	53	Proc & Gam(2a)	12	57⅜	57	57	— ⅜
43½	28⅜	P S NJ (2.40)	13	29⅜	29	29	— ⅜
145	126	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	137½	136⅜	136⅜	Dec28
128	110⅞	P S NJ 6% pf(6)	1	121½	121½	121½	— ½
115½	100	P S NJ $5 pf(5)	4	108½	108½	108½	Dec31
118	114½	P S El&G pf (5)	1	118	118	118	Dec20
32¼	16⅞	Pullman (1a)	33	26	25½	25½	— ¼
11½	6¾	Pure Oil (¼e)	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
97½	84	Pure O 6% pf(6)	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅜
89	73⅜	Pure O 5% pf(5)	1	86	86	86	+ ¼
15⅝	9	Purity Bk(1.10e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
15½	9½	Quaker Oil(.80e)	8	10⅝	10½	10½	Dec31
		R					
7¼	4¼	Radio Corp(.20e)	36	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
69	48½	Radio cv pf(3½)	2	62½	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Radio-Keith-Or	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
43½	34	Radio-Keith pf	2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
23	15½	Raybest (1½e)	1	19	19	19	
29⅞	13½	Rayonier Inc	1	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
37½	24	Ray'ier pf (2)	4	28	28	28	
17½	9⅞	Reading Co (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
27	19¾	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec30
23	17	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21½	21	21½	Dec31
4⅜	1¾	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8¾	6⅝	Reliable St (½e)	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Dec31
13⅛	8	Reliance (.70e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Dec27
10½	6	Reming-R (.80)	8	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
63¼	37¾	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	Dec31
2	1	Reo Motors ct	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24½	14	Repub Stl(.40e)	52	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞	— ½
97½	60	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
14¾	7¼	Rev Cop & Brass	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
30¼	17½	Rev Cop&BrasA	2	24	23½	23½	— ½
15⅞	8⅛	ReynoldsM(.30e)	1	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
11⅞	6⅛	Reynolds Spring	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	Dec31
44	30½	Rey Tob B(2¼e)	32	32½	32	32¼	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅞	Richfield O (½e)	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Ritter Dental	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec31
12	3¼	Roan Ant (.63e)	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
22½	11½	Ruberoid (1.30e)	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
15½	12½	Rustless Ir (.60)	1	13	13	13	
1⅜	⅜	Rutland RR pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec30
		S					
53	34	Safeway Str(3a)	4	44	43½	44	+ ½
42	26	St Jos Ld (2¼e)	2	38½	37⅞	37⅞	—1⅛
⅜	1/16	St L-San Fran	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Dec31
⅞	⅛	St L San Fran pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec31
43	17	SavageArms(4e)	18	43¾	42	42¾	+ ¾
14¾	7½	Schenley	4	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
88	64⅝	Schenley pf(5½)	6	86	85	85	Dec31
49	34	Scott Pap(1.60a)	5	34½	34⅛	34⅛	Dec31
⅜	⅛	Seaboard Air L	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
1¼	¼	Seaboard A L pf	1	5/16	5/16	5/16	Dec31
20	11	Seaboard Oil (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	
2⅞	1½	Seagrave Corp	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
88	61¼	Sears Roebk(3a)	5	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	— ¼
16⅜	8¼	Servel Inc (1)	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16½	8½	Sharon Stl (¼e)	6	13	12⅞	13	Dec31
5¾	3	Sharp & Dohme	4	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
56	40½	Sharp D pf (3½)	4	53¼	53¼	53¼	Dec30
7⅝	4¾	Shattuck (.40)	2	5	5	5	Dec31
13⅛	7⅝	Shell Un O (¾e)	12	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
108¼	95½	Shell Oil pf(5½)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Silver K (.40)	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24	12½	Simmons (2e)	1	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	Simms Petrol	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec24
31	17⅜	Sim S&S (2.10e)	1	28	28	28	+1⅛
23¼	12¼	Skelly Oil (1¼e)	10	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	Dec31
22	10½	Smith(AO)(½e)	8	18½	18⅛	18½	Dec31
11½	5	Smith & Cor(½)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec31
24⅝	14	Snider Pack (1)	6	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
12⅛	7⅛	Socony V (½e)	78	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	1⅜	So A G&P (.20e)	8	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
30¾	16	So P Rico (1a)	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	10	So Grey L (1½)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
30½	23¼	So Cal Ed (1½a)	13	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
15⅜	6¾	Southern Pacific	28	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
20½	8	Southern Ry	11	12½	12¼	12¼	
34⅞	13¼	Southern Ry pf	8	21⅝	20⅝	20¾	— ⅞
39	17½	SoRyM&O ct (4)	1	25	25	25	Dec19
3⅛	1½	Sparks Withing	12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Dec31
7	3¾	Spear & Co	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Dec28
23¾	14⅜	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
47	33	Sperry Corp(2e)	10	38	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
38⅞	19	Spicer Mf (2½e)	*3	37⅜	37	37	
11⅛	4¾	Spiegel Inc (.60)	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Square D (2.80e)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ½
7⅞	5	Stand Br. (.40a)	19	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
113	98	Stand B pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Dec31
2⅝	1	Stand Gas & El	11	1⅛	1	1	Dec31
7½	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	Dec31
18½	9⅞	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Dec31
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	3	14⅛	14⅛	14½	Dec31
26⅛	16¼	Stand Oil Cal (1)	53	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
29	20¾	Stand O Ind(1a)	29	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
46½	29⅞	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	86	34¾	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅜
38⅞	23	Starrett (3¼e)	2	39⅜	39½	39¾	+1
80¾	56	Sterling P(3.80a)	2	64	64	64	
8⅞	4½	Stewart-W (½e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4	Stokely Bros	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Dec31
12⅝	5	Stone & W (½e)	13	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
12⅝	5¾	Studebaker Cp	23	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
65⅞	46¾	Sun Oil (1a)	3	58½	57½	57½	— ¾
10⅞	7⅛	Sun Min'g (1.60)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	12½	Superheat (½a)	*1	18	18	18	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Superior O(.10e)	2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18¼	9⅛	Superior Steel	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec31
35⅜	20	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3	Sweets Co of Am	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec27
24⅞	17⅝	Swift & Co(1.20)	9	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
32¼	16⅝	Swift Intl (2)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
9⅝	4¾	Syming ww(¼e)	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	3¾	Syming xw (¼e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Dec31
		T					
6	4⅛	Talcott (.40e)	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec31
5⅝	2⅞	Telautogr (.20e)	1	3⅛	3	3⅛	Dec31
9¼	4¼	Tenn Corp (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
12½	5	Texas & Pac Ry	5	7½	7¼	7½	Dec31
47⅜	33	Texas Corp (2)	31	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
4¼	2½	TexasGulf(.20e)	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	26⅞	Texas Gulf S(2a)	18	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅜	Tex P C&O (.40)	18	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	14	4⅛	4	4	Dec31
18½	7	Thatch Mfg (1)	2	7¼	7	7	
53	36	That cv pf (3.60)	7	36¼	36	36	Dec27
4	2⅛	The Fair	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec28
5¾	3	Thermoid Co	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2¾	Third Av Ry	9	4	4	4	Dec31
6½	4	Thompson (JR)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec26
38⅛	25¾	Thomp Pr (1¾e)	1	32	32	32	— ¾
2½	1	Thompson-Star	14	1⅛	1	1⅛	
23	8	Thompson-S pf	1	18	18	18	Dec26
12	9¾	Tide WA (.70e)	11	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
99¾	81	Tide W pf (4½)	3	99	99	99	
34½	18	Timken-D (3¼e)	19	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	—1
52½	35½	Timken R(3½e)	6	51⅛	51	51	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Transamer (½)	12	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	10¼	Trans & West A	9	17¼	17¼	17¼	
9⅜	4½	Tran&Wil (.45e)	4	8	8	8	Dec31
2¾	1¼	Tri-Cont Corp	7	1½	1½	1½	
82½	64	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	74½	74	74½	Dec31
5⅜	3⅛	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	6	5	5	5	
10½	6¼	Truscon Steel	2	10	10	10	Dec31
13¼	5	Twenty C-Fox	25	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
25¼	14	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	6	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Twin City Rap T	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
13¼	6¼	Twin C'ch(.70e)	5	8½	8½	8½	
		U					
45	21½	Underw'd (2¼e)	9	32½	31½	32½	Dec31
18¾	9¼	Union B&P (1e)	10	12¾	12¼	12¼	Dec31
88⅞	59⅞	Union C (2.30e)	14	69⅞	69⅛	69⅛	— ½
17½	12	Union O C (1)	11	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
98	71	Union Pac (6)	11	78½	77½	77½	— ¼
89½	70	Union Pac pf (4)	2	84½	84½	84½	
16	13	Union Prem (1)	1	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
29⅞	22¾	Union T C (1.80)	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	12	United Air Lines	5	16⅜	16	16	
53⅜	31½	United A (3½e)	10	42⅜	42	42	+ ⅜
18	12½	United Bisc (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
65⅝	42½	United Carb (3)	2	47⅞	47¾	47¾	+ ⅜
20½	12	Unit-C F (1.20a)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	United Corp	17	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
42	26	United C pf (3)	17	28½	27¾	28	— ¼
7¼	3¾	United Drug	1	4½	4½	4½	
6	2	United Dy'wood	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
5⅜	2⅞	United Elec Coal	1	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
41	25½	United E&F (4e)	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
85⅞	60	United Fruit (4)	1	70	70	70	— ¼
15	9½	United G Imp(1)	27	10	9⅞	9⅞	
118	107½	United G pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Dec31
13¾	6	Unit M&M(½e)	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	3	United Paperbd	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	US & For Sec	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
97	80	US & For pf (6)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	Dec27
11	5⅛	US Freight (1e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
89	50	US Gypsum (2a)	2	66⅞	66½	66½	+ ½
6½	2¾	US Hoffman M	5	6	6	6	+ ½
35	25½	US H M pf (2¾)	1	35	35	35	Dec26
28	14	US Ind Alcohol	6	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅜
7⅜	2½	US Leather	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅜
12⅞	6	US Leather A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
74	48	US Leath pr pf	1	57	57	57	Dec17
38⅛	21¾	US Pipe & F(2a)	5	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
39	27¼	US Play Cd (2a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
24	22	US Plywood 1.20	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Dec31
1¾	½	US Real & Imp	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	15	US Rubber	12	22¾	21⅜	21⅜	—1
117	68½	US Rub 1 pf (8)	1	85	85	85	
67⅝	39¼	US Smelt (1g)	2	64	63⅞	64	+ ¼
73½	60	USSmelt pf(3½)	1	74	74	74	+ ¾
76½	42	US Steel (3e)	105	69¾	67⅞	68	—1⅜
130	103½	US Steel pf (7)	3	128¼	128	128¼	+ ½
39¼	29½	US Tob (1.96e)	2	31	31	31	+1
2¾	1¼	United Stockyd	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2½	1	United Stores A	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
63¼	41	Unit St pf(7½k)	1	51	51	51	Dec24
18½	12½	Univ Cycl(1.10e)	3	17¼	16½	17¼	Dec31
70	45	Univ Leaf T(4a)	2	53½	53½	53½	Dec30
		V—W					
¾	1/16	Vadsco Sales	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
39⅞	22½	VanRaalte(2¼e)	6	26¼	24½	26¼	Dec31
43⅞	25	Vanadium (1½e)	4	33½	33	33	—1⅜
49½	35½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	43	43	43	— ½
31½	19	Victor Ch(1.40e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
4⅛	1¾	Va-Caro Chem	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
31¾	14	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	26	26	26	+ ½
48	36¾	Virgin Ry (2½a)	3	41½	41	41	Dec30
35	28½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	6	32½	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	¼	Wabash Ry	2	¼	¼	¼	Dec31
2⅛	3/16	Wabash pf A	9	5/16	⅜	⅜	Dec31
9⅞	5¼	Waldorf S (.80a)	3	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
23⅛	16½	Walgreen (1.60)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	Dec31
104⅞	89	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Dec21
35¼	18¼	Walker (H) (h4)	2	30½	30	30	+ ¼
16⅝	10	Walker pf (h1)	1	13	13	13	+ ½
6½	3	Walworth Co	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅜	3½	Ward Baking A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¾
1⅜	⅝	Ward Baking B	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec31
25½	13½	Ward Baking pf	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	Dec31
4¼	2	Warner Bros Pic	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Warren Bros	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
34⅛	22	Warren Fdy(2a)	1	29	29	29	Dec19
28¾	20	WashGasLt(1½)	1	22⅞	22½	22½	— ½
20¼	13¼	WaukeshaM(1a)	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	Dec31
24	14	Wayne P (2)	6	19¾	18½	19¾	+1¾
4⅞	2½	Webster Eisen	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	15⅛	Wess O&S (½e)	1	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ½
75	58¾	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Dec28
120	108⅛	West PP pf(4½)	4	118	118	118	Dec30
25⅜	11	W Va P&P (1e)	1	17	17	17	Dec31
105	100⅞	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	105	105	105	
40⅞	21	West Auto (2)	5	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
5	2¾	West Maryland	3	3⅛	3	3	Dec31
8	4⅛	West Mary 2 pf	4	6	6	6	Dec28
1	⅛	West Pacific pf	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	+ ⅛
28¾	14½	West Union(1e)	7	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅜
28½	15¼	West Air (1¾e)	13	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
118	76	West E&M(4¾e)	9	105	104	104⅛	— ⅜
37⅜	26	West El Inst(2e)	1	34	34	34	
38½	27¾	Westvaco(1.40a)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Dec30
38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
35⅛	18⅛	Wheeling Steel	7	29	28¾	28¾	
74⅞	51	Wheel pr pf(5)	2	72⅝	70	72⅝	Dec30
11¼	7¾	White Dent(.60)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Dec31
17⅛	7½	White Motor	22	17⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
11⅝	4⅞	White Rock	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
7¼	3½	White Sew Ma	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Dec31
57½	38	White Sew M pf	2	45	45	45	Oct29
24⅞	14¾	White pr pf (2)	1	22	22	22	Dec31
3⅜	1¾	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Dec30
3½	1½	Willys-Overla'd	2	2	2	2	
6¾	3	Willys-Over pf	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7⅜	3¾	Wilson & Co	17	4⅝	4½	4½	Dec31
70	45	Wilson$6 pf(6k)	6	67	66⅜	66½	Dec31
34¼	15¾	Woodward I (1e)	17	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
42¼	30	Woolworth(2.40)	9	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅝	Worth P & M	12	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
65¼	39	WPM cv ppf1⅝k	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¾
58	29	WP&Mppf(1⅝k)	5	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ½
93	73	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ¼
25	15¼	Yale & T (.60a)	1	21⅜	21½	21½	— ¼
19¼	9¾	Yel T & C (1¼e)	32	17	16⅝	16¾	— ¼
14	6⅜	YoungS&W(½e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
48¼	16¼	Yng S&T (1¼e)	17	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
99½	80	Yng S&T pf 5½	1	96	96	96	Dec28
28½	12½	YoungStD(1½e)	6	18¼	17¾	18	+ ¼
17¾	8⅝	Zenith Rad (1e)	4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
4⅜	2	Zonite Products	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec31

RIGHTS Expire

			Expire	Sales	High	Low	Close	
⅜	1/16	Nat Oil P	Jan 2	19	1/16	1/16	1/16	Cash

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) Paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Oil Industry Declared Ready to Meet All Defense Needs

Business and Industry

HomeBuilding Gains Shown For Year 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the year 1940 approximately 180,000 new small homes were completed or started under FHA inspection, according to Abner H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administrator. This is an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year.

Mr. Ferguson said that during 1940 the FHA program made possible the profitable safe investment of more than $1,000,000,000 by private lending institutions with FHA insurance issued on about 170,000 small-house mortgages totaling $750,000,000 and on property insurance loans aggregating $280,000,000.

Homes Insured

During 1940 insurance was issued on 153,747 small home mortgages totaling $669,416,154; and on property improvement loans totaling $233,067,349.

Over 8,000 private lending institutions are now holding FHA-insured home mortgages in their investment portfolios and almost 3,000 institutions are participating in the property improvement loan program under Title I of the National Housing Act.

Mr. Ferguson said that he expected new residential construction to continue throughout the country at a rapid pace, with the FHA taking an increasing part in the activity.

During the past year, Mr. Ferguson pointed out, about 545,000 new dwelling units—FHA-insured and otherwise—were erected, setting a 12-year high record and representing a 17 per cent increase over the 465,000 units erected in 1939.

This trend, Mr. Ferguson said, is expected to continue because of the upward surge of employment and purchasing power throughout the country and the existence of ample credit facilities on favorable terms. The pace of operations in 1941, however, he said, also will be influenced by developments arising in connection with the national defense program.

Some Building Problems

It was emphasized by Mr. Ferguson that the possibility must be recognized that emergency defense construction such as army barracks and cantonments may produce temporary stringencies in supplies of building materials and labor. He was confident, however, he added, that the difficulties of the building industry will prove ample to meet all present requirements of the defense program without impeding new home construction.

Moreover, he pointed out, new housing demands arising in key industrial areas where defense industries are rapidly expanding their employment will create additional outlets for profitable investment of private funds in new home construction.

"Already," he continued, "this movement is reaching impressive proportions. During the closing months of 1940 new homes started under FHA inspection in important defense industry regions showed increases of more than 50 per cent over the similar period of 1939, with gains in individual areas ranging as high as 155 per cent."

Air Associates, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Air Associates, Inc., reported net profit for the year ended Sept. 30 of $409,265, equal after $7 cumulative convertible preferred dividends to $3.50 each on 111,618 common shares, compared with $126,939, or $1.08 each on 99,884 shares of common in the preceding year. Company makes and distributes aircraft parts.

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ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 146

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, January 15, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1941, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer
December 30, 1940.

U. S. Oil Industry Production Records Are Broken in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 1940 production and consumption of petroleum products indicate the ability of the petroleum industry to take its place in the national defense program with fewer readjustments than any other basic industry, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Although these demands, continues the report, exceeded by a substantial margin all previous records in the history of the industry, they easily were filled without straining of capacity.

Not only is the petroleum industry ready, with minor changes, to fill all normal and anticipated increased needs for its own vitally important products, says the survey, but in 1940 it began the commercial production from petroleum of synthetic substitutes for other essential substances, chief among them toluene, rubber, and glycerin. The United States alone, among the nations of the world, can produce the quantities and qualities of super aviation fuel needed for maximum military effectiveness.

New Records Made

Virtually every production, manufacturing, and consumption record of the industry was broken in 1940, the year-end analysis reveals. More oil was produced, more refined products were manufactured, and the United States consumed more petroleum products, than ever before in the 80-year history of the industry. United States consumption averaged almost 1,800 gallons per family.

Underground oil reserve inventories at the beginning of the year were higher than at any previous time, reflecting oil discoveries that during the last five years have been more than twice as great as production. The price of the industry's chief product, motor fuel, declined to the lowest point, except for 1933, since 1919, although the highest average gasoline taxes ever levied kept at a high level the cost of motor fuel to the consumer.

The modern refining processes, like catalytic cracking, polymerization, alkylation, isomerization, and aromatization, which have been responsible for the production of the finest aviation fuels and for the synthetic rubber, toluene, glycerin, and other basic industrial chemicals, were extended and improved during 1940. Many of these processes use as a raw material the by-product refinery gases which until relatively recently had no apparent use except as a heating fuel.

Exports Decline

During 1940 the industry began to feel the full effects of the war. Motor fuel exports particularly were affected and dropped more than 40 per cent from 1939, because of decreased foreign purchases and, to some extent, the embargoes and export licensing of our own Government. Crude oil shipments abroad declined 24 per cent, and refined products as a whole, 32 per cent.

Crude-petroleum production increased nearly 7 per cent in 1940 to 1,354,423,000 barrels, compared with 1,264,962,000 barrels in 1939, preliminary estimates indicate. Outside the United States, however, a decline of 2 per cent dropped production to an estimated 795,318,000 barrels, for a world total production of 2,149,741,000 barrels. The United States proportion of the world total therefore increased slightly, to 63 per cent.

The country's refineries processed 1,291,516,000 barrels of crude oil in 1940, an increase of 4 per cent over 1939. These crude runs did not nearly reach the refinery capacity which, on Jan. 1, 1940, totaled 4,721,213 barrels daily. The shut-down capacity alone, 431,952 barrels daily, it has been pointed out, is greater than the entire refining capacity of the industry in 1917.

Production of motor fuel in 1940 totaled 614,459,000 barrels, against 611,043,000 barrels in 1939. Light fuel oils (gas oil and distillates) rose more than 10 per cent, to 179,123,000 barrels, and residual fuel oil 3 per cent to 316,668,000 barrels.

Demand Rises

Domestic demand for motor fuel increased 6 per cent, from 555,509,000 barrels in 1939 to 590,737,000 barrels in 1940. Motor-fuel exports, however, dropped to 24,919,000 barrels from 44,638,000 barrels in 1939, a decrease of 44 per cent. Consumption of light fuel oils showed the greatest increase of any of the major petroleum products, a gain of more than 18 per cent to 164,571,000 barrels.

Drilling of wells increased 9 per cent from 1939, to 30,264 wells; of these 21,277 were completed as oil wells, and 2,224 as gas wells.

The amount of crude oil in storage at the end of the year rose by 321,000 barrels to an estimated 263,000,000 barrels; at the end of 1939 these stocks had dropped to the lowest point in 18 years. Crude oil prices, as indexed by the 36-degree Oklahoma-Kansas price, remained at $1.02 a barrel throughout 1939; no estimates of the nation-wide average per-barrel price are available, but it is expected to approximate the 1939 average, $1.02.

Wholesale prices of petroleum products, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, again were far below the average for all commodities, and dropped 4 per cent in 1940 from 1939. The 1940 petroleum-product average was 50, compared with 78.3 for all commodities. These indexes are based on 1926 as 100.

Prices Are Low

The average retail price of motor fuel in 50 representative United States cities dropped in 1940 to the lowest level, except for 1933, since prices first were collected in 1919. The year's average was 12.75 cents, compared with 13.31 cents in 1939, the all-time low of 12.41 cents in 1933, and the all-time high of 29.74 cents in 1920. The highest average gasoline taxes ever levied, 5.66 cents a gallon, kept at a high level in 1940 the cost of motor fuel to the consumer.

Total gasoline taxes have increased steadily in recent years, passing the $1,000,000,000 mark for the first time in 1939. It is estimated that state and federal gasoline levies in 1940 amounted to $1,146,000,000, of which $868,000,000 was contributed to the states and $278,000,000 to the Federal Government. The federal levy represents an increase of one third over 1939, reflecting the 50 per cent increase in the tax (to 1½ cents a gallon) effected July 1, 1940. Total petroleum taxes, it is estimated, amounted nearly to $1,500,000,000.

Heads Diesel Firm

C. B. Jahnke

Elected President of the Cooper Bessemer Corporation to succeed B. B. Williams, who becomes Chairman of the Board. Mr. Jahnke was formerly Vice-President.

Farish Sees Need of More Aviation 'Gas'

NEW YORK (AP) — William S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), recommended a $30,000,000 expansion of the oil industry's equipment for production of 100-octane aviation gasoline to assure ample supplies for defense and other emergency needs.

The oil executive's suggestion, disclosed by Axtell J. Byles, President of the American Petroleum Institute, was addressed to 15 large refining companies which make this high test grade of fuel.

Mr. Farish's communication indicated the industry's present output of 100-octane aviation fuel could be doubled within 12 to 14 months by enlarging refinery capacity. A substantial additional increase could be gained, he said by augmenting the lead content.

"While the industry already is capable of supplying more 100-octane fuel than will be needed to meet Government, commercial, and export demand during 1941," said Mr. Farish's letter, "part of this capacity is shut down and purchase and storage of more of this fuel during the next six months would assist in meeting future demand by keeping present equipment operating at the maximum.

"Productive capacity of the industry is estimated at about 35,000 barrels daily by March, 1941."

Mr. Farish saw a likelihood, however, of largely increased requirements in 1942.

Civilian demand plus exports of 100-octane fuel in 1941 were estimated by Mr. Farish at 10,000 to 12,000 barrels a day, but he warned "training planes might require more fuel than expected and also that commercial needs might grow apace with those of defense."

Mr. Farish's letter was sent to the presidents or other high executives of Continental Oil Co., Gulf Oil Corp., Humble Oil & Refining Co., Phillips Petroleum Co., Richfield Oil Corp., Shell Union Oil Corp., Sinclair Refining Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Standard Oil Co. of California, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Sun Oil Co., Ohio Oil Co., Texas Corp., Tide Water Associated Oil Co., and Union Oil Co. of California.

Record of Stock Market in 1940

By the Associated Press

New York

The stock market in 1940:

Total market value of shares listed in the New York Stock Exchange—	
Dec. 1, 1940 (latest	$41,848,247,000
Dec. 1, 1939	45,505,228,000
1940 high (April 30)	46,769,244,000
1940 low (May 31)	36,546,583,000
Record high (Sept 1929)	89,668,276,000
Depression low (July, 1932)	15,863,479,000
Stock Sales (shares)	
1940 (partly estimated)	265,000,000
1939	262,029,599
Average price of all listed shares	
Dec. 1, 1940	$28.72
Dec. 1, 1939	31.79
Brokers loans (a)	
Dec. 1, 1940	$362,322,681
Dec. 1, 1939	573,271,684
Stock Exchange seat price	
1940 high (Jan. 18)	$59,000
1940 low (Nov. 27) (b)	33,000

(a) Borrowings by members of New York Stock Exchange.
(b) Also the lowest paid since 1899.

Apparel Wool Trade Starts New Year Near Record Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The apparel wool industry in the United States closed the year 1940 in what was probably the greatest activity in its history, Frank J. Knell, President of the New York Wool Top Exchange, stated in a year-end review. The rapid increase in mill operations in the last half of the year, however, followed sub-normal activity in the second quarter. The rapid increase in the consumption of apparel wools by both woolen and worsted mills in the final six months was, of course, due primarily to the national defense program, Mr. Knell pointed out, a program which required millions of yards of cloth for the country's expanding Naval and Military orders.

A brief review of 1940 reveals that domestic wools declined on the average about about 15 cents clean pound in the first quarter of the year. One of the causes for price weakness in the domestic wool market was the record imports of wools from South Africa. Much of the Cape wool had been bought at prices well under the domestic wool market, the resulting competition causing a downward realignment of domestic prices more in line with foreign wools.

In conjunction with heavy imports of apparel wools was a slowing up in consumer demand locally, a factor which caused rapid contraction in the consumption of apparel wools during the first four months of the year.

Following the submission of France to the German will, the domestic apparel wool industry moved methodically but quickly toward expanding production. Government orders supplied the demand which caused the largest monthly consumption of apparel wool on record in October. The trade believes that the average daily consumption of apparel wools in the United States in the last two months of the year continued at a record pace.

While the consumption of wools began to improve in July, it was not until the middle of September that apparel wool prices became definitely stronger. Between September 13 and October 25 the average price of fine and ½ blood domestic wools rose 17 cents per clean pound at Boston. Due to the sharp decline in prices during the first quarter, however, the net average rise during the year in the price level of fine and ½ blood domestic wools was limited to about 5 cents per clean pound. Because of the satisfactory price level, Commodity Credit Corporation loans were negligible during the summer months.

Throughout the last half of the year the apparel wool industry continued to be confronted with a two-price market, i. e., one price representing domestic wools and one price representing foreign apparel wools. The 5 to 10 cents per clean pound premium of domestic wools over foreign wools in the first quarter was due to heavy imports and in the last six months was due to Government orders specifying domestic wools.

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Packard Reports:

PACKARD, distinguished as co-designer and largest builder of the famous Liberty motor in the war of '17-'18, is already active in the national service.

For more than a year, Packard has been building huge engines for the Navy's newest weapon — the patrol torpedo fleet. These 1350 horsepower giants stem from an aircraft engine design — and are precision-built to aviation standards. Many of these Packard engines have already gone to sea, and many more will soon start their "shakedown cruise."

In the air as well as on the sea

And before long Packard-built motors will be in the air as well as on the sea.

For Packard has been chosen to build the famous aviation motors which power those two swift fighters — Hurricanes and Spitfires. The groundwork for the production of these engines is well under way — and Packard experience will speed their building.

This reservoir of Packard experience — experience in building every type of motor, for everything from tanks to planes — is important. Important to the nation. And important to you, the car buyer.

And what about car production?

At Packard, the nation's defense needs come first — have a clear right-of-way. Fortunately, Packard is big enough to handle all of its present defense assignments and its regular job of motor car production — big enough to keep on doing its part for national prosperity, as well as for national defense, at the same time.

And into its 1941 cars Packard is building the quality and value for which it is just as famous as it is for engineering leadership.

Thanks to this policy, you are assured of a well-built soundly engineered car that has outstanding mechanical ruggedness, as well as outstanding smartness. It is your guarantee of a car that will be unusually economical to run and astonishingly trouble-free.

Before you buy any car, look into Packard's record for operating thriftiness and utter dependability. Then drive the new Packard, give it every test you can devise, and we are sure you'll decide it has everything you want in your next car . . . and at a price that makes Packard ownership easy. $907 to $5500, delivered in Detroit, State taxes extra.

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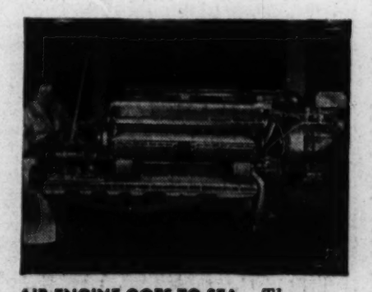

AIR ENGINE GOES TO SEA — *These new marine super-charged V-12's are really aviation engines — precision-built to microscopic tolerances.*

HEIR TO IT ALL — *1941 Packards are heir to Packard's vast experience, and show it. They are marvels of thriftiness and long-lived ruggedness.*

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farm Income In '40 Nears Nine Billion

CHICAGO (AP)—The blow Europe's war dealt American farm prices last spring because of demoralization of international trade is being softened, year-end market statistics showed, by resurging domestic demand for farm commodities as the United States rearms.

Prices of important commodities which collapsed late in May and in June when the war took its dramatic turn that meant blackout for many of Europe's ports of entry, have come far along the recovery road since then. Livestock and produce have more than regained the loss and have pointed to new high levels, but major grains have lagged behind.

Near Record Wheat Output

American farmers produced approximately 5,000,000,000 bushels of grain in 1940, nearly a record and an increase of 4 per cent compared with last year. Average yield per acre was the highest on record. This, together with large livestock marketings and favorable returns during much of the year from produce, contributed to raise agriculture's cash income, including Government payments, to around $9,000,000,000, best of a decade with the possible exception of 1937. However, it also brought about further piling up of surpluses, which, in the absence of normal foreign outlets, remained to plague markets during the coming year. To lighten this burden the Government announced loans on a record amount of grain now held off the commercial market.

Prices above $1 a bushel were paid for wheat when 1940 began. The market was strengthened by demand based on two factors which evaporated within a few months. The first was the poor outlook for winter wheat, which had its worst start on record. Heavy moisture early in the year brought about a miraculous recovery of this crop, however, with the result that 1940 wheat production was about 9 per cent greater than in 1939, giving the United States its largest supply, including carryover, in seven years. The second was the bullish implication of the war which was nullified by the German westward advance in May.

Collapse When France Fell

All grain prices collapsed when the fall of France became apparent. In the week from May 11 to May 18 wheat fell about 30 cents, the sharpest break on record. Other grains showed equally serious losses. By late summer, however, the tightening domestic supply situation due to withholding of more than 400,000,000 bushels of corn under loan or Government ownership and the piling up of wheat under loan began to be felt. Grain prices followed the lead of livestock which were showing the effects of improved domestic consumer demand as industry began to whir with defense orders.

Hogs lost more than $1 per hundredweight during May and June, the Chicago average price tumbling to below $5 or to the lowest level since 1934. Steer prices fell $1.50 but, by the end of July, began a sharp rebound that carried the average value of best steers from $10 to $14 while the top reached $15.40, highest in three years. Increased consumer demand for meat had much to do with this.

Farmers marketed large supplies of livestock and meat production soared. In November it was the largest for the month on record. Hog slaughter, the greatest since 1924, with the possible exception of 1928, showed an increase of more than 20 per cent compared with 1939. Cattle and sheep slaughter increased slightly.

John G. McCarthy, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, said it appears reasonable to expect that the great stimulation that will be afforded industry and domestic commerce by vast defense preparations will have favorable reactions on the grain trade.

"The farming community will benefit from the defense program," he said, "and the grain exchanges which service the flow of farm products to the consumer should share also in the increasing prosperity of the country."

Steel Rebounds To 95.9 P. C. Rate

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel production in the nation's mills will rebound to 95.9 per cent of capacity this week from 80.8 per cent in the preceding holiday week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

The current rate will be just 1 point below the record high actual output rate of 96.9 per cent set a month ago. A year ago operations were at 85.7 per cent of capacity.

Int'l Harvester Co. Plans To Build Two Furnaces

CHICAGO (AP)—The International Harvester Company announced that it is adding two open-hearth furnaces at its Wisconsin steel works at South Chicago, to even up production between its originating and finishing mill capacities.

The company also will install auxiliary equipment. The total cost will be about $1,500,000.

With the two new furnaces total capacity will be about 580,000 gross tons, or about a 20 per cent increase.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 3-8 '47-43	107.24	107.24	107.24
3 3¼s '43-45	108.5	108.4	108.4
1 3¼s '46-44	109.6	109.6	109.6
1 3¼s '46-44 reg	109.4	106.7	106.7
16 2½s '53-49	107.26	107.26	107.26
4 3s '55-51	113.2	112.28	113.2
7 2¾s '60-55	111.9	110.14	110.14
1 2¾s '60-55 reg	110.14	110.14	110.14
6 2¾s '59-56	110.22	110.8	110.8
8 2¾s '65-60	110.12	110.6	110.12

Home Owners Loan

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3s '52-44	107.26	107.25	107.25

New York City Bonds

73 3s '80	103	102⅞	102⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s'44	97½	97½	97½
7 Alleghany cv 5s'49	85½	85½	85½
20 Alleghany 5s'50 st	60¾	60½	60¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107	107	107
21 Am&For P 5s 2030	54½	54	54½
3 AmIGChem 5½s'49	104½	104½	104½
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	104⅛	105⅛	104⅛
19 Am T&T 3¼s'6 6	109½	109⅜	109⅜
1 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Am WW&E 6s 75	109	109	109
3 Ang C Nitra dez 67	31	31	31
20 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
14 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
30 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
1 AT&SF 4s 1903-55	100	100	100
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	100	100	100
6 AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	100½	100½	100½
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75	74⅝	74⅝
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	70	70	70
9 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63⅜	63½
6 A G Line 5s 45	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	75½	75¼	75¼
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	71	71	71
39 B&O 95 st A	37⅛	36¾	37⅛
11 B&O 95 st C	42	41¾	42
5 B&O 2000 st D	37	37	37
31 B&O 96 stF	37⅛	36¾	37⅛
5 B&O 1980 stR	37½	37½	37½
54 B&O cv 6s 2000	61¼	60½	61¼
7 B&O 4s 48	70⅝	70½	70½
1 B&O S W 50 st	45	45	45
6 B&O T C 4s 59	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	48	48	48
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
8 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	136⅛	136	136
10 Beth Stl 3s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
32 Boston&Me 4½s 70	19	18¾	19
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
1 Bos & NY Airl 4s 55	9¼	9¼	9¼
13 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Buf Gen 3¼s 81	111	111	111
9 Buf R&P 57 st	44⅞	44½	44½
4 Bush Term 5s 55	42	41⅞	42
32 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	107¼	107½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Can Pac 5s 44	102	102	102
11 Can Pac 4s perp	52	52	52
20 Celanese 3s 55	99⅝	99½	99½
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	88½	88½	88½
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107	107	107
35 Cen Pac 5s 60	44	43	44
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	13	13	13
2 Cen R R N J 5s 87 reg	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Cen R R N J 4s 87	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	86⅝	86	86⅝
5 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	104¾	104½	104¾
6 Ch Atlon 5s 49	9½	9⅜	9½
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	71½	71½
21 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84	83¾	83¾
13 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97	96⅝	96⅝
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93	93
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	6½	6½	6½
38 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	5⅛	5	5
13 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	30¼	30¼	30¼
8 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	30¼	30¼	30¼
28 Ch&NW cv4¾s49	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
4 Ch&NW 4½s2037C	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Ch&NW 4s287	15	15	15
1 Ch&NW 3½s 87	15	15	15
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	45½	45½	45½
80 CRI&P 4½s52A	8½	7⅞	8½
17 CRI&P 4½s52Act	7	6¾	7
23 CRI&P 4s 88	15	15⅞	15
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7¼	7¼	7¼
41 CRI&P rfg 4s 34ct	6¼	6	6¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s63	104	104	104
8 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	92	91⅞	92
12 Ch&W Ind4s 52	90¾	90½	90½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	34½	34½	34½
6 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	109¼	109	109
15 CCC&StL 4½s77	57⅝	57	57⅝
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s61	81	81	81
5 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	68¾	68¾	68¾
38 Col&So 4½s80	14½	14⅜	14½
11 Columbia G 5s1961	105½	105⅛	105⅛
2 ComlMack inc 69ww	41	41	41
26 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	117⅛	117	117⅛
1 Con Edis 3½s 49	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s 56	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	106	106
15 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	76	76	76
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¼	109⅛	109¼
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105½	105½	105½
6 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	99	99
19 Dayton P&L 3s 70	109	109	109
30 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	50½	50⅛	50⅝
2 Del P&L 4½s 71	108	108	108
1 D&RG4½s 36	7¾	7¾	7¾
21 D&RG 4s 36	8	7½	8
5 DGRGWest 5s 78	6½	6½	6½
2 Det Ed 4s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
18 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅝	105⅞	105⅞
15 Elgin oliet&E 3¼s 70	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Erie rfg 5s 67	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
29 Erie rfg 5s 75	18⅛	18	18
9 Erie Gene 6s 57	106	106	106
2 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Fla E Cht 5s'74 ct	7½	7½	7½
8 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	89¼	88¾	89¼
13 Goodrich 4¼s'56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	108	108	108
1 Gt Nor 5s'73	102	102	102
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	94¾	93¾	93¾
3 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	104	104	104
19 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	98⅝	98⅛	98¼
2 Gt Nor 3s'67	84⅝	84½	84⅝
9 Gulf MkOh 4s'75	65	65	65
5 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	92	91	92
4 Houst'nOilTex 4½s'54	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
24 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	44¼	44	44¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	108½	108½	108½
2 Ill Cen 4s'52	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	39¾	39½	39½
24 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	36¼	36	36¼
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	41¼	41¼	41¼
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
4 Inland Stl 3s'61	107⅞	107	107
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	98½	98½	98½
52 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	1¼	1	1¼
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	48½	48	48½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	71	71	71
3 Int Paper 6s'55	104½	104½	104½
4 Int Paper 5s'47	103⅛	103	103⅛
65 Int T&T 4½s'52	32¾	30½	32¾
72 Int T&T 5s'55	34¾	32¼	34¾
4 K C South 5s 50	69¾	69¾	69¾
7 K C South 3s 50	68	67⅞	68
2 K C Term 4s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59¼	59⅛	59¼
11 Lautaro Nit inc 78	28	28	28
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
20 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 reg	15½	15½	15½
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	49	49	49
5 Lex&East 5s 65	119	119	119
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
5 Lorillard Co 7s 44	122	122	122
12 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	84	83¾	83¾
2 LouislandN 3¾s 2003	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 LouislandN 3½s 50 A	104½	104	104
8 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	109	109	109
4 Maine Cen 4s 45	74½	74½	74½
64 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	105¼	104½	105
3 Mead Corp 4½s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Mich Cen 4½s 79	68	67	67
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	29	28½	29
1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	15	15	15
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	55½	55½	55½
21 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13½	12¾	13½
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	3¾	3¾	3¾
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24½	24½	24½
19 M-K-Tex 4s 61 B	11¾	11	11¾
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A	19¾	19¾	19¾
75 Mo Pac 5s 77F	20	19½	19½
15 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
37 Mo Pac 5s '78G	20½	20¼	20½
4 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	20¾	20¾	20¾
29 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	19¾	20	20
7 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s 60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
24 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅝	106	106⅝
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	36	36	36
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	31½	30½	31½
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38½	37⅝	37⅝
3 NashChA&StL 4s'78	69¼	69¼	69¼
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	106⅝	106½	106½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
10 N O Pub Sv 5s 56B	106¾	105¾	106¾
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	32	32	32
1 NY&GreenwLS6s46	26¾	26¾	26¾
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
22 NYC 4½s 2013A	59½	59¼	59½
9 NYC cn 4s 98	86½	86⅛	86½
15 NYC 3¾s 46	95	95	95
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	60	59¾	59¾
1 NYChic&StL 6s 41	91	91	91
4 NYChic&StL 5½s'74A	73	72½	73
32 NYChic&StL 4½s 78	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
2 NY Wh&Bost 4½s 47	94	94	94
20 NY Conpect 3¼s 65	100¾	100¼	100¼
2 NY Dock cv 5s 47	60	60	60
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
41 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21¾	21½	21¾
28 NYNH&H 4½s '67	20½	20⅛	20½
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 NY Tel 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
42 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	6¼	6	6¼
3 Niagara Falls P3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Norf & W 4s '96	127	127	127
6 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106	105¾	105¾
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105½	105½	105½
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾	62⅞	63
4 Nor Pac 4½s 22047	51½	51½	51½
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	76⅛	76	76⅛
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46	46	46
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	110½	110½	110½
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	106½	106½
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	87	87	87
1 Pac G & E 5½s '41	111¼	110¾	110¾
11 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111½	111½	111½
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	85	85	85
18 Pars Bway 3s '55 ct	54	52⅝	54
18 Pen P&L4½s'80	110	109¾	109¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	124¼	124¼	124¼
38 Pen RR gen 4½s69	108½	108	108⅝
17 Pen RR 4½sdeb70	98½	98	98
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Pen RR 4¼s84E	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Pen RR 2¾s 70	98	97	97
1 PeoriaAE 4S 49st	50¼	50¼	50¼
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	79	78½	78½
8 Pere Marq 4½s80	73	72½	73
4 Pere Marq 4s 56	71½	71½	71½
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s83	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Ph Read C&I cv 6s49	4	3½	4
7 Ph Read C&I 8s'43	17	16⅝	17
1 Phillips Pet 3s 48	102 11-32	102 11-32	102 11-32
15 PCC&SL 5s 70B	113¼	112	112
8 PCC&StL4½s'77	105½	105⅛	105⅛
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s58A	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s60C	54½	54½	54½
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	78	77¾	77¾
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Prov Sec 4s57	3	3	3
1 Pub Svc E&G6s 2037	222	222	222
5 PubSvcNoIll3½s68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Readg 4½s97A	80	80	80
4 Readg 4½s 97	79½	79½	79½
13 Rem Rand 4¼s Sww	104¼	104	104
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	7½	7½	7½
4 RI Ark & La4½s34	10¼	10¼	10½
2 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	69	69	69
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	68½	68½	68½
5 St L & P 5s 50 B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
7 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
13 St L S F 4½s 78	10	10	10
14 St L S F 4s 50 A	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	70	70	70
2 Seab A L cn 6s 45	5	5	5
13 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1	1	1
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 So Bell T & T 3s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Sou Pac 4½s 68	41½	40¾	41½
64 Sou Pac 4½s 81	40⅞	40¼	40¾
67 So Pac 4½s 80	40⅞	40½	40⅞
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	58	57⅝	58
32 So Pac clt 4s 49	38¼	37¾	38¼
13 So Pac 3¾s 46	49⅞	49¼	49⅞
4 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45½	44⅝	45½
1 South Ry 6½s 56	82	82	82
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	77¼	77¼	77¼
17 South Ry cn 5s 94	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	60½	60	60½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105½	105½	105½
1 SwiftCo 3¾s 50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10 TexarkArPtSm5½s 50	89	89	89
41 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅝	106½	106⅝
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
10 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	62¾	62½	62½
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
15 Third Ave aj 5s 60	23	22¾	22¾
2 Third Ave 4s 60	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	107	107	107
11 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
8 Un Pac 3½s 80	106½	106⅛	106½
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	106⅝	106¼	106¼
15 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107	107	107
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	89	89	89
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	104½	104½	104½
8 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	55	55	55
1 Wab&W 1st 2s 2003	84¼	84¼	84¼
23 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Wabash 5s 76 B	8¼	8¼	8¼
15 Wabash 4½s 78 C	8½	8½	8½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
8 Wests Md 4s 52	93⅝	93¼	93¼
11 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	15	14	15
17 Western Un 5s 51	78¾	78½	78¾
8 Western Un 5s 60	77	76½	76½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	76	76	76
20 Wheel Stl 4½s 66 A	106½	106⅛	106⅛
10 Wilson & Co 4s 55	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	103	102½	103

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	64	64	64
23 Argentine 4½s 48	80	79⅞	80
4 Australia 5s 57	84	84	84
1 Brazil 8s '51	18	18	18
26 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
20 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17	16¾	17
18 Buen A 4⅜s '77	50	49	50
10 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 Buen A 4⅜s Apr '76	49½	49	49½
1 Canada 5s '52	100	100	100
5 Canada 4s '60	91¾	91⅝	91⅝
1 Chile 6s '61	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 Chilean Mun 7s '69asd	9½	9½	9½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	30½	30½	30½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	30½	30½	30½
23 Cuba 4½s '77	53	52½	52½
7 Denmark 5½s'55	30	29⅞	30
2 Denmark 4½s'62	33½	33½	33½
2 Denmark 4½s'62	31	31	31
4 French 7½s'41	75	73½	75
6 Ger C AgBk 6s'60 Jul	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
10 GerCAgBk 6s'60 Oct	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 GerCAgLoan6½s'58	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
15 Ger Gov 5½s'65	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
2 Ger Govt 5½s'65 unst	6	6	6
3 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	28¾	28¾	28¾
13 Italy 7s 1951	45½	45	45
20 Japan 6½s'54	63¼	63¼	63¼
7 Japan 5½s'65	53	53	53
1 Milan City 6½s'52	28¾	28¾	28¾
15 Norway 4s '63	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 Orient Dev 6s '53	43¾	42¾	43¾
20 Peru 1st 6s '60	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Prussia 6s '52	25½	25½	25½
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	10½	10½	10½
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8½	8½	8½
1 Saarbrueck 6s 53	25½	25½	25½
7 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	17⅝	17¼	17½
18 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	42	41⅝	42
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	44	44	44
10 Urug aj 3¾s 4s¼s 79	39¾	39¾	39¾

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,726,000; previous day 9,233,850; week ago 7,802,000; year ago 7,261,850; two years ago 10,507,000. Jan. 1 to date 3,726,000; year ago 19,675,650; two years ago 27,374,025.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Cit N Bk (Va)	$2	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Accumulated				
ConsDryGdCp 7% pf	$2	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Final				
Traders Fin pf B	$1.75	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Irregular				
Arlington Mills	$1	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Initial				
City N Bk & Tr Chi	$1	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 19
Medford Corp	$1	..	Dec. 28	Dec 19
Interim				
Fairmount Cream	20c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Shell Trans & T	2½%	..	.....	.....
Stock				
SimmonsNBk(Ark)	25%	..	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Year End				
Contl Gas & El	$6.25	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Western Cart Co	$24	..	Dec. 28	.....
Regular				
Am Dairies pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Am Factors Ltd	10c	M	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Am Lt & Tract	30c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
BrooksB&Tr(Conn)	$2	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Burkhrt(F)M32.20pf	55c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Ca Intl Tr Shrs (mod)	11.41¢	..	Jan. 2

Churches Enlisted In Camp Duties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Churches were asked yesterday by the Rev. Paul D. Moody, Director of the General Committee of Army and Navy Chaplains, to extend their hospitality to soldiers and sailors and help establish a "safeguard against evil influences."

"The Church has the greatest opportunity in this crisis," the Rev. Mr. Moody said in a New Year's broadcast to the armed forces. "For in the neighborhood of the camps there is much to do. Churches can unite in furnishing centers to which men on leave can come and find a welcome, a place to write letters, to read, and make the sort of acquaintances which are a safeguard against evil influences, for the forces of unrighteousness, which from time immemorial prey upon soldiers and sailors are not asleep or indifferent to their evil opportunities."

Col. William R. Arnold, Chief of Army Chaplains, said that it was "reassuring to note that all of the religious groups of the Nation are represented in our defensive forces and that men under arms shall have every facility to practice their religion."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR readers can earn splendid commissions showing unusual line of Waterproof, Stainproof Tablecloths, Stringless Aprons, also photographer, butcher and beauty parlor aprons. Request free catalogue "M." Marshel Co., 1239 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

SOY BEANS wanted from shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York State in car-lot quantities or larger; dealers only. BENJAMIN GERKES, Bean Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

RUGS, books, fine furniture, glass, bric-a-brac. OPPORTUNITY SHOP, 312 Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y., Auctioneers and Appraisers.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

3 minutes' walk to station, a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious, rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH, MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen; ample terrace, facing park; $1900. Brett Wyckhoff, Potter Hamilton Inc., FL 5-8900 ALLISON

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 470 W. 24th St., Apt. 10D—Young lady wishes to share London Terrace Apt.; many advantages; reasonable. Phone CH. 2-8517.

BEDDING

MATTRESSES, box springs, pillows—made over and sterilized; blankets washed, rebound; quilts re-covered. MARKS BEDDING CO., 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. TR 7-8195.

SUPREME BEDDING CO. — Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 176 Amsterdam Ave., N Y C TRafalgar 4-0660

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. UN. 4-3510

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y. Accommodations for resident and transient guests, loving care, home environment; attractive grounds. Supervision MRS. JANET CUBY. Box 43. Tel. Wantagh 1578.

E-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS Individual rooms for each account ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC. 67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. Tra. 7-6000

PAYING GUESTS

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., 1776 Challen Avenue—Guests, in home of congenial couple; large rooms, 3 exposures; private entrance patio and bath if desired; best location; nice yard and trees.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwins, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

LARCHMONT, N. Y., 3 Hillcrest Ave.—Expert piano tuning, repairing; best local references. Frederick L. Kieber, Tel. Larchmont 1687.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL 71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 102 E. 21st St.—Attractively furnished warm front room for business woman $6.50, smaller $5.00. LE. 2-2582. Mrs. John Ramage.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3A)—Sunny corner, water, near bath, large closet; business people. Call Sunday or evenings.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (Cor. 99th St.) Apt. 9B—Desirable, double or single, homelike, quiet, light. Lucas.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented, and Serviced PORTABLE AGENTS 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4350

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

THOMPSON'S
905 MAIN STREET
January Clearance Sale
Includes all Coats and Dresses
20% off
Regular Prices

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Is the Month of Money-Saving Super Values at
READ'S

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
Boned Chicken
Meats and Groceries
BEHRENS' MARKET
192 Fairfield Ave. Dial 5-5121

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1918

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Exclusive with our Budget Shop
"Ann Sutton" Classic Dresses
of Lovely Washable Crepes
Sizes 14 to 40—$6.50
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pickwick Theatre
Greenwich, Conn. Gr. 3760
S. HUROK PRESENTS
THE ORIGINAL
Ballet Russe
"The No. 1 Ballet of the World"
ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY
TUES. EVE., JAN. 14th
All Seats Reserved
$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
(Plus Federal Tax)
Mail and Phone Orders Filled In Order of Receipt
FREE PARKING

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton *Joseph S. Hall*
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

Kerosene Room Heaters
$6.50 to $12.00
Fuel Oil Burning Heaters
$47.75 to $74.50
Weather Stripping—Wood—Metal—Rubber
Greenwich Hardware Co.

The Greenwich Electrical Co.
Electrical Appliances and Contracting
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

Walnut Loaf Cake
25c each
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MIDDLETOWN

The Forest City Laundry
has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you, too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
Opp. "Town Clock"

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued.)

Try PELTON'S
Tasty Sandwiches, Candy, Salted Nuts
and visit our Soda Bar
Toiletries for Men and Women
108 Main St. 136 E. Main St.

WRUBEL'S
Don't Miss the Savings in
OUR JANUARY SALE
of Coats • Dresses • Shoes
Hats and Children's Apparel

Our MID-WINTER SALE
of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets, Bed Spreads and other white goods is now in progress
Caulkins and Post, Inc.
Telephone 1275

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

Cities Service Gas
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
255 George Street 8-5722

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort.
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

WHITTON FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

Atlantic and Bell Streets
The Stamford Dept. Store
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
103 Bedford Street Tel. 5-3113

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

New Year's Greetings
to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
FRANK **MARTIN & SONS, INC.**
MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

The KINGSBURY Shop
•
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
•
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
It will be greatly to your advantage to attend our annual
WHITE SALE
now in progress
Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Linens and Domestics
All at money saving prices

Use your Christmas money for something you have always wanted, a Watch, Diamond, or some other nice piece of Jewelry.
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

The Great
January Sale
is now in progress. See these great drastically reduced specials
WINDSOR CURTAIN SHOP
127 Bank Street

Look for the great
January Values
Reductions in Every Department of the Store
The Miller & Peck Co.

ALLSTATE TIRES
Cross Country Batteries
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

Sugenheimers
presents
A Distinctive Collection of Formal Wear and Accessories for the Coming New Year
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

Greater
JANUARY SALES
of Coats, Dresses, Shoes and Millinery
Musser **Liebeskind**
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Master Kraft Super-Safe Oil Burner
WALTER B. SHAFFER
PLUMBING and HEATING
3824 N. Parson Street Laf. 2784

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

The Bradford Dining Room
3301 St. Paul Street
Delicious Southern Cooking, homelike atmosphere. Specializing in parties of all kinds. We serve homemade rolls and pastries. Four course dinners 65c and 75c. Open daily. Dorothy J. Blair, Manager.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other national advertisers, phone 3-6138 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANYONE can wash and iron men's shirts but to launder them the "Killip" way is an art. So send us the men's soiled shirts today. They'll be sure to notice the difference.
Cost only 12c per shirt with Damp Wash or "Thrifty" Service
Phone 5-3311
Get the Killip Quality

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
We wish our customers
A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Why not have a Whitney Charge Account for the New Year, and have the advantage of using
CHARGA-PLATE
An Exclusive Service at
WHITNEY'S

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

French Jacques et Rene Inc. Hair Stylists
113 State Street Tel. 5-5515

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Clearance Sale
A host of bargains for every member of the family
Take advantage of this once-a-year opportunity to supply your complete quality footwear needs
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court St.
In Our 53rd Year

"Largest Home Furnishings Store Between New York City and Cleveland"
THE FAIR STORE

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

AFTER CHRISTMAS SALES
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S apparel for people who are thrifty minded. Large savings assured. Don't miss these opportunities to make your dollars do double duty
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
30 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St., Un. 6600

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wiedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Come in and see the new Imperial Washable Wallpapers for 1941
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Semi-Annual Shoe Clearance
Reduced prices on Women's Foot Rest and Enna Jettick Shoes
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued.)

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

Complete
INTERIOR DECORATING SERVICE
Call 4000
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

They're Big, Beautiful Bargains!
1941 FRIGIDAIRES
at Rothschild's

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

J. Schiffmacher
SMITH ST. SERVICE STATION
TYDOL
Smith St. and Grand Ave., Tel. 6473
Just North of R. R. at the Right
Complete Repair Service

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Prudence Prim
Specializing in Infants' and Children's Wear. Also Ladies' Accessories.
60 North Grand Ave. Baldwin 1080
(Near Lorenz Ave.) Open Evenings till 9:30

BAY SHORE

Why not open a
Budget Account
TAKE 5 MONTHS TO PAY
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE
4 East Main St.
BAY SHORE 1442

HENNING AGENCY
Real Estate and Insurance
91 EAST MAIN STREET
BAY SHORE, N. Y.

NORGE
Rollator Refrigerator
See the new 1941 models of Norge Refrigerators and Washing Machines on display.
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

G. H. MAGEE
Socony Fuel Oils
21 LINCOLN STREET
Babylon 1160 Babylon, L. I.

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Bay Shore 1130—Phones—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel Bayside 9-1871—1872

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

DOUGLASTON (Continued)

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

PRINTING
Wedding Invitations, Church Bulletins, Commercial Work.
UTILITY PRESS
1079-81 WHITE STREET
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-8784

FARMINGDALE

CHRISTY'S MEN'S SHOP
Main Street Farmingdale, L. I.
Timely and Devonshire Suits, Manhattan Shirts and Sportswear
Stetson Hats
Buy-o-matic Credit Plan Available

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTAIN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Roulston's SELF-SERVICE STORES
at
57-33 Main Street
FLUSHING
33-13 Francis Lewis Blvd.
WEST BAYSIDE
14-09 150th Street
WHITESTONE
76 Broadway
HICKSVILLE
LOWEST PRICES on QUALITY FOODS

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
For MEN Health Spot, Ironic
WOMEN Enna Jettick, Health Spot, Treadeasy
CHILDREN Kali-sten-iks, Dr. Posner
39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5958
Next Door to Crawford's Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
132-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
The World's Leading Oil Burner
JOSEPH V. CRONIN
136-69 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-7750

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist Inc.
159-18 Northern Boulevard Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Blvd. 8-3090 10 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 150th Street REpublic 9-5360

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

FREEPORT

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
QUALITY MEATS
and Pratt's Fresh Frozen Fruits and Vegetables
131 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 1944
FREE DELIVERY

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK

Gift Boxes and Baskets

Millincourt CHOCOLATES

HOME MADE CHOCOLATES

Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.

55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Dutchland Farms

Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream

123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229

Let's Go to Dutchland!

B. J. TENNIS

GROCER

Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)

42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)

A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BIG BEN

FOOD MARKET

272 Front Street

Lustigs

Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices

37 Main Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.

Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.

Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings

66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

Happy New Year to All

A. L. FRANK'S, Inc.

Modern Men's
and Boys' Shop

15-17 Main Street Hempstead 1893
Established 1911

BREWER & CO.

FURRIERS

117 MAIN STREET

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN

HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meat Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

Marie Sheridan, Inc.

Shop of Smart Accessories

LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY

37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES

CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

EUNICE
MILLINERY SHOPS

83 St. and Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Hts.
45-26 46th St. Sunnyside
37-26 Junction Blvd. Corona
71-22A Austin St. Forest Hills

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS

HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1928

Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERING

79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING

37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

FOR
RADIO SERVICE
on All Makes
PHONE HA. 9-5555
RODERICK'S
We guarantee all our work.
87-19 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

Founded 1870
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
SPECIALIZING IN
MODERN METHODS OF
PERMANENT WAVING
385 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook 3824

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions

87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods

Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle
of Gasoline
Chemistry
Premium Gas
Yet it sells at
regular prices
NU BLUE SUNOCO

ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION
427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1334

SWEZEY
COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149

Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

MAN-DELL FOOD STORES
A Full Line of
FANCY GROCERIES
and
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Imported and Domestic Cheese
Orders Promptly Delivered
218-21 JAMAICA AVE. MIssouri 7-5141

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER-SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE

RENEWED GUARANTEED
Hempstead and 99th Ave.
Hollis 5-0020

Used Cars
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd.
Hollis 5-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market

Fresh Vegetables
and Fruits Daily

Phone Orders
Delivered Promptly

112-16 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 7-6583

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and
Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 5-5308 Floral Park 1191

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

JACK & JILL
KIDDIE SHOPS
3 Stores
Conveniently Located
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2536

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787
R. V. C. 1439

ED'S SERVICE STATION
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Esso Extra
Tire and Battery
Service
Cor. Maple and Madison Aves.

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S
MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE

Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

RED CROSS SHOES
SALE $5.45
For a limited time only most styles included
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

CORSET SALE
10% Off on All Corsets and Brassieres
FLEXEES—Girdles and Combinations.
Reg. 7.50 for 5.00. Reg. 12.50 for 7.95

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
45 PROSPECT AVENUE OAK 2154

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
KINNEY OIL COMPANY, Inc.
Distributors Esso Products
FUEL OIL and GASOLINE
River Road Tel 292 Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTOMATIC OIL SUPPLY!
Our Remote Control Fuel Oil Delivery Service keeps your tank *automatically* supplied with sufficient oil for your needs. No checking; no *run-outs!* Just put the responsibility on US! No charge for this unique service. Just

PHONE N. R. 1000

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Plymouth Shops
JANUARY SALE!
Attractive Reductions in Many Departments
PLYMOUTH SHOPS, Inc.
(next Schraff's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle
7619
24 Division St
New Rochelle

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

LENOX
D. W. Simpson
Jewelry
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches
and Jewelry Repair
496 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Stein-Bloch Clothes
ALL ACCESSORIES for Men and Boys
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic Street (Free Parking Opp.)

Marie Stone
Charming New Models
in Gowns and Sportswear
611 Main St., New Rochelle, New York

THE **SNIFFIN** PRINTING CO., INC.
6 Mortine Ave., white Plains, N. Y., W. P. 8803
TYPOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS
MIMEOGRAPHING - MULTIGRAPHING - ADDRESSING

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel
for Children from
Kindergarten to
High School
Main Street at Church Street
NEW ROCHELLE N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Groceries Delicatessen

CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH. 8-6677

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on
all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2153 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fastidious?
CLEANERS, DYERS and TAILORS
YVETTE BLEECHER
Will care for your clothes, also
DRAPES, RUGS, CURTAINS
WE CALL ANYWHERE IN CITY
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-3090
GR. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream
Weissglass
Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Av. Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St. Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N 2nd Av. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

NIAGARA FALLS

Friglers
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
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and save money every mile!
25 to 30 miles per gallon
Prices Starting in the Lowest Price Field
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331 MILL STREET
NASH PACKARD

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued.)

"The New" Wallace's
Poughkeepsie's
Finest Store

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Put your best foot forward in
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INSURANCE
that has always
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McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
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MAMARONECK, N. Y.
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NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

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NEW YORK

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Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

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INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

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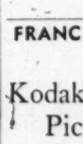

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Our Spring Collection
Has Arrived
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Sportswear, Millinery, Accessories
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American Styles for American Men
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Famous From Coast to Coast
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NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

January Events
The January Sale of Linens and Bedding opens with great assortments of these important household needs at worthwhile savings. The Storewide Clearance also presents many economies in apparel and homefurnishings far below regular prices. Watch for our announcements.
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the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to
Women Drivers!
TIRES US
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Tel. W. P. 1245

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SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3308
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Guernsey Milk
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Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

Storewide Clearance Sale!
SUITS and OVERCOATS
as low as $19.00
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main St. W. P. 1279

Quality—Courtesy—Service
LITTLE HAND LAUNDRY
Buttons Replaced—Tears Mended
Tel. W. P. 890
40 Westchester Ave. White Plains

Murray's Tailors
CLEANERS FURRIERS
ALTERATIONS
VALET SERVICE
Call For and Deliver
363 Mamaroneck Ave., Near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

Most of your household
needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
900 East Post Road White Plains, N. Y.

TWO important items of the Spring wardrobe!
Your Hat and Shoes
Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
359 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Pix" Phone: White Plains 4888

Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream. Also Complete Lines of Toiletries

Complete Assortments of Clothes for Resort and Southern Wear.
Martha West
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GENERAL INSURANCE
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TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

January Clearance Sale!
Coats, Dresses, Suits, Sportswear, Hats
Evening Gowns and Evening Wraps
at Drastic Reductions
ORAM-KIRCHE
Stylists
138 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

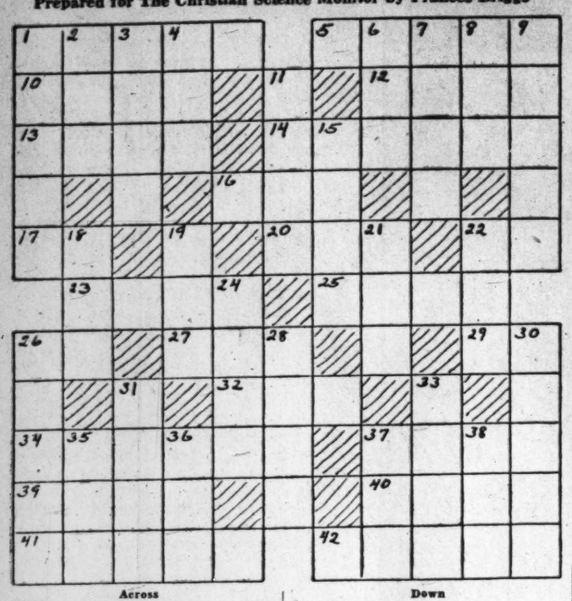
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What country occupies most of Iberian Peninsula?
8—Small imaginary creature often figuring in fairy tales
10—A shaded walk is what?
12—What is exterior covering of certain seeds?
13—What is a heathen deity?
14—What is a blue dye obtained from several plants?
16—Tallahassee is capital of what State (abbr.)?
17—Pronoun.
20—Young goat.
22—Barbara Frietchie lived in what State (abbr.)?
23—What is a grimace expressive of dissatisfaction?
25—What is a kind of couch?
26—What is a plural ending?
27—What is a villous surface found on some woven fabrics?
29—You and I.
32—Adult female of swine is what?
34—What name was given to Jacob?
37—A potter uses what material?
39—Natural head covering.
40—Native of Lapland?
41—What is a brown earth highly valued by artists?
42—What is any of several species of small carnivora?

Down

1—A common surname.
2—Writing tablet is what?
3—What is a plant of South Africa and other hot countries?
4—What is the Prairie State (abbr.)?
6—A rolled-up mass.
7—What is an antonym of "moist"?
8—What is a carriage with its horse or horses?
9—What is a freshet?
11—What is foulard?
15—What is a river nymph?
18—Type measure (pl.).
19—Blunderbuss was what?
21—"Man's best friend."
22—Craw of a bird is what?
24—Comfort.
26—What was first name of founder of Yale University?
28—What do you call a native of Poland?
30—Country of North Africa.
31—A child's bed.
33—A family or tribe.
35—Nickname for "Samuel."
36—Exist.
37—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
38—Monkey is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Now that a brand New Year is upon us, let us resolve to brighten up our collections, for many of us have received gifts of new albums or new stamps. These all need proper attention.

Our new album should be kept looking new and fresh. Make a paper packet for it, either of cloth or heavy kraft paper. No matter then how many times we handle it, the cover will always look fresh and neat. An old-looking album

From French Morocco

that appears badly worn detracts from our collection.

Next, our stamps need special attention, for they too must be kept neat and fresh looking. In handling them clean hands are very essential, and stamp tongs should be used—you will be pleasantly surprised how easy it is to keep stamps clean with the use of stamp tongs.

Hinge your stamps carefully and neatly. Take a little extra time and pains in putting the stamps in your album. Bend your hinge ⅛ to ¼ inch from one end and attach the shorter end of the hinge to the upper part of the stamp just below the line of perforations. Use as little moisture on the hinge as possible. Next moisten the longer portion of the hinge on its lower half and carefully place the stamp in its place on the album page. This leaves the upper half of the longer portion of the hinge free from the page and allows the easy lifting of the stamp so that its back may be examined without bending the upper line of perforations.

Stamps From Many Lands

Costa Rica—Two stamps are reported as being issued to commemorate the Pan-American Aviation Day, December 17. These stamps are the Cocos Island issue, the 25c. and 50c. values being overprinted for the occasion.

Cuba—Two airmail stamps are scheduled for issue by the Cuban Government on December 27th in honor of the centenary of the noted Cuban poet and patriot, Jose Maria Meredia. Both stamps will bear the portrait of the poet and also the allegorical illustrations of his "Ode to Niagara."

Netherlands—A series of five charity stamps have been issued for the holiday season, the proceeds from the surtax of which will be given to local charities. The values of the series are the 1½c. plus 1½c., in gray color; the 2½c. plus 2½c., olive-green; the 4c. plus 3c., blue; the 5c. plus 3c., green; the 7½c. plus 3½c., red. The design of the five stamps is the same, it pictures a child and a flower candle.

Norway—New stamps will make their appearance in the near future picturing the "Lion Rampant." The values are to be the 1 k., 1.50 k., 2 k. and 5 k. These stamps will be printed on unwatermarked paper.

French Morocco—The current 2.50 fr. stamp picturing a street scene in one of the main cities has appeared in a new color, blue.

Portugal—Two new stamps have been issued commemorating the 300th anniversary of D. Joao IV. These are the 15c., bluish green and the 35c., apple green, both stamps picturing the statue of D. Joao IV astride a white charger. The dates 1640 and 1940 appear in the upper left hand corner.

In the United States

The Philatelic Agency has reported an unusual Christmas rush this year in the purchasing of current commemorative stamps for young collectors. The first two weeks in December saw orders amounting to nearly 2,500 in number for postage stamps to be delivered in time for Christmas and a special corps of trained clerks was kept constantly busy right up to Christmas to avoid delay in getting the stamps into the mail for arrival by Christmas morning.

Among the most popular stamps were the Famous American series and other recent commemoratives that are still available for sale at the Philatelic Agency in Washington. Other Philatelic Windows established in the larger cities throughout the country also report exceptional sales, many of the youth of today desiring postage stamps of their country in preference to toys and other things so dear to the heart of the young man or lady.

Portugal's issue commemorating the 300th anniversary of D. Joao IV.

STAMPS & COINS

STAMP exchange wanted, any one, anywhere. I have everything in Australian stamps for exchange (including high values) for stamps of your country. All letters answered. Send to C. Jones, Box 1926-W, G. P. O., Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

One of Defense Needs

A machine tool, says the Automobile Manufacturers Association, is a power-driven machine used for cutting or forming metal.

Flax for Parachutes

Northwestern farmers are growing more fiber flax, which makes the best cord for parachute rigging.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Rotting Log Sometimes Glows in the Dark?

The glow sometimes seen to be emitted by a fallen log is known as "fox-fire" or phosphorescence of rotten wood. The decay of the wood is due to the action of bacteria or to forms of fungus, and it is these microscopic organisms which produce and give off light.

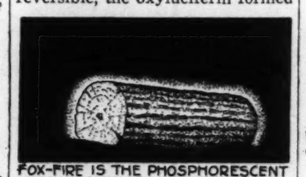
Such a glow is popularly called "phosphorescence," but it is more properly luminescence or bioluminescence, since it is caused by living organisms and has nothing to do with the element phosphorus. The light produced results from a slow oxidation of material manufactured by the tiny luminescent organisms. The glow is common in nature, there being some forty different orders of animals, besides bacteria and fungi, which include luminous species.

The light produced by bacteria and fungi differs from that of other luminous creatures in that it shines steadily, neither waxing nor waning, night and day, without regard to stimulation. Other luminous creatures give off light only when disturbed or stimulated.

The light of a rotting log is confined within the limits of the spectrum of visible light. It does not include rays ranging up into the infra-red, nor rays in the ultra-violet region. From a physics standpoint, however, it is otherwise just like ordinary light. It affects a photographic plate, as well as the retina of the eye; it can bring about chemical reactions; and it may be polarized.

It is thought that the light in luminous plants and animals is essentially the same. Chemically considered, the glow results from the oxidation of a substance known as **luciferin** to **oxyluciferin** in the presence of a catalyst known as **luciferase.**

The luminous process seems reversible, the oxyluciferin formed



FOX-FIRE IS THE PHOSPHORESCENT GLOW OF "FOXED" OR ROTTEN WOOD.

in producing the glow being reduced and thus made ready to be used over again. This is a very efficient system, and it is possible that some day the same type of reaction may be applied to human efforts at producing illumination.
—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Analogy Test Answers And Rating Table

1. 150 years
2. Tennis
3. Poughkeepsie
4. Blue
5. India

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

—*Chase Craig*

"We use the rooster to wake up the country boys!"

"Boss, I'm having a little difficulty finding the gas tank on that camouflaged army car he's driving!"

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Millennium is to 1,000 years as sesquicentenial is to **(50 years, 150 years, 100 years, 200 years, 250 years).**

2. Sabin Carr is to pole vaulting as Susanne Lenglen was to **(golf, swimming, music, tennis, chess).**

3. Radcliffe College is to Cambridge as Vassar College is to **(Poughkeepsie, Boston, Bryn Mawr, Philadelphia, Baltimore).**

4. Cochineal is to scarlet as indigo is to **(purple, yellow, mauve, coralline, blue).**

5. Yangtze River is to China as Ganges River is to **(Africa, India, Mexico, Japan, Tibet).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Our present 59c dollar will buy 25 per cent more goods at wholesale than would the 100c dollar of 1926, says an eminent economist. It's little items like this which make finance easy to understand.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: That circulating library no longer urges patrons to "treat this book as though it were your own." Too many did so.

Cincinnati Times-Star: And now "Lawrence in Arabia" has a companion chapter, the name of which may well be "Wavell in Africa."

The New Yorker: Senator Taft advocates lowering the tax rate on the upper brackets and increasing the tax on average incomes. We may therefore assume that the Senator is not running for anything just now.

Daily Quotation

FRIENDSHIP redoubleth joys, and cutteth griefs in half.
—BACON

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Edith Laman, Portland, Ore.

A Canny Canine Studies His Next Move

Tige does not seem to be easily stampeded by his impatient partner

In Lighter Vein

Too Long to Wait

"What inspired the old-time pioneers to set forth in their covered wagons?"

"Well, maybe they didn't want to wait about 30 years for a train."
—Montreal Star.

Same Bread

The orderly officer received a complaint about the issue of bread.

"Soldiers should not make a fuss about trivialities, my man," he said "If Napoleon had had that bread when he was crossing the Alps he'd have eaten it with delight."

"Yes, sir," said the lance corporal, "but it was fresh then."—Telephone Topics.

Information, Please!

It's a town in Egypt.

The Record spells it "Buqbuq."

The New York Times spells it "Bag Bag."

The Camden Courier-Post and the New York World-Telegram spell it "Bug Bug."

The Philadelphia Ledger spells it "Buc Buc."

The Baltimore Morning Sun spells it "Buq Buq."

And the Baltimore Evening Sun, a paper of fine old liberal traditions, splits the difference and spells it—"Buqbug."—From the Philadelphia Record.

'Tis and 'Taint

The housewife had a new Irish cook, and one day she bought some apples and plums and instructed the girl to make tarts. Entering the kitchen later in the day, she saw six tarts, each bearing the letters "T. A." in icing.

The housewife complimented cook on her skill, and inquired the meaning of the letters.

"Well, Ma'am," said Bridget, "I thought you might get mixed up, so them three with 'T. A.' means 'Tis Apples,' and the other three with 'T. A.' means 'Tain't Apples!' "—Tit-Bits.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Gift of Service

New York City

Mrs. M. had a large family and a large house but their ample income had disappeared. She was courageously and cheerfully doing the work that had been done by three maids, but it was humanly impossible to do all that was necessary.

One morning a short time before Christmas she was surprised to receive a call from a Mrs. B. who had been a maid in her mother's home when she was a girl. The visitor said she had come to wash the curtains. The lady of the house thought there was some mistake and explained that she could not afford to have them done. But Mrs. B. said she understood but that she did mean this aid to be her Christmas present. The curtains certainly needed washing, and Mrs. B was so insistent that the offer was gratefully accepted. After three days' work every window had its clean curtains and the whole house seemed more presentable. Mrs. M. was so delighted and enthusiastic that the former maid felt well repaid. And before she left she asked if she might come on Christmas Day and cook the dinner. Again a protest was made, but Mrs. B. said that day was apt to be a lonely one for her and that it would make her very happy to be with them.

So Mrs. M. again accepted the offered help and that was indeed a happy household on Christmas.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will feed my flock, and I will cause them to lie down, saith the Lord GOD.—EZEK. 34:15.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Happy New Year*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Activities Postponed—Cold Weather*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Captain Hits the Deck*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Beyond Burning

History books record London's Great Fire of 1666 as one of humanity's worst tragedies. Burning for four days and sweeping away most of the British capital, it is ranked with earthquakes and floods. Now the same area has been fire-swept again, this time by 10,000 blazes deliberately set by Nazi incendiary bombs.

This man-made catastrophe has destroyed priceless monuments of beauty and history. The famous Guildhall, encrusted with the patina of pageantry; the Cheshire Cheese and other haunts of Dr. Johnson, Paternoster Row and several lovely Wren churches are listed among the casualties. When the full toll of architectural and historic treasures is known half the world will feel the poorer. Cherished testimonies to human genius and human toil, their wanton destruction expresses as possibly nothing has since the sack of Rome, barbarism's senseless fury. It should bring home to millions the nature of the attack on civilization today.

But civilization is more than buildings, however noble, however rich with years. They are but the evidences. Into them went love, honesty, courage, a sense of beauty—the best that their age knew. And while the qualities which built and appreciated these monuments live they will raise new monuments. While the honor, courage, justice and liberty which built the British Commonwealth of Nations live they will raise up new evidences of British civilization.

Those qualities are beyond burning or bombing. The ingenious organization of London's new fire-fighting system and the heroism of firemen and citizens saved part of the heart of London. Though Fleet Street was a wilderness, every London newspaper appeared. Dr. Johnson's favorite chair may be ashes, but his wisdom and humor continue their work. Following the fire of 1666 Wren's upreaching spires grew where the dross of slums had burned away, and a finer London will rise out of 1940's ruins.

Indeed, many would say even now that despite bombing and burning, the British Isles today are stronger and richer than when the war began. Britain is stronger in courage and unselfishness, richer in appreciation of liberty, in determination to build a more just and secure society. Great damage has been done, but most of it to material structures, which cannot be weighed in the scales with the spiritual values developed. Religious faith, always strong in Britain, has been reawakened. Without glorifying war, it may be recorded that Britain's story since Dunkirk surely shows how the necessity of defending home and freedom brings out unused resources.

We are reminded of prophetic words written by the Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, to First Church of Christ, Scientist, London, at the time of the laying of its cornerstone:

> My faith in God and in His followers rests in the fact that He is infinite good, and that He gives His followers opportunity to use their hidden virtues, to put into practice the power which lies concealed in the calm and which storms awaken to vigor and to victory.

In so far as men do His will they express His spiritual nature in qualities that are beyond bombs or burning.

Drinking and Driving

One cannot help but wonder how the distillers of intoxicating liquors will try to explain away the statistics made public by Donald S. Berry of the National Safety Council in the latest issue of the Quarterly Journal of Studies in Alcohol, edited at Yale University.

Mr. Berry finds on the basis of figures from State and city police and motor vehicle departments that the proportion of drinking drivers among those involved in fatal accidents has risen from 7 per cent in 1933, the first year of repeal, to 11 per cent in 1939. During the same period there has been a still sharper rise in the proportion of drinking pedestrians involved in fatal mishaps, from 8 per cent to 15 per cent.

Putting it differently, Mr. Berry reports that in one of every five fatal accidents in 1939, driver or pedestrian had been drinking.

Even the humorist-commentator Cal Tinney waxes somewhat serious when facing this subject. He proposes: "There ought to be two kinds of licenses issued—one to buy liquor and one to drive a car, and one ought to be suspended while the other is in operation." But what would Mr. Tinney do about the drunken pedestrian, who apparently is even more numerous than the drinking driver?

Sinister Promises

Assurances oft repeated rouse suspicion that the speaker "doth protest too much." Particularly is this true when numerous previous assurances have been followed by actions which flatly belied the words.

Hence when Reichsführer Hitler calls it an "infamous lie" to charge that Germany aims at conquest of the world, his words are chiefly interesting for the memories they evoke.

On May 21, 1935, he said, "Germany has neither the wish nor the intention . . . to annex or unite with Austria." In early 1938 Austria was annexed.

In his Sportpalast speech of September 26, 1938, demanding the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia, he said, "This is the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe"—incidentally echoing almost the words he had used before in connection with the reoccupation of the Rhineland. In March, 1939, the German Army occupied what was left of Czechoslovakia after the Sudetenland had been absorbed.

After the invasion of Poland in the autumn 1939 Herr Hitler announced that Germany had concluded non-aggression pacts with her neighbor States on the Baltic. The following April German troops occupied Denmark and attacked Norway.

But there is more to it than just an individual's treatment of pledges. The Nazi dictator, with all his vaunted "leadership principle" and all the show of obedience to him is to some degree the prisoner of his system. Herr Hitler may speak his own intentions, as of the moment, but can he define or control the designs and passions in such of his followers as propagandist Dr. Goebbels, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, Alfred Rosenberg, Walther Darré, Robert Ley, Hans Franck, Josef Bürckel, and Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, chief of Nazi party foreign organization?

The only assurance America can have that it does not lie within the orbit of their ambitions is the assurance it can make for itself.

Monetary Defense

The new fiscal policy for wartime America put forward by the Federal Reserve Board is so far reaching and complex as to require thorough and careful consideration. But in its main outlines and on first examination it appears well adapted to new conditions.

Its chief purpose is to set up safeguards against inflation. Anyone who remembers the skyrocketing prices of the World War or who has experienced the cruel effects of deflation during the depression will recognize the value of stability. Recalling that the application of governmental brakes to the boom of 1936-37 was held partly responsible for the 1937-38 "recession," some may be reluctant to provide brakes even now. But conditions are very different today, and the Reserve Board's plan has the unanimous indorsement of twelve reserve bank presidents and of its advisory committee.

Of the measures recommended, three or four will win prompt approval of the business and banking community.

Presidential power further to devalue the currency and to issue $3,000,000,000 in greenbacks has hung as a continuing threat of uncertainty over the economic life of the country. Since any possibility has disappeared for an early need for these "clubs," as the President called them, they might well be removed.

A policy of selling future Federal security issues to the public rather than banks has much to commend it. The banks are now dangerously loaded with government bonds and are open to certain political pressures through having come into the position of underwriting the national debt. Making future issues taxable also seems wise and fair.

An effort to meet a larger share of defense expenditures out of taxes and to work toward a balanced budget has already been urged by this newspaper. It is the honest course, and politically the only safe one. As national income rises it should cause no hardship.

The probability that $10,000,000,000 of "refugee gold" will flow back to countries owning it as soon as war is over emphasizes the need to "insulate" it from the credit reserves of America.

Possibly all the steps recommended by the Reserve Board will not be needed. Possibly there will be some objections from the Administration, but Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board is reported to have consulted Secretary Morgenthau and it is to be hoped that Governmental fiscal agents have agreed on a general policy of heading off wartime inflation.

The Bookshelf

The We-or-They Thesis

Adolf Hitler in "Mein Kampf" proclaims a conviction which he is now making every effort to implement: "Germany will be either a world power or will not be at all. To be a world power, however, it requires that size which nowadays gives its necessary importance to such a power, and which gives life to its citizens."

Albert Carr is utterly opposed to Hitler, but he cherishes a similar conviction in regard to America. "Today," he writes AMERICA'S LAST CHANCE (New York: Crowell. $2.75) "we Americans move irresistibly upward to world leadership or we move downward to humiliation and defeat. Either the American dream triumphs in the world, or the Nazi nightmare."

The book is mainly devoted to an exposition of this We-or-They thesis. The author believes that America threw away a great chance of world leadership by turning its back on the League of Nations in 1919. Now there is another chance, perhaps our last, provided that we become "tough," to use the author's expression, face the unpleasant facts of the world crisis realistically, pursue a policy of militant democracy, and do everything to help England win the war. Mr. Carr, one imagines, would not stop with "measures short of war," if these should prove inadequate.

The author discusses at length some of the strategic problems with which American defense must reckon. On the Pacific side, he believes, the greatest threat comes from the Alaska and Vancouver areas, "which might prove vulnerable to Russian or Japanese invasion if not reinforced in time." He makes a timely point when he emphasizes the military weakness of the South American countries, whose combined armies number only 290,000, while they possess only a few hundred airplanes and negligible naval strength.

Discussing the non-military aspects of the crisis which confronts America, he sees three main difficulties calling for early attention: the threat to foreign trade in a world that may be largely dominated by the dictatorships, the threat of inflation, and the threat of social strife within the country.

As regards foreign trade he suggests various means of stimulating commerce with Latin America and recognizes the hard fact that the United States must be a buyer as well as a seller if healthy commercial relations are to be maintained.

Inflation, he thinks, can be counteracted if there is a vigorous drive for economy in state and municipal expenditures, thereby relieving the drain from Federal resources to state and municipal expenditures.

As for social strife, Mr. Carr suggests a fair deal for both business and labor, recognition of labor's gains during the last years, with renunciation of the right to strike in vital war industries, safeguards against a rise in the cost of living, assurances to business against punitive taxation. W. H. C.

Our Readers Say—

Immediate Aid to Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the present conversations between the British financial delegates and our Treasury officials, we are witnessing the ascent of trial balloons. The Johnson Act and the Neutrality Law are responsible for this procedure. While the public in the main supports the policy of all aid to Britain short of our actual entry into the war, it is not yet clear that the Congress will support repeal of measures which prevent us from lending money for that purpose. Apparently the Administration hopes to break down any Congressional resistance to outright financial assistance to Britain by bringing to public attention the obstacles that stand in the way. Under ordinary circumstances this slow procedure is commendable. But present circumstances are far from ordinary.

If we are sincere in our professions of aid to Britain and support of nations of the democratic faith, it appears to this writer that we are strangely inane and inconsistent if we do not do our part to hasten action that will free us of legislation that cramps us in extending aid. The way to speed assistance is for the public to demand speed. Forthright public support of repeal of any measures that act as a deterrent to generous financial and economic aid to Britain is the only sensible and effective reply to the Hitler-Mussolini tirade on the ineffectiveness of democracies in the face of alleged totalitarian efficiency.

No democratic political administration can go much further than the public is willing to let it. Since we have obviously committed ourselves to the cause of the more democratic countries, we only delay the ultimate results by hesitant action. Firmness on our part will not only give a tremendous psychological lift to Britain but it will also offer little comfort to Hitler and his satellites.

Because of my convictions on this matter I submit this to you with the hope that it may be published as an expression of opinion of one who hates war and aggression but is cognizant of the need to take decisive action to eliminate the aggressors' chances of success.

WILLIAM A. CARTER
Professor of Economics
Hanover, N. H. Dartmouth College

Cost of Two-Ocean Navy for U. S.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

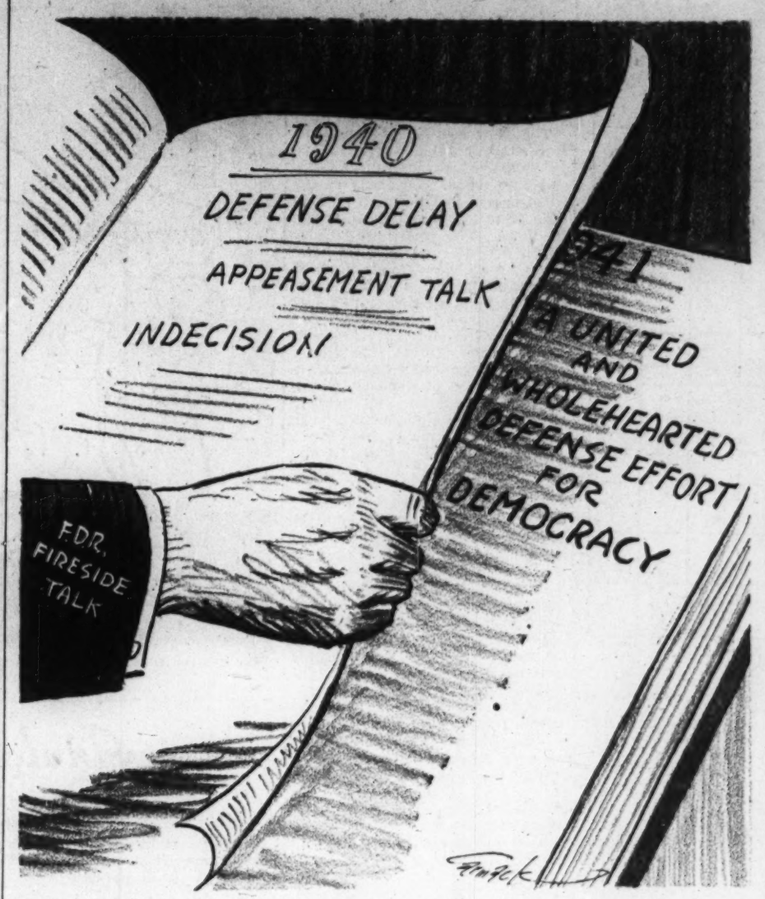
I believe this would be an opportune time to publish some figures tending to show how much value in dollars, the British Navy has been to the United States of America since the end of the World War. It has been stated many times during the past year that the United States has not found it necessary to maintain a two-ocean navy because the British Navy was on guard in the Atlantic. This has been admitted in quarters not previously suspected of being friendly to Britain. On such a premise the following might seem a logical and fair estimate:

> Cost to the United States of building a two-ocean navy (not including upkeep or interest since 1920): Approximately $5,000,000,000.
>
> Compare this with the British dollar debt to the United States totaling: Approximately $5,500,000,000.

Roslindale, Mass. H. L. Moss

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A New Leaf for America



English Is Where You Find It

They were talking, rather learnedly, about beautifully spoken English. They mentioned radio and what it is doing to correct localisms . . . the feathery Southern accents, the sand-papery Texan drawls, the good starched middle-western "r's." Where is the purest English spoken? At Harvard or Oxford?

Then I remembered the most beautiful English I ever heard. It was in the province of Blekinge in Central Sweden.

The road was only a trickle of dust up the crags between even steeper crags of spruce and hemlocks. For us it was leading back across four centuries to the spot where our family found its name. Roän is the name of the hill on which they built their homestead, and *bäck* is the old Swedish name for "stream." But the stream has long since wearied away, or found itself a swifter stairway to the valley, and only the Roän remains, a rural post office address.

The house at the top of that trickle of road was broad and white, built of vertical lumber to keep out the winter, who must be a ferocious marauder among those crags. But this was summer, and the sun lay warm on the flank of the house, and on the roses and delphiniums in the garden.

Patient cows grazed in the distance; a cat came out and rubbed against our ankles, and a bird sang in a wicker cage on the terrace. ("A *näktergal*," Per said, while I wondered how Swedish poetry could cope with such a nightingale!)

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But the family was nowhere about. So we made ourselves at home, knowing that would be the wish of our unknown host. We walked around and admired the garden, and the view to which we felt we had ancestral right, and then we came upon the enchanting spot which you'll always find somewhere in every Swedish dooryard, the outdoor place provided for summer breakfasting in the beloved sunshine.

The table and deep wooden chairs were painted white, of course, and set under an ancient cherry tree overlooking the valley. Never was there such a cherry tree; its great horizontal limbs spread like the cables of a bridge.

Huge glowing cherries, almost as big as crabapples, hung in incredible richness from every twig.

"They'd want us to help ourselves," we told each other, and Per leaped up and swung himself upright on the lowest horizontal branch, and threw us down bouquets of cherries and leaves. Then we heard a laugh, a very engaging, courteous laugh meant not to rebuke or alarm.

We looked around guiltily, and there, lying in the sun with a shade hat over his eyes, and books spread on the grass around him, was a boy. Maybe twenty, maybe a little younger. He got up and came towards us, taking off his hat and smilingly greeting us in Swedish.

He, too, jumped and flung up his hands as Per had done, and pulled himself up on to the wonderful limb. They stood there chatting, each balanced with an upflung arm like two fencers. Per was evidently introducing himself, for now they very smilingly shook hands.

English had become for me a cloak of invisibility, and during those days of difficult conversation, I had got into the way of talking aloud to myself, for the sheer companionship of hearing an English-speaking voice. So now I said, "You lovely, graceful thing, you're exactly what this beautiful place and this beautiful moment needed for perfection." Per paid no attention to me; Per tried to understand my English only in emergency. But the boy turned in delight and looked down at me.

"I beg your pardon. I didn't know you were English," he apologized. There are no printed symbols which could give the rich melodious music of his voice and his diction. He jumped down from the tree and came over to me. While I was telling him that I wasn't English; I was thinking: "This is that marvelous language Carlyle wrote about . . . the English spoken at the University of Edinburgh. . . . I've heard it twice before, and here it is again. . . here in this remote, rural Sweden!"

I said to him, "Tell me . . . I think I can guess where you've learned your English. In Edinburgh? Perhaps you're not Swedish at all?"

He smiled. "On the contrary," he explained, "I've never been outside of Sweden. I shall tell you something, if I may." And then he made a ceremonious little bow and told me something almost unbelievable.

"Never before have I had the pleasure of speaking with anyone who understands English."

"But . . . but how? How could you learn?" I cried in amazement. Then he told me something which has set for me a new peak of possibility for what can be done by diligence and devotion. He had learned this choice English alone, from a correspondence course. He had studied four years, from a set of books which he had ordered by mail from Malmö!

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Per came near and listened, and took the Swedish textbooks in his hands reverently.

"This boy has worked endless hours," he volunteered. "You cannot conceive the patience and determination this has meant."

"But the accent?" I cried incredulously, "How?"

"Phonetically . . . like this," the boy said, showing me the clumsy syllables of Swedish characters representing the illogical English pronunciations.

"I made one very amusing mistake," he went on. "I said '*Hoe* do you do?' and also 'Our *Coe* has a calf.' You see, I rhymed them with the verb 'to sow grain.' I said that for a year."

"But how did you find out?"

"Ah, that was romantic. We learned of a man visiting about forty miles from here who had a short-wave wireless set. I wrote and asked him if I might come over and listen to a broadcast from London. He invited me and I heard my first English spoken. It was beautiful. . . ."

His blue eyes darkened with pleasure remembering that rendezvous he had kept with an accent.

"But now in the meantime, we must talk and talk," he insisted eagerly, "My mother will come home and we shall have cakes and raspberry punch. But now we shall eat cherries and talk. *Hoe* long may you stay with us?"

We burst out laughing, for I saw he had made a little joke on himself, for my delight. But he had made for me much more than a little joke. He had made a little monument in my memory, inscribed like this:

"This marks that little plot in human nature which is holy ground . . . the immortal need for knowing."

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

The Wide Horizon

Censorship for Films?

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

The release, during the past two months, of several films hardly suitable for showing before clean-minded audiences, seems likely to suggest again to the public thought the need for some sort of outside censorship for Hollywood. This is all the more to be regretted because the efforts of the moviemakers towards cleaning up have seemed for some time to be effective.

Hollywood itself has expressed the pleasant surprise it felt when it found, a year or two ago, that it was quite as easy to make worthwhile films as it was to make films with suggestive or even salacious content.

This satisfaction with a better product seems now to have passed, and one hears on every hand of young directors and producers who feel that the Hays Code is limiting their efforts and driving them into a stereotyped product incapable of releasing an audience from the tension of world affairs. Since most of the objectionable matter in recent films has been found in comedies, there is something to say for the sincerity and even the integrity of the young producers and directors in question. Comedy, even on the stage, has always enjoyed greater license than has either melodrama or tragedy.

The difficulty here is that even a little exploration shows that Hollywood itself has successfully challenged this concept of comedy. Hundreds of very good comedies which were at the same time very wholesome have been made by Hollywood. An excellent precedent has already been set.

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The present relaxed attitude, as a matter of fact, seems to stem from a comedy made a year or so ago, the ending of which was considered by the Hays office to be unsuitable for release. But the picture was passed when the director offered to pay out of his own pocket for a new ending if the picture was objected to by the censors in any local sectors. The director was never called upon to make this sacrifice because the film was not challenged. That Hollywood oddity, a "trend," was established; and in the past few months a concourse of films has been released which can only be compared for the suggestiveness of some of their scenes to those periods of license on the part of the moviemakers which in the past aroused public indignation.

The Government censorship of films in England, according to the best informed word received here, has never been an unqualified success. Trashy pictures have been passed there, and others proscribed, for one reason or another, which enjoyed complete public favor in America. This form of censorship, therefore, seems hardly suitable to the cure of the present problem, as it is hardly to be supposed Government censorship here would be any more enlightened than it has been in England.

State and local censorship of films has not been perfect; but it has at least had the advantage of keeping from separate districts those films which have been found unsuitable for showing before very young people.

As a matter of fact, Hollywood itself has long recognized that it is next to impossible to make films for all classes in an audience, and to keep them both adult and lively. The suggestion has often been advanced that two types of film, one for showing to children, and the other for adult audiences only, should be made. The trouble is, nothing practical seems to have come from the suggestion.

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Neither Hollywood nor the American communities has made any genuine effort in the direction of establishing such separate showings. Yet the idea is completely practicable, and should prove a boon both to Hollywood and to audiences generally. (I can personally vouch for the fact that such a division would find favor with Walt Disney, who never has made his films for children, and who has suffered criticism from a public which has too often thought otherwise.)

Hollywood's argument that even self-censorship has sometimes been a hard yoke is based upon both reason and experience. Writers and directors and players must have a degree of freedom beyond the assembly line pattern. Their work cannot be done to its own best purpose under strict charting and by inflexible rule. With the latitude they have been allowed, films have built for themselves an almost universal audience. It would be regrettable to have to impose limitations. Yet the fact remains that films are proving objectionable to a proportion of their audience. If censorship cannot cure this, some better way must be devised. Having discovered its own power to keep the film makers within bounds, the public is not likely now to sit back and let Hollywood drift again into some mistakes of its past.

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